

Hazell's

REFER TO
... INDEX



Annual

1913

A YEARLY REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE
COUNTRY AND THE PROGRESS OF THE
NATION

By HAZELL, J. & CO., LTD.,
10, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

THE FIRST YEAR OF ISSUE

You may effect **ALL** your Insurances

— WITH THE —

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

"An old and first-class office."

"Low rates a distinctive feature."

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*House Property Sales at the Auction Mart on Thursdays
[held for 78 years], and by Private Contract.*

*Managers of Estates and Houses, City Office and Facto
Agents.*

*Valuations for Finance Acts, Rating, Mortgages, and Division
purposes.*

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

Scottish Provident Institution.

ESTABLISHED
1837.

INCORPORATED
1848.

Head Office: 6, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

DISTINCTIVE SYSTEM OF WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Low Premiums carrying right to share in Whole Surplus.

SURPLUS for the Septennium ending 31st December 1908, **£1,800,000.**

Over **70** per cent. of the policies which became claims during the Septennium received bonuses which averaged close on **50** per cent. of the original assurances.

Examples of Premiums for £100 at Death with Profits.

Age next Birthday.	25	30	35	40	45	50
During Life ..	£1 17 5	£2 2 4	£2 8 6	£2 16 8	£3 8 2	£4 3 2
25 Payments ..	2 9 8	2 13 11	2 19 3	3 5 11	3 15 11	4 8 8

PROVISION FOR THE YOUNG.

A Savings Fund Policy. Example:—An Annual Premium of £10 secures to a child age one next birthday an assurance commencing at age 21 of **£1,276.**

At age 21 policy may be continued for life or converted into an Endowment Assurance. Surrender value at 21 equal to all premiums paid with $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compound interest. For rates, etc., at other ages, see Prospectus.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Special Class with Separate Fund.

Policy-holders in this Class share exclusively in the whole Surplus thereof.

Bonuses are allocated on the compound system, and additions at the rate of **£1 15s.** per cent. per annum were allotted at last division, intermediate Bonuses being at same rate on sums assured and existing Bonuses.

Accumulated Funds exceed = £15,000,000

Branch Offices in Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Nottingham, Belfast, and Dublin.

London: 3, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.; West End, 17, PALL MALL, S.W.

W. BILL, Woollen Merchant — and Shipper —

31 & 29, Great Portland St., LONDON, W.,

Supplies the **Trade** and the **Public** with sterling cloths of the old-fashioned genuine **British** manufacture, at reasonable rates, by the piece or yard. Below is a concise description of some of my standard goods, all absolutely reliable; they are sold at merchants' rates—to the Public at net prices, to the Trade at discounts varying with size of order.

Worsted and Saxony SUITINGS for finest wear	- from	3/6	yd. (28 ins.)
Useful TWEEDS for ordinary wear	- -	- from	3/- yd. "
Flannel TWEEDS for thin, light wear	- -	- from	2/- yd. "
Heavy TWEEDS for extra hard winter wear	- -	- from	3/6 yd. "
Tough Twisted TWEEDS for boys' and youths' wear	- -	- from	2/6 yd. "
Black and Grey CLOTHS for Clerical wear, etc.	- -	- from	2/9 yd. "
TROUSERINGS , striped, plain, and fancy	- -	- from	3/- yd. "
HOMESPUNS for lounge and sporting wear	- -	- from	2/6 yd. "
FRIEZES for rough country wear	- -	- from	3/6 yd. "
OVERCOATINGS , various, for general wear	- -	- from	3/- yd. "
Cheviot OVERCOATINGS for warm, useful wear	- -	- from	2/9 yd. "
ULSTERINGS for travelling, driving, and motoring	- -	- from	7/6 yd. (56 ins.)
SERGES , various weights and qualities-	- -	- from	4/6 yd. "
Black and Grey COATINGS - - -	- -	- from	6/- yd. "
COVERT COATINGS (superior) for Rain Coats, etc.	- -	- from	7/6 yd. "
Superfine FLANNELS for semi-tropical wear	- -	- from	5/9 yd. "
Fine CASHMERES for lightest tropical wear	- -	- from	6/3 yd. "
IRISH and SCOTCH TRAVELLING RUGS	- -	- from	10/9 to 35/-
SHIRTINGS for hard country and colonial wear	- -	- from	1/9 yd. (28 ins.)
Country TWEEDS and HOMESPUNS for LADIES' wear	- -	- from	4/6 yd. (56 ins.)

N.B.—These Cloths are forwarded to all parts of the world; qualities suited to the different climates and purposes. Those who are prepared to give a fair price for a genuine article are invited to visit the warehouse and view our immense stock of standard cloths; convincing evidence will then appear how much more satisfactory and economical it is to buy your material direct from the merchant rather than the tailor. For further particulars of my business, see "Whitaker," page iii, for the last 23 years; also "A.B.C." Guide for about similar period, "Times" Weekly Edition, "Dod's," "Who's Who," "Daily Mail" Year Book, "Field," "The Queen," "Crockford," "The Post Office Guide," "Review of Reviews," "Strand Magazine," "The Medical Directory," etc.; or write for Catalogues and Price Lists. Patterns will only be sent out to the Country and Abroad. London residents will please call. Lengths required—for man's suit, average 7 yds.; for overcoat, average 6 yds.; costume, 8 yds.—28 in.

TAILORING firms in connection for the convenience of my customers.

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T.A.: "Selfhelp," London.

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THE
SCOTTISH
WIDOWS'
FUND
ESTABLISHED 1815.

Funds exceed
£21,000,000



Annual Revenue,
£2,350,000

The LARGEST BRITISH OFFICE
:: For Mutual Life Assurance ::

Next Division of Profits as at Dec. 31st, 1913.
Policies to share therein should be applied for now.

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ANNUITY BUSINESS TRANSACTED
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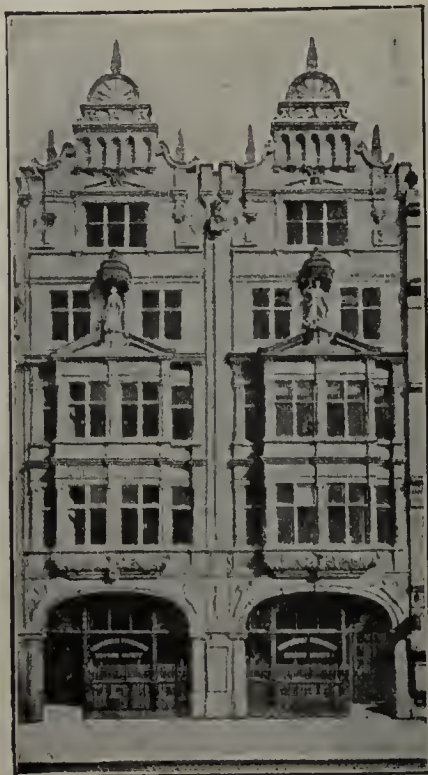
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LONDON: 28 CORNHILL, E.C., & 5 WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

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Advantages
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by any
Building
Society
in
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Reserve Fund
exceeds
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Monthly Repayments for each £100 advanced—

8 Years	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.
£1 5 4	£1 1 1	£0 18 4	£0 16 4	£0 15 6

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INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.

SHARES NOW BEING ISSUED BEARING 3½ PER CENT. INTEREST.

DEPOSITS.—Interest on Deposits, 3 per cent. per annum.

EDWARD WOOD, *Manager.*

Offices: 4, 6, & 8, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

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ARE PRINTED ON

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Superfine, Fine, and Common Printings,

Also Friction Glazed and Super Calendered Printing for
Process Work.

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Fine Art Papers.

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Telephone: 1887 Holborn and 8364 Central. — *Telegrams:* "Culverkey, London."

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The ONE OVERCOAT for
EVERY PERSON—PLACE—PURPOSE

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THE BURBERRY—notwithstanding such perfected protective qualities—is airy, light, and consequently a great comfort in distressing weather—not fatiguing or overheating even on the mildest day, but maintaining just an equable and naturally healthful warmth at all times.

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Every
Genuine
Burberry
Garment
is labelled
"Burberrys."

HAZELL'S ANNUAL

FOR 1913

*A RECORD OF THE MEN AND
MOVEMENTS OF THE TIME*

REVISED TO NOVEMBER 25th, 1912

GIVING THE MOST RECENT
AND AUTHORITATIVE INFOR-
MATION ON THE TOPICS OF
THE DAY

WITH COPIOUS INDEX

EDITED BY

HAMMOND HALL

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF ISSUE

London :

HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, LD., 52, LONG ACRE, W.C.

1913

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I FOUND WEALTH
& HAPPINESS IN
CANADA
— SO CAN YOU

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Assistant Superintendent of Canadian Emigration, 11-12, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

CHRISTMAS LETTER MISSION.

"He Himself knew what He would do."

The Christmas Letter is a splendid organisation, carried on by ladies for sending out bright illustrated Christmas Letters and Cards containing the gospel message. The idea was first thought of by the late Miss E. S. Elliott in 1871, when a few Letters were printed and placed on the pillows of the sick in a few hospitals and infirmaries.

In dainty coloured envelopes, bearing the words "A Christmas Letter for You," these Letters, bringing rays of hope and sunshine to many sad hearts, are now distributed in thousands to hospitals, workhouses, soldiers and seamen's institutes, reformatories, etc., and are very useful to missionaries and ministers, and to those who visit the poor.

A Specimen Packet, with particulars of the Mission, price **3d.**, or a full Sample Packet of all the new Letters and Cards, price **1s. 6d.**, can be obtained from the office of the Christmas Letter Mission, 52, Long Acre, London, W.C.

All C.L.M. Publications are on view and sale at Messrs. Partridge & Co.'s Book Saloon, 11, Paternoster Row, E.C.

P R E F A C E .

THE year 1912 has been productive, no less than the *annus mirabilis* 1910 and the Coronation Year 1911, of events that mark epochs in the histories of nations. It has seen the close of one war and the prosecution of another, which threatens to make notable changes in the map of Europe; it has seen the most ancient and the most conservative of the world's nations expel a dynasty which had ruled for more than two centuries; it has seen the capital of India transferred, as it were at the breath of the Emperor, from Calcutta to Delhi; it has seen the choice by the United States, for the first time for nearly twenty years, of a Democratic president; it has seen a disaster of magnitude unparalleled in the annals of transport—the loss on her maiden voyage of the largest and most splendid vessel ever built, with fifteen hundred members of her human freight.

These and a host of other events, with their causes and their consequences, are duly recorded in the ANNUAL. The story of the War in Turkey, which has been written by a competent military authority, and has been carried down to the armistice of Tchataldja, is accompanied by a double-page map prepared under the direction of the writer of the article. Maps have also been introduced into the ANNUAL to illustrate special articles on the Panama Canal, the Imperial Wireless scheme, and the proposed Trans-Persian Railway to India.

Domestic affairs are dealt with as fully as their importance demands. Summaries of the Home Rule Bill and its two predecessors are compared in parallel columns. The financial provisions of the Bill are set forth at length. Special articles upon the other important measures of the year, and indeed upon nearly every subject of political and social interest, will also be found.

The Index continues to increase in the number and variety of its entries, and the volume is freely interspersed with cross-references to facilitate the utility of the great mass of information which it contains.

The Editor again tenders his thanks to the many public officials at home and abroad who have helped him to ensure for the ANNUAL a degree of accuracy which otherwise would have been unattainable.

LONDON,

Dec. 1st, 1912.



Established 1885.

Established 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL Accident Fire and Life ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

PROTECT YOUR CAPITAL . . . By a **Fire Insurance Policy**
(Buildings, Plant, Machinery, Stock, etc.) with the "**General**."

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from interruption by Fire, etc.

(Insuring Loss of Net Profits, Payment of Standing Charges, etc.)

Assets exceed £2,000,000. Claims paid, over £4,000,000.

SPECIALITIES:

Free Insurance every sixth year for Private Property Owners and Householders.

Householders' Combined Policies—Insuring against Fire, Burglary, Housebreaking, or Larceny, and Legal Liability in respect of Domestic Servants. The most Liberal Policy as regards Benefits and Rates yet issued to the Public.

CHIEF OFFICES: { **General Buildings, Perth, Scotland.**
 General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.

Gentlemen in a position to introduce business are invited to communicate.

General Manager: **F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.**

Royal Society

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Royal Patrons—{ HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.
 HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
 HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President—H.S.H. THE DUKE OF TECK, G.C.V.O.

Chairman—COLONEL SIR EDWARD WARD, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

The work of this Society, which was founded in 1824, and has Branches in most of the large towns of England and Wales, has a strong claim for the support of the charitable lovers of the animal creation. It is

SUPPORTED ONLY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS,
and the Council need every assistance to enable them to continue their work—which is both educational and punitive.

WHAT THE SOCIETY DID LAST YEAR.

6,550 offenders were prosecuted and convicted for cruelty to animals.

191 persons were acquitted, but the Society's costs were remitted, which justified the Society's action.

1,130 persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty were admonished in writing.

26,000 persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty were cautioned by Inspectors.

3,243 Sermons were preached on the subject of Mercy to Animals by Clergymen of the Church of England.

301,485 Essays were written by school children on the subject of Kindness to Animals.

EDWARD G. FAIRHOLME, Secretary, 105, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W.

JANUARY, 1913.

7 N. Moon 10h 28m A.M./22 F. Moon 3h 40m P.M.
15 First Qtr. 4h 2m P.M./29 Last Qtr. 7h 34m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1 W.	1 Circum. Bank. Hol.	8 14	8 44
2 Th.	2 Scot. Hol., Suk. Ex.	9 16	9 50
3 F.	3 Sun R. 8.8 S. 4.1	10 25	11 0
4 S.	4	11 34	—
5 S.	5 2 after Christmas	0 7	0 37
6 M.	6 Epiphany, 12th Day.	1 4	1 28
7 Tu.	7 Divs due at Bank	1 51	2 13
8 W.	8 Camb. Lent Tm. beg.	2 33	2 51
9 Th.	9 Fire Insurances ex.	3 9	3 27
10 F.	10 Sun R. 8.6 S. 4.10	3 45	4 2
11 S.	11 Hilary Law Sit. beg.	4 19	4 36
12 S.	12 1 after Epiphany	4 52	5 7
13 M.	13	5 23	5 40
14 Tu.	14 Oxford Lent Term	5 57	6 15
15 W.	15 [begins	6 34	6 55
16 Th.	16	7 17	7 41
17 F.	17 Sun R. 8.0 S. 4.20	8 8	8 37
18 S.	18	9 10	9 48
19 S.	19 Septuagesima Sun.	10 28	11 7
20 M.	20	11 45	—
21 Tu.	21	0 20	0 51
22 W.	22	1 19	1 45
23 Th.	23	2 11	2 36
24 F.	24 Sun R. 7.53 S. 4.32	3 0	3 23
25 S.	25 Conversion of S. Paul	3 46	4 9
26 S.	26 Sexagesima Sun.	4 32	4 55
27 M.	27	5 17	5 38
28 Tu.	28	5 59	6 20
29 W.	29	6 42	7 5
30 Th.	30	7 29	7 55
31 F.	31 Sun R. 7.43 S. 4.44	8 24	8 59

FEBRUARY, 1913.

6 N. Moon 5h 22m A.M./21 F. Moon 2h 3m A.M.
14 First Qtr. 5h 34m A.M./27 Last Qtr. 9h 15m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1 S.	32 Partridge & Pheas. [Shooting ends]	9 40	10 25
2 S.	33 Quinquagesima S. [Purif. of Y. Mary. Candlemas, Scot. Quarter Day]	11 9	11 50
3 M.	34	—	0 26
4 Tu.	35 Shrove Tuesday	0 56	1 21
5 W.	36 Ash Wednesday	1 44	2 5
6 Th.	37	2 24	2 41
7 F.	38 Sun R. 7.32 S. 4.57	2 57	3 12
8 S.	39 Half Quarter Day	3 27	3 42
9 S.	40 1 in Lent, Ember	3 57	4 12
10 M.	41 [Week]	4 27	4 41
11 Tu.	42	4 55	5 9
12 W.	43 Ember Day	5 23	5 38
13 Th.	44 Sun R. 7.21 S. 5.8	5 54	6 11
14 F.	45 Ember Day	6 30	6 51
15 S.	46 Ember Day	7 15	7 43
16 S.	47 2 in Lent	8 16	8 57
17 M.	48	9 44	10 33
18 Tu.	49	11 21	—
19 W.	50	0 4	0 39
20 Th.	51 Sun R. 7.7 S. 5.21	1 8	1 34
21 F.	52	1 59	2 22
22 S.	53	2 44	3 6
23 S.	54 3 in Lent	3 27	3 48
24 M.	55 St. Matthias, Ap.	4 9	4 20
25 Tu.	56	4 49	5 8
26 W.	57	5 27	5 46
27 Th.	58	6 5	6 26
28 F.	59 Sun R. 6.50 S. 5.35	6 48	7 13

MARCH, 1913.

8 N. Moon ch 22m A.M./22 F. Moon 1h 56m A.M.
15 First Qtr. 8h 58m P.M./29 Last Qtr. ch 58m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1 S.	60 St. David	7 42	8 18
2 S.	61 1 in Lent	9 2	9 52
3 M.	62	10 43	11 29
4 Tu.	63	—	0 8
5 W.	64 Sun R. 6.40 S. 5.44	0 41	1 7
6 Th.	65	1 27	1 46
7 F.	66	2 4	2 20
8 S.	67	2 34	2 47
9 S.	68 5 in Lent	3 1	3 15
10 M.	69	3 28	3 42
11 Tu.	70	3 56	4 10
12 W.	71 Sun R. 6.24 S. 5.56	4 24	4 38
13 Th.	72	4 52	5 6
14 F.	73	5 21	5 38
15 S.	74 Oxford Lent Tm. e.	5 58	6 20
16 S.	75 Palm Sun. [Ireland	6 45	7 14
17 M.	76 St. Patrick. Bk. Hol.	7 50	8 34
18 Tu.	77 Sun R. 6.10 S. 6.6	9 26	10 20
19 W.	78 Hilary Law Sitts. e.	11 9	11 51
20 Th.	79 Camb. Lent Tm. e.	—	0 25
21 F.	80 Good F. Spring c., 5a.m.	0 53	1 16
22 S.	81 Easter Even.	1 38	1 59
23 S.	82 East. D Sun R. 5.59s.	2 20	2 41
24 M.	83 East. M. Bk. Hl. [6.15	3 1	3 21
25 Tu.	84 Ea. T. Annunc. Lady D.	3 40	3 59
26 W.	85 Oxf. East. T. b. 1 Qtr. D.	4 19	4 38
27 Th.	86	4 56	5 15
28 F.	87	5 35	5 56
29 S.	88	6 19	6 45
30 S.	89 Low S. — 1 aft East.	7 15	7 50
31 M.	90 Sun R. 5.40 S. 6.28	8 33	9 22

APRIL, 1913.

6 N. Moon 5h 48m P.M./20 F. Moon 9h 33m P.M.
14 First Qtr. 5h 35m A.M./28 Last Qtr. 6h 9m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1 Tu.	91 Easter Law Sittings	10 12	10 57
2 W.	92 [begin]	11 36	—
3 Th.	93	0 8	0 33
4 F.	94 Sun R. 5.32 S. 6.35	0 54	1 12
5 S.	95 Divs. due at Bank	1 28	1 44
6 S.	96 2 after Easter	1 59	2 13
7 M.	97 Quarter Sessions	2 27	2 40
8 Tu.	98 [Week]	2 54	3 8
9 W.	99 Fire Insurances ex.	3 23	3 38
10 Th.	100 [Term begins]	3 54	4 10
11 F.	101 Cambridge Easter	4 26	4 43
12 S.	102 Sun R. 5.14 S. 6.43	5 1	5 21
13 S.	103 3 after Easter	5 43	6 7
14 M.	104	6 35	7 8
15 Tu.	105	7 47	8 32
16 W.	106	9 22	10 9
17 Th.	107	10 51	11 27
18 F.	108	11 58	—
19 S.	109 Sun R. 4.59 S. 7.0	0 24	0 47
20 S.	110 4 after Easter	1 9	1 31
21 M.	111	1 52	2 12
22 Tu.	112	2 32	2 53
23 W.	113 St. George	3 13	3 33
24 Th.	114	3 54	4 14
25 F.	115 St. Mark, Evan.	4 34	4 54
26 S.	116 Sun R. 4.44 S. 7.11	5 14	5 36
27 S.	117 Rogation Sunday	6 0	6 26
28 M.	118 Rogation Day	6 54	7 25
29 Tu.	119 Rogation Day	8 1	8 41
30 W.	120 Rogation Day	9 23	10 5

MAY, 1913.

6 N. Moon	8h 24m A.M.	20 F. Moon	7h 18m A.M.	13 First Qtr.	11h 45m A.M.	28 Last Qtr.	oh 4m A.M.
M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H. W., L. Br.	A. M. P. M.				
1 Th.	121 Ascension D. SS. Phil. & Jas. Hol., Stk. Exch.	10 42	11 13				
2 F.	122 Sun R. 4.31 S. 7.23	11 40	—				
3 S.	123 Sun. aft. Ascension	0 44	1 1				
4 S.	124 B. Hol., Scot. R. A. O.	1 18	1 35				
5 M.	125 King's Accesn., 1910	1 51	2 6				
6 Tu.	126 T. m. e. Half Qr. D.	2 22	2 38				
7 W.	127 Kg. Geo. V. Ox. Ea.	2 55	3 13				
8 Th.	128 Ea. Law Sit. e. Proc.	3 31	3 50				
9 F.	129 Oxford Trin. Tm. b.	4 10	4 30				
10 S.	130 Whit S. Emb. Wk.	4 51	5 14				
11 S.	131 Whit Mon. Bk. Hol.	5 39	6 7				
12 M.	132 Whit Tues. [S. 7.40	6 37	7 10				
13 Tu.	133 Emb. D. Sun R. 4.12	7 47	8 27				
14 W.	134 Scot. Qr. D. (Whits'n-	9 8	9 46				
15 Th.	135 Emher Day [day]	10 21	10 53				
16 F.	136 Emher Day	11 23	11 51				
17 S.	137 Trinity Sunday	—	0 16				
18 S.	138 Queen Mary b., 1867	0 40	1 4				
19 M.	139 Trinity Law Sit. b.	1 27	1 50				
20 Tu.	140 Sun R. 4.2 S. 7.50	2 12	2 33				
21 W.	141 Corpus Christi	2 54	3 16				
22 Th.	142 (Empire Day)	3 37	3 58				
23 F.	143 1 after Trinity	4 18	4 38				
24 S.	144 Queen Mary b., 1867	4 59	5 20				
25 S.	145 Queen Mary b., 1867	5 42	6 6				
26 M.	146 Sun R. 3.53 S. 8.1	6 26	6 58				
27 Tu.	147 Sun R. 3.53 S. 8.1	7 26	7 55				
28 W.	148 Sun R. 3.53 S. 8.1	8 26	8 58				
29 Th.	149 Sun R. 3.53 S. 8.1	9 26	9 58				
30 F.	150 Union of S. Africa,	10 35	11 2				
31 S.	151						

JUNE, 1913.

4 N. Moon	7h 57m P.M.	18 F. Moon	5h 54m P.M.	11 First Qtr.	4h 37m P.M.	26 Last Qtr.	5h 4m P.M.
M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H. W., L. Br.	A. M. P. M.				
1 S.	152 2 after Trinity	11 28	11 52				
2 M.	153 Kg. Geo. V. b., 1865	—	0 14				
3 Tu.	154 Kg. Geo. V. b., 1865	0 35	0 55				
4 W.	155 Sun R. 3.48 S. 8.8	1 16	1 37				
5 Th.	156 Sun R. 3.48 S. 8.8	1 57	2 17				
6 F.	157 Sun R. 3.48 S. 8.8	2 37	2 57				
7 S.	158 3 after Trinity	3 18	3 40				
8 S.	159 St. Barnabas, Ap.	4 2	4 25				
9 M.	160 St. John B. Midsm. D.	4 49	5 13				
10 Tu.	161 Sun R. 3.45 S. 8.14	5 39	6 6				
11 W.	162 Sun R. 3.45 S. 8.14	6 35	7 5				
12 Th.	163 Sun R. 3.45 S. 8.14	7 35	8 7				
13 F.	164 Sun R. 3.45 S. 8.14	8 40	9 12				
14 S.	165 4 after Trinity	9 43	10 15				
15 S.	166 5 a. T. Cor. Kg. Geo.	10 47	11 18				
16 M.	167 V., 1911. Sum. C. I. AM	11 48	—				
17 Tu.	168 Prince of W. b., 1894	0 17	0 44				
18 W.	169 St. John B. Midsm. D.	1 10	1 36				
19 Th.	170 Qtr. D. Cam. E. T. e.	2 0	2 22				
20 F.	171 Sun R. 3.46 S. 8.19	2 44	3 5				
21 S.	172 Sun R. 3.46 S. 8.19	3 26	3 46				
22 S.	173 5 a. T. Cor. Kg. Geo.	4 6	4 26				
23 M.	174 V., 1911. Sum. C. I. AM	4 45	5 4				
24 Tu.	175 Prince of W. b., 1894	5 23	5 42				
25 W.	176 St. John B. Midsm. D.	6 2	6 23				
26 Th.	177 Qtr. D. Cam. E. T. e.	6 45	7 7				
27 F.	178 Sun R. 3.46 S. 8.19	7 30	7 54				
28 S.	179 Sun R. 3.46 S. 8.19	8 20	8 48				
29 S.	180 6 a. Trin. St. Peter	9 19	9 51				
30 M.	181 Qtr. Sess. Week [Ap.	10 23	10 53				

JULY, 1913.

4 N. Moon	5h 6m A.M.	18 F. Moon	6h 6m A.M.	10 First Qtr.	9h 37m P.M.	26 Last Qtr.	9h 59m A.M.
M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H. W., L. Br.	A. M. P. M.				
1 Tu.	182 Dominion Day	11 23	11 53				
2 W.	183 Sun R. 3.50 S. 8.18	—	0 21				
3 Th.	184 Dec. of Amer. Indep.	0 47	1 12				
4 F.	185 Oxford Trin. Tm. c.	1 36	2 0				
5 S.	186 7 after Trinity	2 24	2 47				
6 S.	187 7 after Trinity	3 10	3 33				
7 M.	188 Fire Insurances	3 57	4 21				
8 Tu.	189 Fire Insurances	4 45	5 8				
9 W.	190 Fire Insurances	5 32	5 56				
10 Th.	191 Fire Insurances	6 21	6 46				
11 F.	192 Sun R. 3.57 S. 8.13	7 12	7 38				
12 S.	193 Sun R. 3.57 S. 8.13	8 4	8 32				
13 S.	194 8 after Trinity	9 3	9 38				
14 M.	195 St. Swithun	10 15	10 52				
15 Tu.	196 St. Swithun	11 29	—				
16 W.	197 Sun R. 4.13 S. 7.59	0 4	0 35				
17 Th.	198 St. James, Ap.	1 3	1 29				
18 F.	199 Trin. Law Sit. end	1 54	2 16				
19 S.	200 Trin. Law Sit. end	2 36	2 55				
20 S.	201 9 after Trinity	3 14	3 33				
21 M.	202 Sun R. 4.22 S. 7.51	3 51	4 8				
22 Tu.	203 Sun R. 4.22 S. 7.51	4 24	4 40				
23 W.	204 Sun R. 4.22 S. 7.51	4 56	5 12				
24 Th.	205 Sun R. 4.22 S. 7.51	5 28	5 45				
25 F.	206 Trin. Law Sit. end	6 3	6 21				
26 S.	207 Trin. Law Sit. end	6 39	6 59				
27 S.	208 10 after Trinity	7 21	7 45				
28 M.	209 Trin. Law Sit. end	8 12	8 43				
29 Tu.	210 Trin. Law Sit. end	9 20	10 0				
30 W.	211 Trin. Law Sit. end	10 40	11 18				
31 Th.	212 Trin. Law Sit. end	11 54	—				

AUGUST, 1913.

2 N. Moon	oh 58m P.M.	16 F. Moon	8h 27m P.M.	9 First Qtr.	4h 3m A.M.	25 Last Qtr.	oh 18m A.M.
31 N. Moon	8h 38m P.M.						
M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H. W., L. Br.	A. M. P. M.				
1 F.	213 Lammis Day. Scot.	0 28	0 58				
2 S.	214 Quarter Day	1 25	1 50				
3 S.	215 11 after Trinity	2 13	2 36				
4 M.	216 Bank Hol. Roy. Acad. c.	2 59	3 21				
5 Tu.	217 Ramadan (Turk. L.) b.	3 43	4 5				
6 W.	218 Sun R. 4.32 S. 7.39	4 27	4 49				
7 Th.	219 Sun R. 4.32 S. 7.39	5 11	5 32				
8 F.	220 Sun R. 4.32 S. 7.39	5 53	6 15				
9 S.	221 12 after Trinity	6 38	7 1				
10 S.	222 12 after Trinity	7 26	7 54				
11 M.	223 Half Quarter Day	8 27	9 5				
12 Tu.	224 Grouse Shoot. begins	9 48	10 32				
13 W.	225 Sun R. 4.45 S. 7.24	11 15	11 55				
14 Th.	226 Sun R. 4.45 S. 7.24	—	0 31				
15 F.	227 Sun R. 4.45 S. 7.24	1 0	1 24				
16 S.	228 Sun R. 4.45 S. 7.24	1 46	2 6				
17 S.	229 13 after Trinity	2 24	2 40				
18 M.	230 Bartholomew, Ap.	2 55	3 11				
19 Tu.	231 Black Game Sh. b.	3 26	3 41				
20 W.	232 Sun R. 4.56 S. 7.10	3 57	4 12				
21 Th.	233 Sun R. 4.56 S. 7.10	4 26	4 40				
22 F.	234 Sun R. 4.56 S. 7.10	4 54	5 8				
23 S.	235 Sun R. 4.56 S. 7.10	5 23	5 38				
24 S.	236 14 after Trin. St.	5 55	6 14				
25 M.	237 Bartholomew, Ap.	6 34	6 57				
26 Tu.	238 Sun R. 4.56 S. 7.10	7 23	7 55				
27 W.	239 Sun R. 4.56 S. 7.10	8 34	9 20				
28 Th.	240 Sun R. 5.7 S. 6.55	10 8	10 55				
29 F.	241 Sun R. 5.7 S. 6.55	11 38	—				
30 S.	242 Sun R. 5.7 S. 6.55	0 15	0 44				
31 S.	243 15 after Trinity	1 9	1 33				

SEPTEMBER, 1913.

7. First Qtr. 1h 6m P.M. 23. Last Qtr. oh 30m P.M.
15. F. Moon oh 46m P.M. 30. N. Moon 4h 57m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H. W., L. Br. A.M. P.M.
1 M.	244 Partridge Shoot. b.	1 56 2 18
2 Tu.	245	2 39 3 0
3 W.	246	3 21 3 41
4 Th.	247 Sun. R. 5. 18 S. 6. 40	4 2 4 23
5 F.	248	4 43 5 3
6 S.	249	5 22 5 42
7 S.	250 16 after Trinity	6 4 6 28
8 M.	251	6 54 7 23
9 Tu.	252	7 58 8 41
10 W.	253	9 31 10 21
11 Th.	254 Sun R. 5. 29 S. 6. 24	11 7 11 47
12 F.	255	— 0 19
13 S.	256	0 45 1 6
14 S.	257 17 after Trinity.	1 25 1 44
15 M.	258 [Ember Week	2 0 2 14
16 Tu.	259	2 28 2 41
17 W.	260 Ember Day	2 55 3 9
18 Th.	261 Sun R. 5. 40 S. 6. 8	3 23 3 37
19 F.	262 Ember Day	3 51 4 5
20 S.	263 Ember Day	4 19 4 33
21 S.	264 18 after Trinity.	4 48 5 4
22 M.	265 [St. Matthew, Ap.	5 20 5 38
23 Tu.	266 Autumn com., 4th P.M.	5 59 6 24
24 W.	267	6 53 7 28
25 Th.	268	8 11 9 3
26 F.	269 Sun R. 5. 53 S. 5. 50	9 56 10 41
27 S.	270	11 21 11 56
28 S.	271 19 after Trinity.	— 0 24
29 M.	272 St. Michael and All Angels. Mich. Day.	0 47 1 10
30 Tu.	273 [Quarter Day	1 31 1 52

OCTOBER, 1913.

7 First Qtr. 1h 46m A.M. 22 Last Qtr. 1oh 53m P.M.
15 F. Moon 6h 7m A.M. 29 N. Moon 2h 29m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H. W., L. Br. A.M. P.M.
1 W.	274 Camb. Mich. Tm. b.	2 12 2 32
2 Th.	275 [Pheasant Sht. bg.	2 52 3 13
3 F.	276 Jewish Year 5674 bg.	3 33 3 53
4 S.	277 Sun R. 6. 6 S. 5. 31	4 14 4 35
5 S.	278 20 after Trinity	4 55 5 15
6 M.	279 Divs. due at Bank	5 37 6 2
7 Tu.	280	6 29 7 0
8 W.	281	7 37 8 20
9 Th.	282	9 8 9 57
10 F.	283 Oxford Mich. Tm. b.	10 41 11 19
11 S.	284 Sun R. 6. 18 S. 5. 16	11 49 —
12 S.	285 21 after Trinity	0 14 0 36
13 M.	286 Mich. L. Sit. b. Qtr.	0 54 1 10
14 Tu.	287 Fire Insr. ex. [Ses. W.	1 26 1 42
15 W.	288	1 57 2 10
16 Th.	289	2 23 2 37
17 F.	290 Sun R. 6. 28 S. 5. 3	2 51 3 6
18 S.	291 St. Luke, Evan.	3 21 3 36
19 S.	292 22 after Trinity	3 51 4 7
20 M.	293	4 23 4 40
21 Tu.	294 Trafalgar Day (1805)	4 59 5 19
22 W.	295	5 43 6 10
23 Th.	296	6 41 7 18
24 F.	297	8 0 8 46
25 S.	298 Sun R. 6. 42 S. 4. 46	0 35 10 18
26 S.	299 23 after Trinity	10 55 11 27
27 M.	300	11 55 —
28 Tu.	301 SS. Simon and Jude	0 19 0 41
29 W.	302	1 31 1 24
30 Th.	303	1 45 2 6
31 F.	304 Sun R. 6. 53 S. 4. 35	2 27 2 49

NOVEMBER, 1913.

5. First Qtr. 6h 34m P.M. 21. Last Qtr. 7h 56m A.M.
13. F. Moon 11h 11m P.M. 28. N. Moon 1h 41m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H. W., L. Br. A.M. P.M.
1 S.	305 All Saints' D. H. Stk. Ex.	3 10 3 31
2 S.	306 24 after Trinity	3 52 4 14
3 M.	307	4 35 4 57
4 Tu.	308	5 20 5 45
5 W.	309 Gunpowder Plot	6 11 6 39
6 Th.	310	7 11 7 47
7 F.	311 Sun R. 7. 5 S. 4. 22	8 27 9 10
8 S.	312	9 50 10 25
9 S.	313 25 aft. Trin. King	10 56 11 24
10 M.	314 [Edw. VII. b., 1841	11 49 —
11 Tu.	315 Martinmas. Scottish	0 11 0 30
12 W.	316 [Qtr. Day. Half	0 47 1 4
13 Th.	317 [Qtr. Day	1 21 1 37
14 F.	318 Sun R. 7. 18 S. 4. 11	1 52 2 8
15 S.	319	2 24 2 40
16 S.	320 26 after Trinity	2 57 3 15
17 M.	321	3 33 3 52
18 Tu.	322	4 11 4 30
19 W.	323	4 51 5 14
20 Th.	324	5 39 6 7
21 F.	325	6 38 7 11
22 S.	326 Sun R. 7. 31 S. 4. 1	7 47 8 25
23 S.	327 27 after Trinity	9 4 9 41
24 M.	328	10 16 10 48
25 Tu.	329	11 18 11 46
26 W.	330	— 0 12
27 Th.	331	0 36 1 0
28 F.	332	1 24 1 48
29 S.	333 Sun R. 7. 42 S. 3. 54	2 11 2 33
30 S.	334 1 in Adv. S. Andrew. [Moham. Yr. 1332 b.	2 55 3 18

DECEMBER, 1913.

5. First Qtr. 2h 59m P.M. 20. Last Qtr. 4h 16m P.M.
13. F. Moon 3h 0m P.M. 27. N. Moon 2h 59m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H. W., L. Br. A.M. P.M.
1 M.	335 Qn. Alexandra born.	3 41 4 3
2 Tu.	336 [1844	4 24 4 45
3 W.	337	5 6 5 28
4 Th.	338 Sun R. 7. 49 S. 3. 51	5 52 6 16
5 F.	339	6 41 7 7
6 S.	340	7 34 8 3
7 S.	341 2 in Advent	8 34 9 7
8 M.	342	9 40 10 12
9 Tu.	343 [Shooting ends	10 42 11 9
10 W.	344 Blk. Game & Grouse	11 35 —
11 Th.	345 Sun R. 7. 58 S. 3. 49	0 0 0 23
12 F.	346	0 44 1 4
13 S.	347	1 24 1 45
14 S.	348 3 in Advent. Emb.	2 5 2 24
15 M.	349 [Week	2 43 3 3
16 Tu.	350 [Ember Day	3 24 3 45
17 W.	351 Oxf. Mich. Term. e	4 7 4 29
18 Th.	352 Sun R. 8. 4 S. 3. 49	4 51 5 13
19 F.	353 Cam. M. T. e. Em. D.	5 37 6 3
20 S.	354 Mich. L. S. e. Emb. D.	6 30 6 57
21 S.	355 4 in Adv. St. Thomas	7 25 7 55
22 M.	356 Winter com. 11h A.M.	8 26 8 58
23 Tu.	357	9 31 10 5
24 W.	358 Sun R. 8. 7 S. 3. 52	10 30 11 13
25 Th.	359 Christ. D. Qtr. D.	11 47 —
26 F.	360 St. Step., M. Box D.	0 18 0 46
27 S.	361 St. John, E. [Bk. H.	1 14 1 41
28 S.	362 1 after Christmas.	2 6 2 29
29 M.	363 [Innocents' Day	2 51 3 12
30 Tu.	364	3 33 3 53
31 W.	365 Sun R. 8. 8 S. 3. 58	4 13 4 33

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OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Imperial Trade Commission (p. 24). Sir Edgar Vincent has been appointed Chairman in place of Mr. Arnold Morley, who has retired under medical advice. Sir Alfred Bateman has been appointed a member of the Commission.

Peerage (p. 34). **Calthorpe**, Somerset Frederick, 8th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Gough-Calthorpe. B. '62, s. 1912. Capt. late 5th Batt. Royal Fusiliers. *Heir*, Hon. S. A. Gough-Calthorpe, s.

— (p. 37). Lord Decies has been elected a representative peer in place of the late Lord Crofton.

House of Commons (pp. 91 and 119). Mr. Lansbury resigned his seat for Bow and Bromley in order to test the opinion of his constituents upon his attitude with regard to the Woman Suffrage question.

Tower Hamlets: Bow and Bromley (p. 119).

Polling Nov. 26th.

R. Blair (U)	4,042
G. Lansbury (Lab.)	3,291

Bolton (p. 109).

Polling Nov. 23rd.

T. Taylor (L.)	10,011
A. Brooks (U)	8,835

House of Commons: New Members.

Blair, Reginald (U), elected for Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley Div., Nov. 1912; b. 1882; *E.* Kelvinside Academy and Glasgow Univ.; is a chartered accountant. Harrow Weald.

Taylor, Thomas (L), elected for Bolton, Nov. 1912; b. 1851; *E.* Bolton Church Institute; cotton manufacturer; J.P. Bolton.

House of Commons: By-elections.

The number of vacancies created in the present Parliament up to Dec. 1st was 59, occasioned as follows: Elections declared void on petition, 5; deaths of members, 14; successions to peerage, 3; creation of peers, 8; acceptance of offices under the Crown, 11; voluntary retirement, 18.

Of 59 by-elections which had taken place up to Dec. 1st, 1912, 15 seats (3 Liberal, 8 Unionist, and 4 Nationalist) were not contested. Of the 44 contests, 10 resulted in changes in the

Party representation, the Unionists winning seats from the Liberals at Cheltenham, Oldham, South Somerset, North Ayrshire, South Manchester, Crewe Div. of Cheshire, North-west Manchester, and Midlothian, and a seat from the Labour Party at Bow and Bromley, and the Liberals winning a seat from the Labour Party at Hanley. The Unionists also obtained a seat at Exeter, as the result of a scrutiny (see 1912 ANNUAL).

At the beginning of December 1912 the state of parties in the House of Commons was as follows:

Liberals	264	
Labour Members	40	
Nationalists	84	
Unionists	282	
		388
Ministerial Majority	106	

The City Chamberlain (p. 141). Mr. Adrian Pollock, City Remembrancer, was elected Nov. 22nd to fill the office of Chamberlain and Treasurer of the City of London, rendered vacant by the death of Sir Joseph Dimsdale.

Gold Coast Colony (p. 161). W. R. Towns- end to be Attorney-General (Nov. 16th).

Sierra Leone (p. 162). A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., to be Colonial Secretary (Nov. 18).

Navy (pp. 186 and 194). Important changes in naval commands were announced on Nov. 22nd to take effect in due course as the several vacancies occur. The new appointments are as follow: Vice-Admiral Sir George Egerton to be Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth. Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Jackson to be Chief of the War Staff. Vice-Admiral Farquhar to be Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves. Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Bethell to command the Royal Naval War College. Rear-Admiral Jerram to be Commander-in-Chief, China. Rear-Admiral Sturdee to command the Second Cruiser Squadron. Rear-Admiral Peirse to be Commander-in-Chief, East Indies. Rear-Admiral King-Hall to be Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope. Rear-Admiral Beatty to command the First Cruiser Squadron. Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock to command Training Squadron. Rear-Admiral Troubridge to command

the Mediterranean Cruiser Squadron. Rear-Admiral Madden to command the Third Cruiser Squadron. Rear-Admiral Christian to be Rear-Admiral in the Home Fleets, Devonport. Rear-Admiral Gough-Calthorpe to be Rear-Admiral, First Battle Squadron. Rear-Admiral De Chair to be Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

— (p. 192). Speaking at the Guildhall on Nov. 9th Mr. Churchill said that it would be possible to bring into existence the Sixth Battle Squadron, fully manned on mobilisation, with active service ratings, in 1913—nearly two years earlier than originally intended. Referring to German naval expansion, he said that the relations of this country with Germany had steadily improved, and “the best way to make them thoroughly healthy and comfortable is to go right on and put an end to the naval rivalry by proving that we cannot be overtaken.”

The Balkan War (p. 239). Military operations in Thrace were suspended in the last week of November while plenipotentiaries of the contending parties discussed at Tchataldja the terms of an armistice. Meanwhile grave anxiety was occasioned throughout Europe by the reported insistence of Servia upon the possession of an Adriatic seaport and by the militant attitude of Russia and Austria (see *DIARY OF THE YEAR*, Nov. 26th). Mr. Churchill, addressing the Eighty Club on Nov. 29th, said that a great gulf separated the differences between Austria and Russia, howsoever they might be decided, from the affairs of the Western Powers. Britain and Germany, Italy and France, were at peace. They desired peace; they needed peace; they owed peace to their peoples. There was no ground of

quarrel between them—absolutely none. They had only to continue to pursue together the simple and sincere policy that they had been following, they had only to trust one another in this time of trouble, they had only to take hold of one another's hands in confidence and in good will, and there was no power under the sky that could drive them from the paths of sanity and honour.

France and Spain (p. 248). The Franco-Spanish Treaty on Morocco was signed on Nov. 27th. The territorial adjustments finally agreed upon differ considerably from those indicated in the earlier drafts of the Treaty.

Italy (p. 290). Signor Bertolini has been appointed to the newly created Ministry of the Colonies.

Spain (p. 318). *Minister of the Interior*, Señor Barroso. — *Finance*, Señor Navarro-Reverter. — *Justice*, Señor Arias de Miranda. — *Public Works*, Señor Villanueva. — *Instruction*, Señor Alba.

The Parliamentary Session (p. 397). Up to Dec. 1st the House of Commons had passed in Committee 612 lines of the Home Rule Bill, of which lines 534 were passed under the operation of the guillotine without discussion. On Nov. 28th the House resumed the adjourned debate on the time-table for the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. An Opposition amendment, moved by Mr. Lyttelton, was rejected on that day by 74 votes. The House of Lords read the Criminal Law Amendment Bill a second time upon Nov. 28th.

The Royal Academy (p. 501). Mr. Henry Herbert La Thangue, A.R.A., has been elected a Royal Academician.

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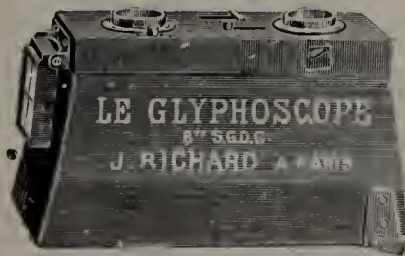
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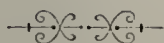
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A Record of the Men and Movements of the Time.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Empire of India, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, including the self-governing Dominions, and the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and other Dependencies, the whole forming one Empire under George V., King and Emperor, whose title rests upon the Act of Settlement, 1701, which settled the succession to the throne on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the "heirs of her body being Protestants."

THE KING.

George V., "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," the second son of His late Majesty, King Edward VII., and Queen Alexandra, was b. at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, seventeen months after his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, and was baptized with the names George Frederick Ernest Albert. The two brothers entered the navy together as cadets June 5th, '77, and after spending two years in the training ship *Britannia* went for a three years' voyage round the world in the *Bacchante*. In May '83 Prince George was made midshipman to the *Canada*, which was stationed on the North American and West Indian station. In '85 he was promoted to be lieutenant, and in '90 was given the separate command of the gunboat *Thrush* on the North American station. In '91 he was made commander. In '92, through the death of his elder brother, he became heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York. In the same year he took command of the *Melanpus* for the naval manœuvres. In May '93 his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (*Queen Mary*) was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace, July 6th, '93. During '98 the Duke of York hoisted his pennant on board the *Crescent*, attached to the Channel Squadron. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral (Jan. 1st, 1901), and appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marine Forces. On the death of Queen Victoria (Jan. 22nd, 1901), he succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall, and with the Duchess left Portsmouth in the *Ophir* (March 16th) on a tour to the Colonies, and to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. On Nov. 9th, 1901, King Edward's birthday, the Duke was given the title of *Prince of Wales* and *Earl of Chester*. In celebration of their safe return from their Colonial tour the Prince and Princess were entertained by the London Corporation at the Guildhall (Dec. 5th, 1901), on which occasion His present Majesty delivered his memorable exhortation to England to "wake up." In October, 1905, the Prince and Princess left England for a visit to

India, landing at Bombay on Nov. 9th. They returned to England on May 8th, attended a Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey on May 13th, and were entertained by the City at the Guildhall on May 17th.

On the death of H.M. King Edward VII. (May 6th, 1910), H.M. King George ascended the throne, and was proclaimed with the usual ceremonies (May 9th). At his first Council (May 7th) His Majesty made a Declaration, in the course of which, after an eloquent tribute to the work of King Edward, he said: "To endeavour to follow in his footsteps, and at the same time to uphold the constitutional government of these Realms, will be the earnest object of my life. I am deeply sensible of the very heavy responsibilities which have fallen upon me. I know that I can rely upon Parliament and upon the people of these Islands and of my Dominions beyond the Seas for their help in the discharge of these arduous duties, and for their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance. I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavour for our people's good."

His Majesty was crowned in Westminster Abbey on Thursday, June 22nd, 1911. The manifestations of loyalty which the occasion evoked were recognised in the King's message to his people. He said: "Now that the Coronation and its attendant ceremonies are over, I desire to assure the people of the British Empire of my grateful sense that their hearts have been with me through it all. I felt this in the beautiful and impressive service in the Abbey—the most solemn experience of my life—and scarcely less in the stirring scenes of the succeeding days, when my people have signified their recognition and their heartfelt welcome of me as their Sovereign. For this has been apparent, not only in the loyal enthusiasm shown in our passage to and from Westminster and in the Progresses which we have made in different districts of London, but also in the thousands of messages of good will which have come to me across the seas from every part of the Empire. Such affectionate demonstrations have profoundly touched me, and have filled me afresh with faith and confidence. Believing that this generous and outspoken sympathy with the Queen and myself

is, under God, our surest source of strength, I am encouraged to go forward with renewed hope. Whatever perplexities or difficulties may lie before me and my people, we shall all unite in facing them resolutely, calmly, and with public spirit, confident that, under Divine guidance, the ultimate outcome will be to the common good."

A few weeks later, accompanied by the Queen and the Royal children, His Majesty visited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

On Nov. 11th, their Majesties left England in the P. & O. steamship *Medina*, which had been fitted up as a Royal yacht, for their second visit to India. They landed at Bombay on Dec. 2nd, and on Dec. 7th made their State entry into Delhi, where, on Dec. 12th, the Coronation Durbar was held amid scenes of unparalleled splendour. The occasion was rendered the more memorable by the announcement by the King-Emperor of important changes in the administration of India, including the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi (see p. 149). On Dec. 15th His Majesty laid the first stones of the new capital. On the following day he left Delhi for a shooting trip in Nepal, the Queen-Empress meanwhile making a tour in Agra and Rajputana. Their Majesties entered Calcutta on Dec. 30th, and left by train on Jan. 8th, 1912, for Bombay, whence they sailed on the 10th. After visiting Port Sudan, Malta, and Gibraltar, they arrived at Spithead on Feb. 4th.

On the eve of his departure the King addressed to Mr. Asquith a telegram, in the course of which he said: "I am sure that you, as head of my Government, will be glad to know that from all sources, public and private, I gather that my highest hopes have been realised and that the success of our visit has exceeded all anticipations. Not only in Bombay, Delhi, and Calcutta, but in every other part of the country where the Queen and I have been, all classes, races, and creeds have united in receiving us with unmistakable signs of enthusiasm and affection."

Not the least interesting outcome of the visit was a message from the Viceroy of India, conveying the following expression of the feeling of the people of India: "The Princes and people of India desire to take the opportunity afforded by the conclusion of the Royal visit to convey to the great English nation an expression of their cordial good will and fellowship, also an assurance of their warm attachment to the world-wide Empire of which they form part, and with which their destinies are now indissolubly linked. Their Imperial Majesties' visit to India, so happily conceived and so successfully completed, has produced a profound and ineffaceable impression throughout the country. Their Imperial Majesties, by their gracious demeanour, their unflinching sympathy, and their deep solicitude for the welfare of all classes, have drawn closer the bonds that unite England and India, and have deepened and intensified the traditional feeling of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and person of the Sovereign which has always characterised the Indian people. Conscious of the many blessings which India has derived from her connection with England, the Princes and people rejoiced to tender in person their loyal and loving homage to their Imperial Majesties. They are confident that this great and historic event marks the beginning of a new era, ensuring greater happiness, pros-

perity, and progress to the people of India under the ægis of the Crown."

On Feb. 6th, accompanied by Queen Alexandra and their children, the King and Queen attended a service of thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral for their safe return.

The children of their Majesties are:

- (1) H.R.H. Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David (Prince of Wales), b. June 23rd, '94.
- (2) H.R.H. Albert Frederick Arthur George, b. Dec. 14th, '95, entered the Royal Naval College, 1909.
- (3) H.R.H. Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, b. April 25th, '97.
- (4) H.R.H. Henry William Frederick Albert, b. March 31st, 1900.
- (5) H.R.H. George Edward Alexander Edmund, b. Dec. 20th, 1902.
- (6) H.R.H. John Charles Francis, b. July 12th, 1905.

The Queen Mother.

H.M. Queen Alexandra is the eldest daughter of the late Christian IX., King of Denmark, and was b. at Copenhagen, Dec. 1st, '44. She married His late Majesty King Edward VII. on March 10th, '63. Her Majesty is sister of the King of Greece, the Empress-Dowager of Russia, and the Duchess of Cumberland.

The Prince of Wales.

H.R.H. Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was b. at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on June 23rd, '94. He passed the qualifying examination for the Royal Navy in April 1907, and entered Osborne College on May 1st of that year. He completed his period of instruction there in April 1909, and in the following month entered Dartmouth College, where he remained until the completion of his course in March 1911. He was created Prince of Wales upon his sixteenth birthday, June 23rd, 1910, and in the following year was formally invested and presented to the Welsh people by his Royal father at Carnarvon Castle. He was invested with the Order of the Garter on June 10th, 1911. He was rated midshipman on the 22nd of the same month, and on Aug. 1st was appointed to the battleship *Hindustan* for a three months' cruise. In April 1912 he went to Paris, where he spent four months, mostly as the guest of the Marquis de Breteuil, to perfect his knowledge of the French language. At the Michaelmas term of the same year he went into residence as an undergraduate at Magdalen College, Oxford.

Sisters of the King.

His Majesty's sisters are:

- H.R.H. Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar (Princess Royal), b. Feb. 20th, '67, m. July 27th, '89, to Duke of Fife (who d. Jan. 29th, 1912), and has issue—H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife, b. May 17th, '91; and H.H. Princess Maud, b. April 3rd, '93.
- H.R.H. Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, b. July 6th, '63.
- H.R.H. Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, b. Nov. 26th, '69, m. July 22nd, '96, to Haakon VII., King of Norway, and has issue a son, Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, b. July 2nd, 1903.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Surviving Brother and Sisters of His late Majesty, King Edward VII.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (creat. 1874), Earl of Sussex, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel of the Army Service Corps, and Col-in-Chief of the 6th Dragoons, Highland Light Infantry, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, A.D.C., was b. 1850. The third son of Queen Victoria. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia (79). There are three children: Princess Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, married June 15th, 1905, to H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, now Crown Prince of Sweden; Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, K.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King; and Princess Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth. Commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, in the Egyptian Expedition (82). Has been Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and of the Southern District in England. In April '93 he was promoted to the rank of full General, was Commander-in-chief at Aldershot '93-8, and was promoted Field-Marshal in June 1902. By the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg in '99, he became the heir-apparent to the Duchy; but he and his heirs renounced their rights in favour of the young Duke of Albany. The Duke and Duchess attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on Jan. 1st, 1903, as representatives of King Edward and the Royal Family. H.R.H. was Inspector-General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board 1904-7. He attended the German Army Manœuvres in Sept. 1906,

and was made a Prussian Field-Marshal. He was appointed in 1907 to the newly created post of Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Forces and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean. Resigned in Aug. 1909. In Oct. 1910 he visited South Africa to open the Union Parliament on behalf of the King. Elected Master of Trinity House, 1910. Appointed in 1911 Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

The surviving sisters of His late Majesty are :

H.R.H. Helena Augusta Victoria, b. May 25th, '46; m. July 5th, '66, to Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (b. Jan. 22nd, '31). There are three surviving children: Albert, b. Feb. 26th, '69; Victoria, b. May 3rd, '70; and Louise, b. Aug. 12th, '72 (m. July 6th, '91, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt. The marriage was dissolved in 1901).

H.R.H. Louise Caroline Alberta, b. March 18th, '48; m. March 21st, '71, to John, Duke of Argyll (b. Aug. 6th, '45).

H.R.H. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, b. April 14th, '57; m. July 23rd, '85, to Prince Henry of Battenberg (b. Oct. 5th, '58; d. Jan. 20th, '96). There are four children: Alexander Albert, K.C.V.O., b. Nov. 23rd, '86; Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, b. Oct. 24th, '87, m. May 31st, 1906, H.M. King Alfonso of Spain; Leopold Arthur Louis, b. May 21, '89; and Maurice Victor Donald, b. Oct. 3rd, '91.

Surviving Granddaughter of George III.

Augusta Caroline (dau. of the 1st Duke of Cambridge), b. July 19th, '22; m. June 28th, '43, Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

THE CIVIL LIST.

In the Civil List of 1910, which was based on that of His late Majesty, no provision was made for the Prince of Wales, as the income of the Duchy of Cornwall, £87,000, was regarded as sufficient; but in the event of his marrying, the Princess of Wales will receive £10,000 per annum, to be increased to £30,000 should she survive His Royal Highness. Provision was also made that each of His Majesty's sons shall receive £10,000 a year on attaining his majority, to be increased to £25,000 a year on marriage; and each daughter £6,000 a year on attaining her majority or marrying. Certain pensions, also, which were granted by the late Sovereign were transferred to the Consolidated Fund, as was done also at the death of Queen Victoria. The provisions, and the effect of the Civil List Act of 1910, will be seen, therefore, in the following statement and comparative tables:

Schedule to the Civil List Act, 1910.

Class I. Their Majesty's Privy Purse	£	110,000
" II. Salaries of H.M.'s Household, etc.		125,800
" III. Expenses of H.M.'s Household		193,000
" IV. Works		20,000
" V. Royal Bounty, alms, and special services		13,200
" VI. Unappropriated		8,000
Total	£	470,000

The comparison between the charges at the beginning of the late and the present reigns is as follows :

	1901	1910
Civil List	£ 470,000	£ 470,000
Pensions transferred to the Consolidated Fund	25,000	18,000
Provision for other members of the Royal Family :—		
Queen Alexandra	—	70,000
Prince and Princess of Wales	30,000	—
The Empress Frederick	8,000	—
Princess Christian (Schleswig-Holstein)	6,000	6,000
Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll	6,000	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000	25,000
Duchess of Albany	6,000	6,000
Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000	6,000
Princess Henry of Battenberg	6,000	6,000
Duke of Cambridge	12,000	—
Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	3,000	3,000
His late Majesty's daughters	18,000	18,000
	£ 126,000	£ 146,000
Total	£ 621,000	£ 634,000

The King in addition to his Civil List receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. His Majesty pays income tax on the Privy Purse.

STATISTICS OF THE EMPIRE.

The area of the British Empire and its Protectorates is about 11,500,000 square miles—more than one-fifth of the total land-surface of the world. The population exceeds 416,000,000—about one fourth of the world's inhabitants.

The area and population of the British Empire are shown in the following table:

	Area in sq. m.	Popula- tion, 1911.	Popula- tion per sq. m.
United Kingdom	121,000	45,212,000	373
India	1,773,000	314,955,000	178
Other Colonies and Posses- sions	9,412,000	56,146,000	6
	11,306,000	416,313,000	37

The following table shows the increase per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom and the principal colonies as compared with those of other countries in three intercensal periods:

Countries.	Increase per cent. in		
	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911
United Kingdom	8·2	9·9	9·1
England and Wales	11·7	12·2	10·9
Scotland	7·8	11·1	6·4
Ireland (<i>decrease</i>)	9·1	5·2	1·7
Australian Commonwealth	41·1	18·9	18·1
New Zealand	27·9	23·3	30·5
Dominion of Canada	11·8	11·1	34·1
Indian Empire	13·2	2·5	7·1
Ceylon	9·0	18·6	15·1
Union of South Africa	—	—	15·1
Denmark	10·3	12·8	12·6
Norway	10·3	12·0	6·8
Sweden	4·8	7·3	7·5
German Empire	9·3	14·0	15·2
Austria	7·9	9·4	9·3
Hungary	11·0	10·3	8·5
The Netherlands	12·4	13·1	14·8
Belgium	9·9	10·6	10·9
France	1·8	1·6	1·0
Switzerland	3·1	13·4	13·2
Italy	—	—	6·8
United States	25·5	20·7	21·0

The following table compares in "round numbers" the area and present population of the United Kingdom with the areas and populations of other countries forming the motherlands or administrative centres of widespread dominion:

	Sq. miles (Thousands).	Pop. (Millions).
United Kingdom	121	45
China	1,532	407*
France	207	40
Germany	209	65
Russia	2,052	105
U.S.A.	2,974	92

The following table compares the area and present population of the over-sea dominions and dependencies of Great Britain with the

areas and populations of the provinces and dependencies of the countries named above:

	Sq. miles (Thousands).	Pop. (Millions).
British	11,185	371
Chinese	2,745	26
French	4,000	46
German	1,026	13
Russian	6,326	23
U.S.A.	716	10

The following table, combining the figures of the two tables which precede it, compares the area and population of the whole British Empire with the areas and populations of the countries above named and their provinces and dependencies:

	Sq. miles (Thousands).	Pop. (Millions).
British	11,306	416
Chinese	4,277	433*
French	4,207	86
German	1,235	78
Russian	8,378	128
U.S.A.	3,690	102

The total revenues of the Empire amounted to about £75,000,000 in 1837. In 1909 the revenues of the Empire amounted to about £375,000,000.

The total trade of the British Empire with Foreign Countries was

	1890	1909	1910
Imports	408,053,000	655,706,000	712,831,000
Exports	319,795,000	544,818,000	603,913,000

The trade of the United Kingdom with British Colonies and Possessions was

Imports	101,080,000	186,409,000	213,516,000
Exports	106,518,000	150,867,000	180,674,000

The Intercolonial Trade was

Imports	34,607,000	57,951,000	65,854,000
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The percentage proportions were

Foreign trade	75·0	75·2	74·1
Inter-imperial trade	25·0	24·8	25·9

The late Sir Robert Giffen, at the meeting of the British Association in 1903, put forward the following estimates as to the aggregate income and wealth of the people of the British Empire at that date:

Aggregate Income.		£
United Kingdom		1,750,000,000
Canada		270,000,000
Australasia		210,000,000
India		600,000,000
South Africa		100,000,000
Remainder of Empire		200,000,000
Total		£3,130,000,000

Capital or Wealth.		£
United Kingdom		15,000,000,000
Canada		1,350,000,000
Australasia		1,100,000,000
India		3,000,000,000
South Africa		600,000,000
Remainder of Empire		1,200,000,000
Total		£22,250,000,000

* The figures for China are official, but are believed by European authorities to be greatly exaggerated.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council is a body of persons who are nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy counsellor must be a natural-born or naturalised British subject. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy counsellors by virtue of their office; the principal Secretaries of State are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number who are known as the Cabinet Council; and the rank is bestowed upon Ambassadors and the principal Colonial Governors and statesmen, and frequently upon politicians who have never been in office, as an honorary distinction. Any privy counsellor may act as a justice of the peace. All Privy Counsellors should be addressed as "Right Honourable."

The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent under the great seal; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to His Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other

important functions of the Council are the granting of charters of incorporation to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. Royal proclamations, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the Privy Council before being issued.

Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The Board of Trade, although it is now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The Board of Education was a Committee of the Privy Council; and there are still a Universities Committee, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a Judicial Committee for appellate business.

The Privy Council in Ireland, a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.

As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out.

Biographies of Privy Counsellors marked "Peer" or "M.P." will be found under PARLIAMENT.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord President—Viscount Morley, O.M.
Aberconway, Lord. (Nov. 18. '84.) Peer.
Aberdeen, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
Abraham, William. (Jan. 1911.) M.P.
Acland, A. H. Dyke. (Aug. '92.) B. '47; E. Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford, Fellow of Balliol College; Liberal M.P. for Yorks, West Riding (Rotherham D.), from '85 to '99; Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education '92-5; author of a "Handbook on English Political History," and of "Working Men Co-operators." Westholme, Scarborough; 28, Cheyne Walk, S.W. Reform, Athenæum, Cobden.
Allen, Charles P. (Jan. 1912.) M.P.
Allendale, Viscount. (May 1907.) Peer.
Allerton, Lord. (June '90.) Peer.
Alverstone, Lord. (May 1900.) Peer.
Ameer Ali (Syed). (Nov. 1909.) B. '49; E. Hooghly Coll.; President London Branch All-Indian Moslem League; called to bar, Inner Temple, '73; Magistrate and Chief Magistrate of Calcutta '78-81; member Bengal Legislative Council '78-83; member Imperial Legislative Council '83-5; Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature in Bengal '90-1904; member Judicial Committee, Privy Council, 1909; author of many works on Indian and Mohammedan law and Mohammedan history. 2, Cadogan Place, S.W.
Anson, Sir W. R. (June 1911.) M.P.
Argyll, Duke of. (Mar. '75.) Peer.
Ashbourne, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.
Ashby St. Ledgers, Lord. (Feb. 1910.) Peer.
Ashcombe, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.

Asquith, Herbert Henry. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
Atkinson, Lord. (Dec. 1905.) Peer.
Avebury, Lord. (Feb. '90.) Peer.
Balfour, A. J. (June '85.) M.P.
Balfour, Gerald W. (Nov. 1900.) M.P. (C) Leeds Central '85-1906; Chief Sec. for Ireland '95-1900; P.C. Ireland '95; Pres. Board of Trade 1900-5; Pres. Local Govt. Board 1905. Fishers Hill, Woking, Surrey. Carlton, Athenæum.
Balfour of Burleigh, Lord. (June '92.) Peer.
Barton, Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G. (Jan. 1901.) B. '49; E. Sydney Grammar School and University; elected to represent his University in the Legislative Assembly '79, Speaker '83-7, entered Legislative Council '87-91; Attorney-General '89 and '91; senior representative of New South Wales at the '97 Federal Convention, and took the leading part in its proceedings until the Federal Constitution Bill was adopted; came to England in 1900 in support of the Constitution Bill, and was Premier of the first Commonwealth Ministry from Jan. 1901 till Sept. 1903, when he became Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court, Mianetta, Kirribilli Point, Sydney, N.S.W.
Beauchamp, Earl. (Jan. 1906.) Peer.
Belper, Lord. (July '95.) Peer.
Bertie, Hon. Sir Francis Leveson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Mar. 1903.) B. '44; E. Eton; Ambassador to Italy, 1903-5; Ambassador to Paris 1905. British Embassy, Paris.
Birrell, Augustine. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.

- Bond, Sir Robert.** (Aug. 1902.) B. '37. Premier and Colonial Sec. of Newfoundland 1900-9. K.C.M.G.
- Bonser, Sir John Winfield.** (June 1902.) Member Judicial Committee. B. '47. E. at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, Loughborough, Halifax Grammar School, and Christ's Coll., Camb. Called to the bar '72; was Att.-Gen. Straits Settlements '83-94, when he was app. Chief Justice, and in the same year Chief Justice of Ceylon. 3, Eaton Place, S.W. United University.
- Booth, Charles.** (June 1904.) Author "Life and Labour of the People in London," etc. F.R.S., D.Sc. Camb., D.C.L. Ox'ord, LL.D. Liverpool. 28, Campden House Court, Kensington, W.
- Borden, Robert Laird, K.C.** (Jan. 1912.) B. '54. Hon. D.C.L. Queen's Univ., Ontario, 1903; Hon. LL.D. St. Francois Xavier Univ. 1905; called to Bar '78; Q.C. '91; Premier of Canada from 1911; Member for City and Co. of Halifax '96-1900, for Carleton, Ontario, 1905, and again for City and Co. of Halifax 1908 and 1911; Leader of Liberal Conservative Party in Canada since Feb. 1901. During summer 1912 visited London and conferred with British Government on Naval question and served as member of Imperial Defence Committee. 201, Wurttemberg, Ottawa. Rideau and Laurentian (Ottawa), Halifax (Halifax), and Mount Royal (Montreal).
- Botha, General Louis.** (May 1907.) B. in Natal '64; directed the Boers with conspicuous success at Colenso and Spion Kop, and after Joubert's death succeeded him by his express desire as Commandant-General; after the conclusion of peace in 1902 he visited England and Europe. When responsible government was granted to the Transvaal he became the first Prime Minister in 1907, and came to England to represent the Colony at the Imperial Conference, his frank and loyal speeches everywhere evoking the greatest enthusiasm; visited England again in 1909 in connection with the passing of the South African Union Bill, and in 1910 became the first Prime Minister of the Union; appointed an Honorary General in the British Army 1912.
- Brackenbury, General Sir Henry, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A.** (Feb. 1904.) B. '37. E. at Eton and Woolwich; served in India '57-8; Franco-German war '70-1; Ashanti war '73-4; Zulu war '79-80; and Egypt '84-5; President Ordnance Committee '96-9. 23, Hanover Square, W.
- Breadalbane, Marquis of.** (May '80.) Peer.
- Brownlow, Earl.** (July '87.) Peer.
- Brunner, Sir John, Bart.** (June 1906.) M.P. (L) Northwich '85-6 and '87-1910. 9, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; Silverlands, Chertsey. Reform, National Liberal.
- Bryce, James.** (Aug. '92.) O.M., F.R.S.; B. '38; E. Glasgow and Oxford Universities; Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford '70-93; M.P. Tower Hamlets '80-85, and for S. Aberdeen '85-1907; Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs for five months in '86; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '92-4, and March to May '94; President of the Board of Trade '94-5; Chief Secretary for Ireland 1905-07. Ambassador to the U.S.A. 1906-12. Hindleap, Forest Row, Sussex.
- Bucleuch, Duke of.** (Dec. 1901.) Peer.
- Buchanan, Sir George, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.** (Aug. 1910); B. '54; E. Wellington Coll.; entered Diplomatic Service in '75; Minister Plenipotentiary at Sofia 1903-10; Ambassador St. Petersburg, 1910. Marlborough, St. James's, Travellers'.
- Buckley, Sir Henry Burton.** Lord Justice of Appeal. (Dec. 1906.) 7, Melbury Road, Kensington, W.; Old Castle, Dallington, Sussex.
- Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E. de, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.** (Feb. 1906.) B. '52; E. Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford; Ambassador at Madrid since 1906. British Embassy, Madrid; Old Lodge, Taplow.
- Burgholere, Lord.** (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Burns, John.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Burt, Thomas.** (Jan. 1906.) M.P.
- Buxton, Sydney Charles.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Cadogan, Earl.** (June '85.) Peer.
- Caldwell, James.** (June 1910.) M.P. (L) for Glasgow (St. Rollox) '86-92, and for Lanark (Mid) '94-1910; Dep. Chairman of Ways and Means 1906-10. 107, Holland Road, Kensington. National Liberal.
- Canterbury, Archbishop of.** (Feb. 1903.) See PEERS.
- Carington, Lieut.-Col. Sir William, G.C.V.O., C.B.** (June 1910.) s. of 2nd Baron Carrington; was Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household of King George when Prince of Wales, an Extra Equerry to His late Majesty, and is Keeper of His present Majesty's Privy Purse. Buckingham Palace, S.W.; 6, Cadogan Square, S.W.; Burfield, Old Windsor; 57, Earl's Avenue, Folkestone. Marlborough, Reform, Guards, Turf.
- Carson, Sir E. H., K.C.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Cartwright, Sir Fairfax Leighton, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.** (Oct. 1908.) Ambassador at Vienna since 1908.
- Cassel, Sir Ernest.** (Aug. 1902.) Son of Jacob Cassel, of Cologne. B. '52; E. at Cologne. Formerly a merchant of London (retired 1911); m. Annette, who d. '81, da. of R. T. Maxwell. Gave, in 1902, £200,000 for charitable purposes, which the late King applied to the foundation of sanatoria for persons suffering from tuberculosis, and in 1910 £200,000 to establish a British-German Foundation. G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. Brook House, Park Lane, W.; Moulton Paddocks, Newmarket. Marlborough, Carlton, etc.
- Cavendish, Lord Richard Frederick.** (June 1912.) B. '71; bro. of the 9th Duke of Devonshire; E. Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.; M.P. (U) Lancashire, N. Lonsdale Div. '95-1906; Chairman Development Commission 1912. Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel, Lancashire. Brooks's, Turf.
- Chamberlain, Joseph.** (May '80.) M.P.
- Chamberlain, Joseph Austen.** (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Chaplin, H.** (June '85.) M.P.
- Charles, Sir Arthur, K.C.** (July 1903.) B. '39; E. Univ. College School and College; Judge of Queen's Bench Div. '87-97; Dean of Arches '99-1903. Woodlands, Sevenoaks, Kent. Athenæum.
- Cheetham, John Frederick.** (Jan. 1911.) B. '35; E. Univ. Coll., London; M.P. North Derbyshire '80-5; Stalybridge 1905-9. Eastwood, Stalybridge. Athenæum, Brooks's.
- Chesterfield, Earl of.** (Apr. '94.) Peer.
- Chilton, Viscount.** (June '91.) Peer.
- Cholmondeley, Marquis of.** (July 1901.) Peer.

- Christian, H.R.H. Prince Frederic Christian** Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., G.C.V.O. (Aug. '94.) B. '31; m. '66, H.R.H. Princess Helena; is a general in the army and a personal aide-de-camp to the King; High Steward of Windsor; created "Royal Highness" by English warrant.
- Churchill, Winston L. Spencer-** (May 1907.) M.P.
- Clarendon, Earl of.** (Nov. 1900.) Peer.
- Clarke, Sir Edward George, K.C.** (Nov. 1908.) Sol.-Gen. '86-92. M.P. Southwark '80; Plymouth '80-1900; City of London 1906; knighted '86. Peterhouse, Staines; 2, Essex Court, Temple. Carlton, Garrick, St. Stephen's.
- Cohen, Arthur, K.C.** (Nov. 1905.) B. '30; E. Univ. Coll. School and Cambridge University; M.P. Southwark '80; was Counsel in Alabama and Venezuela arbitrations, and has been a member of several Royal Commissions. 26, Great Cumberland Place, W. Reform, Athenæum.
- Collings, Jesse.** (Aug. '92.) M.P.
- Compton-Rickett, Sir Joseph.** (Jan. 1911.) M.P.
- Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.** (May '71.) See p. 3.
- Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of.** (June 1910.) See p. 3.
- Courtney, Lord.** (Jan. '89.) Peer.
- Coventry, Earl of.** (Aug. '77.) Peer.
- Cozens-Hardy, Sir Herbert H.** (Nov. 1901.) Master of the Rolls March 1907; B. '38; E. Amersham School and Univ. College, London (Fellow); Benchers Lincoln's Inn; took silk '82; Judge Chancery Division of High Court '99-1901; Lord Justice Court of Appeal, 1901-7. Liberal M.P. North Norfolk '85-99. 50, Ladbrooke Grove, W.; Letheringsett Hall, Holt, Norfolk. Athenæum.
- Crewe, Marquis of.** (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Cromer, Earl of.** (Sept. 1900.) Peer.
- Cross, Viscount.** (Feb. '74.) Peer.
- Crossley, Sir Savile Brinton, Bart., K.C.V.O.** (Dec. 1902.) B. '57; E. Eton and Balliol Coll. Oxford; M.P. (L & LU) N. Suffolk, Lowestoft D., '82-90; Halifax 1900-6; Paymaster-Gen. 1902-6; formerly Chairman Liberal Unionist Council; Chairman J. Crossley & Sons, Halifax; Hon. Sec. King Edward's Hospital Fund; Chairman Hospital Saturday Fund. 12, Carlton Terrace, S.W. Brooks's, Marlborough, Beefsteak.
- Curzon, Earl.** (June '95.) Peer.
- Dalrymple, Sir Chas., Bart.** (Dec. 1905.) B. '39; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.; M.P. (C) Bute '68-85; M.P. Ipswich '86-1906. Athenæum.
- Dalziel, Sir James Henry.** (June 1912.) M.P.
- Dartmouth, Earl of.** (June '85.) Peer.
- Dartman, Lord.** (Aug. 1907.) Peer.
- Derby, Earl of.** (Oct. 1903.) Peer.
- De Villiers, Lord.** (July '97.) Peer.
- Devonport, Lord.** (Oct. 1909.) Peer.
- Devonshire, Duke of.** (Dec. 1905.) Peer.
- Dickson, Charles Scott, K.C.** (Oct. 1903.) M.P.
- Ducie, Earl of.** (July '59.) Peer.
- Dudley, Earl of.** (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Dunedin, Lord.** (1896.) Peer.
- Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer.** (Feb. 1901.) B. '50. E. Blackheath School; called to the Bar Lincoln's Inn '72; entered Bengal Civil Service '73; was Political Sec. to Earl Roberts during Kabul campaign '79, Sec. Foreign Dept. '85-94, Min. and Consul-Gen. at Teheran 94-1900, Amb. at Madrid, 1900-3, at Wash-
- ington, 1903-7. G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. 42, Montagu Square, W. Athenæum, Carlton.
- Durham, Earl of.** (Feb. 1912.) Peer.
- Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart.** (April '80.) B. '37; E. Harrow and Christ Church; M.P. (C) West Kent '65 and '68-74; M.P. Dartford Div. '85-1906; Chief Sec. for Ireland '85-6; Vice-Pres. Committee of Council on Education '87-92; Conservative Whip '68-80. Lullingstone Castle, Dartford. Carlton, Turf.
- Edge, Sir John.** (July 1908.) B. '41; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; K.C. Lately Member Council of India; formerly Chief Justice High Court N.W. Provinces; member Judicial Committee, Privy Council, 1909. The Banks, Mountfield, Robertsbridge, Sussex.
- Egerton, Sir Edwin H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.** (Jan. 1904.) B. '41; Ambassador to Italy 1904-8.
- Elgin, Earl of.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Emmott, Lord.** (July 1908.) Peer.
- Evans, Sir Samuel Thomas.** (Mar. 1910.) Pres. Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Div.; Solicitor-Gen. 1903-10. 11, Lancaster Gate, W. Reform, Athenæum, United Service, Bath.
- Eversley, Lord.** (Dec. '80.) Peer.
- Farquhar, Lord.** (Nov. 1907.) Peer.
- Farquharson, Robert, M.D.** (June 1906.) Ex-M.P. West Aberdeenshire.
- Farwell, Sir George.** (June 1906.) Lord Justice of Appeal.
- Fellows, Sir Ailwyn E., K.C.V.O.** (Mar. 1905.) Ex-M.P.
- Fenwick, C.** (June 1911.) M.P.
- Ferens, Thomas F.** (Jan. 1912.) M.P.
- Finlay, Sir Robert B.** (June 1905.) M.P.
- Fischer, the Hon. Abraham.** (Jan. 1911.) B. '50; E. South African College, Cape Town; Prime Minister Orange River Colony 1907-10; Minister of Lands of the Union of South Africa since 1910.
- Fisher, the Hon. Andrew.** (June 1911.) B. in Scotland '62; entered Queensland Parliament '93; has sat in Commonwealth Parliament since its inauguration; Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs 1904; Prime Minister of Australia 1908-9 and since 1910; leader of Federal Labour Party, Gympie, Queensland.
- Fisher, W. H.** (June 1911.) M.P.
- Fitzmaurice, Lord.** (April 1908.) Peer.
- Fitzpatrick, Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.** (July 1908.) Chief Justice of Canada. 240, Daly Avenue, Ottawa.
- Foljambe, Francis John Savile.** (Nov. '95.) B. '30. M.P. East Retford '57-85; Lord High Steward of East Retford.
- Forrest, Sir John, G.C.M.G.** (July '97.) Treasurer Australian Commonwealth 1905-7.
- Fry, Sir Edward, G.C.B.** (April '83.) B. '27. E. at Bristol College, and University College, London (Fellow). B.A. (Lond. '51), D.C.L. (Oxon '94), LL.D. (Camb. 1907, Aber. 1906, Edin. 1892), F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.B.A., Fellow of the University of London, Hon. Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, Trustee of the Hunterian Museum, College of Surgeons; Member of the Historical MSS. Commission, and of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague; Alderman of Somerset County Council, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '54; Q.C. and Benchers of Lincoln's Inn '69; Judge of High Court, Chancery Division, '77-83; Lord Justice of Appeal '83-92; Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn '92; formerly a Governor of

- Charterhouse and of Clifton College; presided over the Royal Commission on the Irish Land Acts '97-8; Conciliator in the South Wales Colliery Dispute '98; Chairman of the Departmental Committee on the Patent Laws 1900-1; Arbitrator in the Grimsby Fishery Dispute 1901; Chairman of the Court of Arbitration under the Metropolis Water Act 1902; Arbitrator between the L. & N.W. Ry. Co. and their employees 1908; Arbitrator at the Hague between the U.S.A. and Mexico in the Pious Funds Dispute 1902-3, and between Germany and France in the Casablanca incident 1909; Legal Assessor to the International Commission on the North Sea incident 1904-5; Ambassador Extraordinary and First Delegate at the Hague Conference 1907; Chairman of the University College, London, Transfer Commission 1905; Chairman of the Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin 1905-7. Failand House, Failand, near Bristol. Athenæum.
- Fry, Lewis.** (Jan. 1901.) B. '32. J.P., D.L. Gloucestershire. Formerly a solicitor; M.P. for Bristol '78-85, N. Bristol '85-92 and '95-1900; Chm. of the Parliamentary Committee on Town Holdings '86-92; Chm. of the Bristol School Board '71-80; Governor and member of Council of Clifton College; Pres. of Clifton High School; Pro-Chancellor of Univ. of Bristol. Goldney House, Clifton, Bristol.
- Gaskell, C. G. Milnes.** (July 1908.) B. '42; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.P. Morley Div., W. Riding, '85-92; Chairman West Riding County Council '93-1910; L.L.D. Leeds Univ.; Hon. Colonel 4th Battn. Royal Yorks Light Infantry. Thoms House, Wakefield; Wenlock Abbey, Salop. Travellers', Brooks's, St. James's.
- George, David Lloyd.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P. Gladstone, Viscount. (Mar. '94.) Peer.
- Gordon-Lennox, Lord Walter.** (Nov. '91.) B. '65; 4th son of D. of Richmond; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Priv. Sec. Lord Salisbury '87-8; Treasurer H.M. Household '91-2; M.P. Chichester Div. (C) '88-94. Carlton.
- Gorell, Lord.** (Feb. 1905.) Peer.
- Gorst, Sir J. E., F.R.S., K.C.** (Feb. '90.) B. '35; E. Preston Grammar School and St. John's Coll., Camb.; Solicitor-General '85-6; Under-Sec. for India '86-91; Financial Sec. to Treasury '91-2; M.P. for Cambridge '66-8, for Chatham '75-92, for Cambridge Univ. '92-1906; Deputy Chairman of Committees, House of Commons, '88-91; Lord Rector, Glasgow Univ. '93-4; Vice-Pres. of Committee of Council on Education '95-1902; British Plenipotentiary, Labour Conference, Berlin, '90. 84, Campden Hill Court, London; Castle Combe, Chippenham.
- Goschen, Sir William Edward, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.** (May 1905.) B. '47; entered Diplomatic Service; 3rd Sec. '73; 2nd Sec. '77; Sec. '81; Sec. of Legation at Peking '85; Copenhagen '88, and afterwards at Lisbon; Sec. of Embassy, Washington '93, St. Petersburg '94; Minister at Belgrade '98, Copenhagen 1900; Ambassador at Vienna 1905; at Berlin 1908. Married in '75 Harriet, d. of Darius Clarke.
- Granard, Earl of.** (Nov. 1907.) Peer.
- Grey, Earl.** (July 1908.) Peer.
- Grey, Sir Edward.** (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker.** (Jan. 1901.) B. '45. E. Sydney Univ.; called Queensland bar '67, and is also a member of the bars of Victoria and N.S. Wales; member L.A. of Queensland '72, Q.C. '76, Att.-Gen. '74-8 and '90-3; Premier of Queensland '83-8 and '90-3; Chief Justice '93, and Lieut.-Gov. '99; President Fed. Council of Australasia in '88, '91, and '93; Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia since 1903; K.C.M.G. 86; G.C.M.G. '95. Sydney, N.S.W.
- Haldane, Viscount.** (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Halsbury, Earl of.** (June '85.) Peer.
- Halsey, Thos. F.** (Jan. 1901.) B. 1839; E. Eton and Christ Church; M.P. (C) Herts (Watford) '74-1906. Gaddesden, Hemel Hempstead. Carlton.
- Hamilton, Lord George.** (April '78.) B. '45; E. Harrow; M.P. (C) Middlesex '68-85, Ealing '85-1906; Under-Sec. of State for India '74-8; Vice-Pres. of Council '78-80; First Lord of Admiralty '85-6, '86-92; Chairman London School Board '94-5; Sec. of State for India '95-1903; Chairman of Royal Commission upon Poor Law and Unemployment 1905-9. 17, Montagu Street, W.; Deal Castle. Carlton, Athenæum.
- Hamilton, Sir John Andrew.** (Aug. 1912.) Lord Justice of Appeal.
- Harcourt, Lewis.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord.** (Mar. 1904.) Peer.
- Hardy, L.** (June 1911.) M.P.
- Haversham, Lord.** (June '94.) Peer.
- Healy-Hutchinson, Sir Walter, G.C.M.G.** (Nov. 1909.) B. '49; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Colonial Secretary, Barbados, '77-83; Lieut.-Governor of Malta '83-89; Governor of the Windward Islands '89-92; Governor of Natal and Zululand '93-1901; Governor and Commander-in-Chief Cape of Good Hope 1901-10; High Commissioner South Africa June-Sept. 1909. Court Lodge, Shorne, Kent; 147, St. James's Court, S.W. Carlton, Travellers', Beefsteak.
- Heneage, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Hill, Lord Arthur.** (June '85.) B. '46; M.P. (U) Co. Down '80-85, West Down '85-98; Comptroller of the Household '85-92, and '95-8. 53, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton.
- Hime, Sir Albert Henry.** (Aug. 1902.) B. '42; E. Trinity Coll., Dublin, and R.M.A. Woolwich. Lieut. Royal Engineers '61; Capt. '74; served in the Zulu war '79, Major '81 and Lieut.-Col. '83, when he retired. Colonial Engineer of Natal '75-93; Acting Colonial Sec. Natal, '80-93; Minister of Lands and Works '97; and Prime Minister '99-1903. K.C.M.G.
- Hobhouse, Charles E. H.** (June 1909.) M.P.
- Hobhouse, Henry.** (Dec. 1902.) E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; M.P. (U) Somerset (E) '85-1906; Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England and Wales; Member Consultative Committee Board of Education. Hadspen House, Castle Cary, Somerset. Athenæum.
- Hopwood, Sir Francis John Stephens, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.** (Jan. 1912.) B. '60. Admitted a solicitor '82; Assist. Law Clerk to Board of Trade; Assist. Solicitor, Board of Trade '88; Private Sec. to Pres. Board of Trade '92; Sec. Railway Dept., Board of Trade, '93; Permanent Sec. Board of Trade 1901-7; Under-Sec. of State for Colonies 1907-10; Vice-Chairman Development Commission 1910-12; Civil Lord of the Admiralty (additional) 1912; has sat on several Royal Commissions, and has been successively Registrar and Secretary of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. 13, Hornton Street, W.

- Huntly**, Marquis of. (Mar. '81.) Peer.
Ilkeston, Lord. (Jan. 1906.) Peer.
Isaacs, Sir Rufus. (June 1911.) M.P.
Islington, Lord. (June 1911.) Peer.
Jackson, F. Huth. (June 1911.) B. '63; E. Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford; Director Bank of England. 64, Rutland Gate, S.W. Athenæum, Reform.
Jameson, Sir Leander Starr, Bart., C.B. (May 1907.) B. 1853; M.R.C.S. Eng. '75 and M.D. London '77. In '91 he was appointed Administrator of Rhodesia, and held that post till the famous Raid in Dec. '95, after the failure of which he was tried in London and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Cape Colony in 1900 to represent Kimberley, and appointed a Director of De Beers in the same year, and of the British South Africa Co. in 1902. Premier of Cape Colony 1904-8. Created a Baronet in 1911. Leader of the Unionist Party in South Africa, and member of the Union House of Assembly 1910-12.
Jersey, Earl of. (June '90.) Peer.
Jones, Sir David Brynmor. (June 1912.) M.P.
Kennaway, Sir John H., Bart. (Jan. '97.) B. 1837; E. Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford; M.P. (U) Devonshire (East) '70-85, Devonshire (Honiton) '85-1910. Escot, Ottery St. Mary, Devon. Athenæum.
Kennedy, Sir W. R., Lord Justice of Appeal. (May 1907.)
Kenrick, W. (Feb. '99.) B. '31. Represented Birmingham, North, as a Liberal Unionist from '85-99. E. at Brighton and Univ. Coll. London, where he obtained the gold medal in chemistry; an ironfounder; J.P. and Alderman for Birmingham; m. a sister of the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain. The Grove, Harborne, Birmingham.
Kinnear, Lord. (June 1911.) Peer.
Kintore, Earl of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
Knollys, Viscount. (June 1910.) Peer.
Knox, Sir Ralph Henry, K.C.B. (July 1903.) B. '36; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Accountant-Gen. War Office, '82-97; Permanent Under-Sec. of State for War '97-1901. Woodfield, Oxted, Surrey.
Knutsford, Viscount. (Sept. '85.) Peer.
Lambert, George. (Jan. 1912.) M.P.
Lansdowne, Marquis of. (July '95.) Peer.
Lascelles, Sir Frank Cavendish. (April '94.) B. '41; son of the late Right Hon. W. S. Sebright Lascelles; entered dip. service '61; and Sec. '71; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria '79; Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. to Roumania '87; Persia '01; Russia '04; Germany '95; G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid. (July '97.) G.C.M.G., K.C. B. '41; Premier of Canada '96-1911.
Law, A. Bonar. (June 1911.) M.P.
Lawrance, Sir John Compton. (May 1912.) B. '32; Recorder of Derby '80-9; M.P. S. Lincolnshire '80-90; Judge of King's Bench Div. '90-1912. 7, Onslow Square, S.W.
Lincolnshire, Marquis of. (July '81.) Peer.
Lindley, Lord. (Dec. '81.) Peer.
Llandaff, Viscount. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
Lockwood, Lieut.-Col. Mark. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
London, Bishop of. (May 1901.) Peer.
Londonderry, Marquis of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
Long, Walter H. (July '95.) M.P.
Loreburn, Earl. (Dec. 1905.) Peer.
Lough, Thomas. (April 1908.) M.P.
Lowther, James William. (July '98.) M.P.
Lowther, Sir Gerard Augustus, G.C.M.G., C.B. (July 1908.) B. '58; E. Harrow; Ambassador at Constantinople 1908. Foreign Office, S.W.
Lucas, Lord. (Jan. 1912.) Peer.
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred. (Oct. 1903.) M.P.
Macarthey, W. G. E. (Dec. 1900.) M.P. (U.) S. Antrim '85-1903; Parliamentary Sec. to Admiralty '95-1900; Deputy Master of the Mint since 1903. Royal Mint, E. Carlton.
MacDonald, Colonel Sir Claude Maxwell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (Dec. 1906.) B. '52; E. Uppingham and Sandhurst; Minister to China '96-1900; Ambassador to Japan 1900.
Macdonald, Sir John Hay Athole. (Aug. '85.) B. '36. Called Scottish bar '59; Q.C. '80; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire '74-6; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '76-80; Sheriff of Perthshire '80-85; Lord Advoc. '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '85-8; mem. of the Inst. of Electrical Engineers; F.R.SS. (L. and E.), LL.D. (St. And.), LL.D. (Edin.); J.P. and D.L. Edinburgh; many years Col. Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Brigade, and afterwards Hon. Col.; is also Hon. Col. of the Roy. Army Motor Reserve; for 6 years Brig.-Gen. of the Forth Brigade; is Ensign of the Roy. Co. of Archers (H.M. Royal Bodyguard); Memb. H.M. Road Board; app. Oct. '88 Lord Justice-Clerk and President of the Second Div. of the Court of Session, with the judicial title of Lord Kingsburgh, K.C.B.; author of many works on military, mechanical, and legal subjects. 15, Abercromby Place, Edinburgh. Constitutional, Royal Automobile, Royal Societies'.
MacDonnell, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
McEwan, William. (Dec. 1907.) Chairman of the great brewing firm, Edinburgh. B. '27; M.P. (G.L.) Edinburgh, Central '86-1900. 25, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, Devonshire, Reform.
McKenna, Reginald. (Feb. 1907.) M.P.
Macnaghten, Lord. (Jan. '87.) Peer.
Macnamara, T. J. (June 1911.) M.P.
Manchester, Duke of. (Feb. 1906.) Peer.
Marchamley, Lord. (Dec. 1907.) Peer.
Marlborough, Duke of. (Feb. '99.) Peer.
Masterman, C. F. G. (June 1912.) M.P.
Mather, Sir William. (June 1910.) B. '38; M.P. (L.) for Lancashire constituencies '85-1904. Bramble Hill Lodge, New Forest, Hants; St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W. Reform, Brooks's, Devonshire.
Maxwell, Sir Herbert Eustace, Bart. (Aug. '97.) B. '45; E. Eton and Ch. Ch.; M.P. (C) Wigtownshire '80-1906; a Lord of the Treasury '86-92; LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Lord-Lieut. of Wigtownshire since 1903. Monreith, Wigtownshire. Carlton.
Merriman, John Xavier. (July 1900.) B. '41; son of Bishop Merriman of Grahamstown; Premier of Cape Colony 1903-10; entered South African politics in '69; joined the Molteno Ministry in '75-8 and '81; was Com. missioner of Crown Lands '73-8 and '81-4; Treasurer-Gen. '90-3; a member of the Cape Jameson Raid Committee; Treasurer-Gen. '98.
Mersey, Lord. (Feb. 1909.) Peer.
Middleton, Viscount. (Jan. '97.) Peer.
Milner, Viscount. (July 1901.) Peer.
Milner, Sir Frederick, Bart. (June 1900.) B. '49; E. Eton and Ch. Ch.; M.P. (C) York '83-5, Notts (Bassetlaw) '90-1906. 11, Hereford Gardens, W. Carlton, Bachelors'.

PRIVY COUNSELLORS.

- Minto**, Earl of. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Moor**, Sir Frederick R., K.C.M.G. (May 1907.) B. '53; Premier of Natal 1906-10; appointed Minister of Commerce and Industries in the first Union Cabinet, but failed to obtain a seat in the House of Assembly. Senator of the Union Parliament 1910.
- Morley**, Arnold. (Aug. '92.) B. '49. M.P. Nottingham '80-85; E. Div., '85-95; called bar Inner Temple '73; Patronage Sec. to the Treas. '86; principal G.L. Whip '86-92; Postmaster-General '92-5; Member Senate Camb. Univ.
- Morley of Blackburn**, Viscount. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Morris**, the Hon. Sir E. (June 1911.) B. '59; has sat for St. John's in the Newfoundland Parliament since '85; Prime Minister of Newfoundland since 1909.
- Moulton**, Lord (Feb. 1906.) Lord of Appeal.
- Mout Edgumbe**, Earl of. (May '79.) Peer.
- Mowatt**, Sir Francis, G.C.B. (June 1906.) Permanent Sec. to the Treasury '94-1903.
- Munro-Ferguson**, Ronald Crauford. (June 1910.) M.P.
- Murray of Elibank**, Lord. (Jan. 1911.) Peer.
- Murray**, Sir George H., G.C.B. (June 1910.) Permanent Sec. to Treasury since 1903; Private Sec. to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery during their Administrations; Chairman Board of Inland Revenue '97-99; Sec. to the Post Office '99-1903; Sec. to the Treasury 1903-11. 50, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Brooks's, St. James's.
- Nicolson**, Sir Arthur, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E. (May 1905.) Formerly Ambassador in Madrid and St. Petersburg; appointed Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs 1910.
- Norfolk**, Duke of. (July, '95.) Peer.
- North**, Sir Ford. (Mar. 1900.) B. '30; E. Winchester and Oxford (B.A. '52); called to the bar Inner Temple '56; Q.C. '77; Benchers '81; app. Judge of the Queen's Bench '81, but transferred to the Chancery Div. Courts '83; retired '99. 76, Queensborough Terrace, Kensington Gardens, W.; Athenæum Club.
- Northumberland**, Duke of. (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- Palles**, Christopher. (Nov. '92.) B. '31. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '72; Att.-Gen. '72-4; Lord Ch. Baron (Ireland) since '74. Mount Anville House, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
- Palmer**, George William. (1906.) B. 1851; M.P. Reading 1898-1904.
- Pease**, J. A. (Nov. 1908.) M.P.
- Pembroke**, Earl of. (July '95.) Peer.
- Pentland**, Lord. (Dec. 1905.) Peer.
- Plymouth**, Earl of. (Feb. '91.) Peer.
- Pollock**, Sir Frederick, Bart. (June 1911.) B. '45; E. Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.; Benchers, Lincoln's Inn; formerly Professor of Jurisprudence in Univ. Coll., London, and Oxford Univ.; author of many books on law. 21, Hyde Park Place, W. Athenæum.
- Ponsonby-Fane**, Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon, G.C.B., I.S.O. (Mar. 1901.) B. '24. Entered Foreign Office '40; was Private Sec. to Lord Palmerston '46, to Earl Granville '51, and to Earl of Clarendon '53; Comptroller of Accounts in the Lord Chamberlain's Depmt. and Extra Gentleman Usher to H.M. Queen Victoria '57, and Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter '59; Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State and a Gentleman Usher, 1901. 19, Bryanston Street, W.
- Portland**, Duke of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Primrose**, Sir Henry, K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O. (June 1912.) B. '46; E. Trin. Coll. Glenalmond, Balliol Coll. Oxford; Private Sec. to Viceroy of India '80-84; to Mr. Gladstone '86; Sec. Office of Works '86-95; Chairman Board of Customs '95-9; Chairman Board of Inland Revenue '99-1907. 44, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
- Probyn**, Sir Dighton MacNaghten, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (Feb. 1901.) B. '33. Entered the Army '49, became a General '88; served on Trans-Indus frontier '52-7, and went afterwards through the Indian Mutiny, commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at the assault and capture of Delhi; has also served at Lucknow, Agra (where he earned his V.C.), and Cawnpore, and was in the '60 campaign in China; Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household of King Edward VII. when Prince of Wales '77-1901; Extra Equerry and Keeper of the Privy Purse to King Edward VII. 1901-10; Extra Equerry to King George from 1910; Comptroller of the Household to Queen Alexandra from 1910; member of Council for Duchy of Cornwall '77-1901; Receiver-General of Duchy of Lancaster 1901-10. Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.; Sandringham, Norfolk; Norman Tower, Windsor Castle. Marlborough and United Service.
- Rathmore**, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.
- Rayleigh**, Lord. (1905.) Peer.
- Rea**, Russell. (June 1909.) M.P.
- Reay**, Lord. (Feb. 1906.) Peer.
- Reid**, Sir George Houston, G.C.M.G., K.C. (July '97.) B. '45; Prime Minister N.S.W. '94-99; Prime Minister of Australia 1904-5. 44, Prince's Gardens, S.W.
- Revelstoke**, Lord. (Dec. 1902.) Peer.
- Rhys**, Sir John. (June 1911.) B. '40; E. Bangor Normal College and Jesus Coll., Oxford; Professor of Celtic at Oxford Univ. since '77; Principal of Jesus Coll. since '95; has served on many Royal Commissions.
- Ribblesdale**, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Roberts**, Earl. (Mar. 1901.) Peer.
- Robson**, Lord. (June 1910.) Life Peer.
- Rodd**, Sir James Rennell, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Nov. 1908.) B. '58; E. Haileybury and Balliol Coll., Oxford; Newdigate Prize '80; Ambassador at Rome 1908.
- Romer**, Sir Robert. (March '99.) B. '40, being the s. of a musical composer and publisher; m. Betty, daughter of Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*; ed. Cambridge (sen. wrangler and Smith's prizeman '63.) After being for two years professor of mathematics Queen's Coll. Cork, was called to the bar '67; became Q.C. '81; Chancery Judge '90; Lord Justice of Appeal '99-1906; was in 1900 Chm. of the Committee for inquiry as to War Hospitals in S. Africa. G.C.B. 21, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.
- Roscoe**, Sir Henry Enfield, F.R.S. (Nov. 1909.) Emeritus Professor, Owens Coll., Victoria Univ., since '87; M.P., Lib., Manchester (South), '85-95; has been a member of several Royal Commissions; Pres. British Asso. '87; late Fellow of Eton Coll.; and Vice-Chancellor Univ. of London '96-1902. 19, Bramham Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.
- Rosbery**, Earl of. (Aug. '81.) Peer.
- Rothschild**, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Round**, James. (Aug. 1902.) M.P. Essex (East) '68-85, Essex (North-East) '85-1906. Birch Hall, Colchester. Carlton.

PRIVY COUNSELLORS.

Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart. (Nov. '96.) B. '29. Entered dip. service '49, filling various posts successively until he was app. Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. in Chili '72; Min. Res. Swiss Confed. '78-9; Envoy to Argentine Rep. '79-81; Stockholm '81-4, Athens '84-8, the Hague '88-96; Ambass. at Vienna, '96-1900. Succ. to the baronetcy '77. G.C.B., G.C.M.G. 17, Sloane Street, S.W. Travellers', St. James's.

Runciman, Walter. (April 1908.) M.P.
Russell, George W. E. (Dec. 1907.) B. '53. M.P. Aylesbury '80-85; North Beds '92-95. Parl. Sec. to Local Govt. Bd. '83-85; Under Sec. India '92-94; Home Office '94-95. Author "Collections and Recollections," etc. 18, Wilton St., S.W. Reform, Eighty.

St. Aldwyn, Viscount. (Mar. '74.) Peer.

St. Audries, Lord. (Nov. 1904.) Peer.

Salisbury, Marquis of. (Oct. 1903.) Peer.

Samuel, H. L. (Nov. 1908.) M.P.

Sanders, J. S., C.V.O. (Dec. 1905.) Private Sec. to Mr. A. J. Balfour. B. '53; E. Repton and Magd. Coll., Oxford; Barr. Lincoln's Inn '77. 14, Egerton Gardens, S.W. Carlton.

Sandhurst, Lord. (Nov. 1907.) Peer.

Satow, Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G. (July 1906.) British Representative Second Hague Conference 1907. B. '43; Mill Hill and Univ. Coll., London; Barr. Lincoln's Inn '87; has had a distinguished career in the Diplomatic Service; member International Court of Arbitration, Beaumont, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, Travellers'.

Schwann, Sir Charles Ernest, Bart. (Jan. 1911.) M.P.

Scoble, Sir Andrew Richard. (Dec. 1901.) B. '31; E. City of London School; called to the bar '56, Q.C. '76; bencher of Lincoln's Inn '79, and Treasurer '99. Was Advocate-Gen. of Bombay from '70-77; app. member of the Council of Gov.-Gen. of India '86, which office he held until '91. In '92 Sir Andrew was elected M.P. for Hackney, Central div., and he remained representative of the constituency until the General Election of 1900, when he retired. K.C.S.I. Chivelston, Wimbledom Common. Athenæum, Carlton.

Scott, Sir Charles Stewart. (July '98.) B. '38. Entered dip. service '58; 3rd Sec. '65; Sec. of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, Coburg, '79; afterwards at Waldeck and Berlin; Minister at Switzerland '88; Plenipotentiary to Labour Conference, Berlin, '90; Minister at Copenhagen '93-8; Ambassador at St. Petersburg, '98-1904. G.C.B., G.C.M.G. 19, Elvaston Place, S.W. St. James's, Travellers'.

Seely, Col. John Edward Bernard, D.S.O. (Nov. 1909.) M.P.

Sefton, Earl of. (Jan. 1906.) Peer.

Selborne, Earl of. (Nov. 1900.) Peer.

Seymour, Adm. of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O. (Nov. 1909.) B. '40; entered Navy '52; served through the Crimean War in the Black Sea, the China War '57-60, operations against Chinese rebels, and the Egyptian War '82; as Commander was badly wounded in action on the river Congo; Captain '73, Rear-Admiral '89, and Vice-Admiral '95, Commander-in-Chief on China station '98-1901; from '94 to '97 served in Admiralty as Superintendent of Naval Reserves; commanded the Naval Brigade of the Allied forces near Tientsin in 1900. He was, in Oct. 1902, appointed H.M.'s First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp. Com-

mander-in-Chief Devonport 1903; Admiral of the Fleet 1905; accompanied Prince Arthur in his mission to Japan, 1906; special representative of the British Government at the Hudson-Fulton celebrations in New York in 1909. Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. United Service, Travellers'.

Shaw, Lord. (Jan. 1906.) Lord of Appeal.

Sheffield, Lord. (June 1910.) Peer.

Shuttleworth, Lord. (April '86.) Peer.

Smith, Sir C. Clementi, G.C.M.G. (June 1906.) B. '40; E. St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge; Governor Straits Settlements '87-93; British Commissioner at Shanghai on Opium Question 1908; Chief British Delegate at The Hague Opium Conference 1911. The Grange, Welwyn, Herts.

Smith, F. E. (June 1911.) M.P.

Smith, J. Parker. (June 1904.) M.P. (L.U.) Lanarkshire (Partick) '90-1906; Parliamentary Private Sec. to Mr. Chamberlain 1900-3. Jordanhill, Glasgow; 20, Drycote Place, S.W. Reform.

Somerset, Lord Henry R. C. (March '74.) B. '49; 2nd son of 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire '71-80; Comptroller of the Household '74-9. 1, Via Guido Monaco, Florence, Italy.

Southwark, Lord. (Jan. 1906.) Peer.

Spencer, Earl. (Aug. '92.) Peer.

Speyer, Sir Edgar, Bart. (Nov. 1909.) Head of the banking firm of Speyer Bros. and Chairman of the Underground Electric Rlys. Co. of London. One of the founders of the Whitechapel Art Gallery; Pres. Poplar Hospital, and a member of King Edward's Hospital Fund. 46, Grosvenor Street, W.

Spicer, Sir Albert, Bart. (June 1912.) M.P.

Spigg, Sir John Gordon, G.C.M.G. (July '97.) B. '30; Prime Minister Cape Colony '78-81; '86-90; '96-98; 1900-4. Wynberg, Cape Town.

Stamfordham, Lord. (June 1910.) Peer.

Stirling, Sir James. (Nov. 1900.) B. '36; E. at Aberdeen Univ. and Trin. Coll. Camb. (Senior Wrangler '60); called bar (Lincoln's Inn) '62, Bencher '83, Junior Equity Counsel to the Treasury '81-6, Judge of the High Court (Chancery Div.) '86-1900; Lord Justice of Appeal 1900-6. Knighted '86. Finchcocks, Goudhurst, Kent.

Strachie, Lord. (June 1912.) Peer.

Strong, Sir T. Vezey. (June 1911.) Alderman City of London; Lord Mayor 1910-11. 197, Upper Thames St., E.C. Reform, Bath.

Stuart, James. (Oct. 1909.) M.P. (L.) Hackney '81, Hoxton '85-1900, Sunderland 1900-10; was Professor of Mechanics, Cambridge, '75-89; a director of J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich. 24, Grosvenor Rd., S.W.; Carrow Abbey, Norwich. Reform, National Liberal.

Sudeley, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.

Suffield, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.

Taubman - Goldie, Sir George Dashwood. (July '98.) B. '46, being a son of Col. Goldie - Taubman, Speaker of the House of Keys, Isle of Man. Was Lieut. R.E.; travelled much in Africa; founded the Royal Niger Co.; Governor '95-9, resigning upon the administration of the territory being taken over by the Government. President R.G.S. and member S. African War Commission 1902-3 and War Stores Commission 1905. K.C.M.G. 11, Queen's Gate Gardens. Naval and Military, Royal Yacht Squadron.

Tennyson, Lord. (July 1905.) Peer.

Thurlow, Lord. (April '86.) Peer.

PRIVY COUNSELLORS.

- Trevelyan, Sir G. O., Bart., O.M.** (June '82.) B. '38; *E. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb.* M.P. Tynemouth '65-8, Hawick Dist. '68-86, Glasgow, Bridgeton Div. '87-97, Lord of the Admiralty '69, Sec. to the Admiralty '80-2. Chief Sec. for Ireland, Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet) '84; Sec. for Scotland '86 and '92-5; Order of Merit 1911. Sir George gained an enviable distinction in the world of letters by his "Life of Lord Macaulay," his uncle. Wallington, Cambo, Northumberland. Reform and Athenæum.
- Tupper, Sir Charles, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.** (Dec. 1907.) B. '21; *E. Acadia and Edinburgh Universities*; Member Nova Scotian and Canadian Parliaments for 35 years; Prime Minister of Nova Scotia '64-7, the date of the union of the Provinces into the Dominion of Canada; has held various offices in the Dominion Cabinet; High Commissioner for Canada in England '83-7 and '88-96; Prime Minister of the Dominion '96. Parkside, Vancouver, British Columbia.
- Turner, Sir George, K.C.M.G.** (July '97.) B. '51; *E. Melbourne*; Premier and Treasurer of Victoria '94-1908; Treasurer Federal Govt. 1901-5. St. Kilda, Victoria.
- Ure, Alexander.** (Mar. 1909.) M.P.
- Waldegrave, Earl.** (Feb. '97.) Peer.
- Waleran, Lord.** (Mar. '99.) Peer.
- Ward, Sir Joseph G., Bart.** (May 1907.) B. '57; Prime Minister New Zealand 1906-12; K.C.M.G. Wellington, N.Z.
- Wason, Eugene.** (July 1907.) M.P.
- Way, Sir Samuel James, Bart.** (May '97.) B. '36. Called to the bar S. Australia '61; Q.C. '71; Mem. of the Council of Univ. of Adelaide '74; elected to the Central Bd. of Education and Mem. of the House of Assembly, and app. Att.-Gen. '75; Vice-Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '77; administered the govt. of S. Australia '77-9, '83, '89, '94-5; Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '83; Chief Justice S. Australia since '76; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M. Privy Council '97.
- West, Sir Algonon.** (Mar. '94.) B. 1832; Commissioner Board of Inland Revenue '73-77; Dep. Chm. '77-81; Chm. '81-92; J.P. Middlesex; was a gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber to Queen Victoria; acted as private sec. to Mr. Gladstone; is a Director of Union of London and Smith's Bank, Electric Railways (Deputy Chairman), Northern Assurance, and member of Council of Foreign Bondholders; G.C.B. 14, Manchester Square, W.
- Whitney, J. H.** (June 1911.) M.P.
- Whitaker, Sir Thomas Palmer.** (July 1908.) M.P.
- Williams, Sir Roland L. B. Vaughan.** (Nov. '97.) B. '38, being himself a son of a well-known judge, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '89; a Judge Q.B. Division '90-7, since when he has been a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal. 6, Trebovir Road, S.W. Athenæum.
- Wilson, Sir Arthur.** (March 1902.) B. '37; *E. Dublin Univ.*; called to the bar '62; reporter for Incorporated Council of Law Reporting '65-7; puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta '78-92; legal adviser and solicitor to the Sec. for India '92-1902. K.C.I.E. Hill Crest, Addlestone, Surrey.
- Wilson, J. W.** (June 1911.) M.P.
- Wodehouse, Edmond Robert.** (July '98.) M.P. (L.U.) Bath '80-1906. Minley Grange, Farnborough, Hants; 56, Chester Square, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers.
- Wood, T. McKinnon.** (June 1911.) M.P.
- Wortley, Charles B. Stuart.** (Feb. '96.) M.P.
- Wyndham, George.** (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Yarborough, Earl of.** (Nov. '90.) Peer.
- York, Archbishop of.** (Feb. 1909.) Peer.
- Zetland, Marquis of.** (Nov. '89.) Peer.
- Clerk of the Council—Sir Almeric Fitzroy,
K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Chief Clerk—J. C. Ledlie.*

THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

- The Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland—The Right Hon. John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.*
- Abercorn, Duke of.** ('87.) Peer.
- Allerton, Lord.** ('91.) Peer.
- Andrews, Thomas.** (1903.) B. '43; Chairman Belfast and co. Down Railway Co.; member Appeal Commission under Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98; Pres. Ulster Lib. Unionist Assoc. '92; High Sheriff, co. Down, 1912. Ardara, Comber, co. Down.
- Andrews, William Drennan.** ('97.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; LL.D. Trin. Coll. Dublin, '60; Q.C. '72; Judge of High Court of Justice in Ireland '82-1910; Hon. Benchers King's Inns, 1911. 51, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
- Ashbourne, Lord.** ('77.) Peer.
- Atkinson, Lord.** ('92.) Peer.
- Bailey, W. F., C.B.** (June 1909.) B. '57; Estates Commr. under Irish Land Act 1903, and one of the Irish Land Commrs.; one of the Secs. of Roy. Commn. on Irish Public Works '86. 3, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin.
- Balfour, A. J.** ('87.) M.P.
- Balfour, Gerald W.** ('95.) See "Privy Council in Great Britain," p. 5.
- Barry, Redmond J.** (1910.) Lord Chancellor of Ireland 1911; M.P. (L) N. Tyrone 1907-11; B. at Cork; called Irish Bar '88; took silk '99; Solicitor-General for Ireland 1905; Attorney-General 1909. 10, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin. Reform, Stephen's Green.
- Barrimore, Lord.** ('96.) Peer.
- Belmore, Earl.** ('67.) Peer.
- Birrell, Augustine.** (1907.) M.P.
- Broys, James.** (1905.) See "Privy Council in Great Britain," p. 6.
- Campbell, J. H. M., K.C.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Carlisle, Alexander Montgomery.** (1907.) Of Harland & Wolff, Ltd. Elmwood, Belfast; 12, Hyde Park Place, W.
- Carson, Sir Edward Henry.** ('96.) M.P.
- Castletown, Lord, K.P., C.M.G.** (June 1908.) Peer.
- Cherry, Richard R.** (Dec. 1905.) Att.-Gen. 1905-9; Lord Justice of Appeal 1909.
- Clonbrock, Lord.** ('98.) Peer.
- Coll, Sir P., K.C.B.** (Dec. 1905.) B. '39; Chief Crown Solicitor for Ireland, '88-1905. 45, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.
- Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. the Duke of.** (1900.) See p. 3.
- Cox, Michael, M.D.** (1911.)
- Dougherty, Sir James B., C.V.O., C.B.** (Nov. 1908.) Under-Sec. to the Lord Lieutenant. B. '44. Under-Secretary's Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin.
- Dunraven, Earl of.** ('99.) Peer.

- Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart.** ('85.) See "Privy Council in Great Britain," p. 7.
- Erne, Earl of.** (1902.) Peer.
- Fingall, Earl of.** ('92.) Peer.
- Gibson, J. G.** ('87.) B. '46. M.P. Liverpool (Walton Div.) '85-8; called Irish bar '70; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85-6; Att.-Gen. '87; Judge King's Bench Div. Ireland since Jan. '88. 38, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.
- Glendinning, R. G.** (1911.) B. '44; M.P. (L.) N. Antrim 1906-10. Glengyle, Belfast. National Liberal, Reform.
- Grenfell, Field-Marshal Lord.** (1904.) Peer.
- Harrell, Sir David, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O.** (1905.) B. '41; E. Royal Naval School, Gosport; Chief Commissioner Dublin Metropolitan Police '83-93; Under-Sec. for Ireland, '93-1902. Shankhill, co. Dublin.
- Hogg, Jonathan.** (1902.) B. '47; Chairman Wm. Hogg & Co., Ltd.; Governor Bank of Ireland 1901-2. Stratford, Rathgar, Dublin. Reform (London), Stephen's Green (Dublin).
- Holmes, Hugh.** ('85.) B. '40; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Irish bar '65; Q.C. '77; law adviser to Irish Govt. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80; Att.-Gen. Ireland '85-7; M.P. Dublin Univ. '85-7; a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '87-97, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland. 3, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin. Carlton.
- Johnson, Sir William Moore, Bart.** ('81.) B. '28. Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) Mallow '80-83; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '80-87; Att.-Gen. '87-3; app. a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '83. 26, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
- Kenny, William.** (1902.) B. '46. A judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, King's Bench Div., who was formerly Sol.-Gen. for Ireland and M.P. for Stephen's Green Div., Dublin. Marlfield, Cabinteely, co. Dublin. Brooks's; Kildare Street, Dublin.
- Londonderry, Marquis of.** ('92.) Peer.
- Long, Rt. Hon. W. H.** (1905.) M.P.
- Lytelton, Gen. the Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B.** B. '45; E. Eton; entered Rifle Brigade '65; has seen active service in Canada, India, Egypt, and S. Africa; Chief of General Staff and First Military Member of Army Council, 1904-8; Commander-in-Chief in Ireland from 1908-12; Governor of Chelsea Hospital 1912. Chelsea Hospital. Athenæum, Brooks's.
- Macdonnell, Lord.** (1903.) Peer.
- Madden, D. H.** ('89.) B. '40. Irish bar '64; Q.C. '80; Serj.-at-law '87; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '88-90; Att.-Gen. '90-92, when he was app. a Judge of the King's Bench Div.; M.P. Dublin Univ. '87-92; Vice-Chancellor '95. Nutley, Booterstown, co. Dublin.
- Matheson, Sir Robert E.** (1910.)
- Mayo, Earl of.** (1900.) Peer.
- Meath, Earl of.** ('87.) Peer.
- Meredith, Richard E.** (1907.) Formerly Master of the Rolls.
- Morley of Blackburn, Lord.** ('86.) Peer.
- O'Brien, Lord.** ('88.) Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. Peer.
- O'Brien, Ignatius John.** (1912.) Attorney-General for Ireland.
- O'Connor, Charles Andrew.** (1911.) Master of the Rolls.
- Ormonde, Marquis of.** (1902.) Peer.
- O'Shaughnessy, Thomas Lopdell.** (Jan. 1912.) B. '51; K.C. 1901; Recorder of Dublin since 1905. 64, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.
- Paget, Lieut.-General Sir Arthur H. F., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.** (1912.)
- Palles, Christopher.** ('72.) See "Privy Council in Great Britain," p. 10.
- Pirrie, Lord.** ('97.) Peer.
- Plunkett, Sir Horace Curzon, K.C.V.O., F.R.S.** ('97.) B. '54. E. Eton and Univ. Coll. Oxon; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon.; Hon. LL.D. Trin. Coll. Dub. in; J.P. co. Meath; D.L. co. Radnor; member of the Congested District Bd. Ireland; founder and Chm. of the Recess Committee; founder and Pres. Irish Agric. Organisation Society; app. (99) First Vice-Pres. Irish Dept. of Agric. and other Industries, and Technical Instruction. M.P. Dublin co., S., '93-1900. Foxrock, co. Dublin. Athenæum, Carlton.
- Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall, Bart.** ('83.) B. '37; Irish bar '60; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) co. Derry '81-3; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '81-2; Att.-Gen. '82-3; ex-Master of the Rolls. Donny-carney House, Dublin.
- Ranfurly, Earl of.** (1915.) Peer.
- Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. West.** ('89.) B. '44. Has seen much service in India; commanded a contingent of the Afghan Frontier column '84; in charge of the Afghan Frontier Comm. '85; Permanent Under Sec. for Ireland '87; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; K.C.S.I.; went on special mission to Tangier '93; Lieut.-Gov. Isle of Man '93-5; Gov. of Ceylon '95-1902; presided over the Committee of Inquiry sent to the Transvaal in 1906.
- Roberts, F.-M. Earl.** ('95.) Peer.
- Robinson, Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B.** (1902.) B. '57. Vice-Pres. of the Local Government Board in Ireland since '98. Was previously a commr. under the Local Government Board '91-8, and inspector '79-91. Lisnacarrig, Foxrock, co. Dublin. Kildare Street, Dublin; St. George's Yacht Club, Kingstown.
- Ross, John.** (1912.) B. '54. Judge of the Chancery Div. of the High Court of Justice in Ireland; Q.C. '91. M.P. (C) Londonderry City '92-5. 66, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.
- Russell, Thos. Wallace.** (June 1908.) M.P. St. Aldwyn, Viscount. ('74.) Peer.
- Shillington, Thomas.** (1911.)
- Sinclair, Thomas.** ('96.) Son of a Belfast merchant; E. Queen's Coll., Belfast (M.A., gold medal) '59; D.L. and J.P. Co. Antrim and Belfast.
- Trevelyan, Sir George O., Bart.** ('82.) See "Privy Council in Great Britain," p. 12.
- Waldron, Laurence A.** (1911.) B. '58; M.P. (L) St. Stephen's Green 1904-10. Marino, Ballybrack, co. Dublin. Reform, National Liberal, Royal Irish Yacht.
- Westmeath, Earl of.** (1902.) Peer.
- Wolsey, F.-M. Viscount.** ('90.) Peer.
- Wrench, Frederick Stringer.** (1903.) Senior Estates Commr. 1903.
- Wylie, James Owens.** (June 1909.) Judge of Supreme Court of Judicature, Ireland, and Judicial Commr. Irish Land Commn. 1906.
- Wyndham, George.** (1900.) M.P.
- Young, John.** ('86.) B. '26; M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin; J.P. and D.L. co. Antrim; High Sheriff '63. Galmorm Castle, Ballymena, co. Antrim.
- Young, Robert.** (Nov. 1907.) Architect and engineer; an uncle of the Rt. Hon. James Bryce.
- Assist. Under-Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. and Clerk of the Council, Edward O'Farrell, C.B., Dublin Castle.*

KNIGHTHOOD AND OTHER ORDERS.

In modern days knightships are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as representing him, or by letters patent. The Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Victorian Order.

There are about 770 knights not belonging to any of these orders who are termed knights bachelor.

In 1904 King Edward VII. commanded the creation of a Central Chancery of all the Orders of Knighthood, and the issue of Insignia and registration of warrants is now carried out by the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the Comptroller of which is Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

The Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Originally established by King Edward III. in 1348, it is now limited to the Sovereign and such other descendants of George I. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and extra Knight Companions, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its insignia and habit are most elaborate and imposing, and include the George,—a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the Garter, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks"); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. The following is a full list of the members of the Order the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

THE SOVEREIGN.

- 1910. H.M. the Queen (Lady of the Order).
- 1901. H.M. Queen Alexandra (Lady of the Order).
- 1911. Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.
- 1867. Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.
- 1902. Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of.
- 1902. Saxe-Coburg, Duke of (Duke of Albany).
- 1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. Duke of.

- 1902. Aosta, Duke of.
- 1867. Austria, Emperor of.
- 1902. Austria, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of.
- 1911. Bavaria, H.R.H. the Regent of.
- 1877. German Emperor.
- 1901. Germany, Crown Prince of.
- 1876. Hellenes, King of the.
- 1892. Hesse, Grand Duke of.
- 1891. Italy, King of.
- 1905. Japan, Emperor of.
- 1911. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Grand Duke of.
- 1906. Norway, King of.
- 1909. Portugal, King Manoel of.
- 1889. Prussia, Prince Henry of.
- 1892. Roumania, King of.
- 1893. Russia, Emperor of.

- 1902. Russia, Hereditary Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of.
- 1866. Schleswig - Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.
- 1902. Spain, King of.
- 1905. Sweden, King of.
- 1904. Würtemberg, King of.

THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS:

- 1802. Abercorn, Duke of.
- 1886. Abergavenny, Marquess of.
- 1911. Argyll, Duke of.
- 1902. Bedford, Duke of.
- 1894. Breadalbane, Marquess of
- 1897. Buccleuch, Duke of.
- 1891. Cadogan, Earl.
- 1908. Crewe, Marquess of.
- 1909. Durham, Earl of.
- 1899. Elgin and Kincardine, Earl of.
- 1883. Grafton, Duke of
- 1912. Grev, Sir Edward.
- 1895. Lansdowne, Marquess of
- 1906. Lincolnshire, Marquess of.
- 1888. Londonderry, Marquess of
- 1902. Marlborough, Duke of.
- 1910. Minto, Earl of.
- 1886. Norfolk, Duke of.
- 1908. Northampton, Marquess of.
- 1899. Northumberland, Duke of.
- 1900. Portland, Duke of.
- 1905. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
- 1901. Roberts, Field Marshal Earl.
- 1892. Rosebery, Earl of.
- 1909. Selborne, Earl of.
- 1902. Sutherland, Duke of.
- 1902. Wellington, Duke of.

Prelate. The Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor. The Bishop of Oxford.
Registrar. The Dean of Windsor.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Secretary, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Garter King of Arms. The holder of this important office is, within the College of Arms, above all other officers. He has, under the Earl Marshal, the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he introduces all newly created peers. The present holder of the office, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O., is a son of the late Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., was b. in '47, ed. at Marlborough and Christ's College, Cambridge, became Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms '80, York Herald of the College of Arms '86, and Acting Registrar of the College '99. He is well known as a composer, and succeeded the late Sir A. W. Woods as Garter Principal King of Arms, April 21st, 1904. Office, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Originally established in 1540, remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by a statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and the

badge, the Gold St. Andrew, is suspended from a green ribbon; motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*. The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

The Sovereign.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

D. of Atholl.	M. of Zetland.
D. of Argyll.	L. Balfour of Burleigh.
D. of Buccleuch.	E. of Errol.
D. of Montrose.	E. of Haddington.
D. of Roxburghe.	E. of Aberdeen.
E. of Crawford and Balcarres.	Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.
E. of Rosebery.	E. of Mar and Kellie.
E. of Home.	L. Reay.

Dean, Very Rev. Sir James Cameron Lees, K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.
 Lyon King of Arms, Sir J. Balfour Paul, C.V.O.
 Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Earl of Mansfield.

The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

Established in 1783 by George III. Statutes revised 1905. Consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and 22 Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit?* The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

The Sovereign.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Earl of Gosford.	Earl of Erne.
Earl of Listowel.	Earl of Kilmorey.
Earl of Dunraven.	Viscount Iveagh.
Earl of Granard.	Earl of Enniskillen.
Earl Roberts.	Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Lucan.	Earl of Meath.
Earl of Bandon.	Lord Castletown.
Lord Clonbrock.	Lord Pirrie.
Earl of Longford.	Earl of Arran.
Lord Montegale.	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Viscount Wolseley.	Viscount Kitchener.
Marquess of Ormonde.	

Grand Master, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
 Chancellor, The Chief Secretary.
 Ulster King of Arms and Registrar, Capt. Neville R. Wilkinson, F.S.A.
 Secretary, Sir Francis Lambart, Bart., C.V.O.;
 Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.
 Usher of the Black Rod, Col. the Viscount Charlemont, C.B.
 Cork Herald, Capt. Keith.
 Dublin Herald, Guillemore O'Grady.
 Athlone Pursuivant, George Burtchaeil.

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Originally established by King Henry IV. at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725, under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes:—

G.C.B.	Knight Grand Cross.
K.C.B.	Knight Commander.
C.B.	Companion.

The G.C.B.'s are not to exceed 55 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and those distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the

honorary dignity, and 27 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 145 for military and 114 for the civil service, excluding those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 1,029, of whom 705 may be for military and 324 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action before he can be nominated. The badge is suspended by a crimson ribbon, with motto *Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one).

Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
 Dean, The Dean of Westminster.

Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

Bath King of Arms, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Instituted in 1818, and is the order to which subjects of His Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and three classes of members:—

G.C.M.G.	Knight Grand Cross.
K.C.M.G.	Knight Commander.
C.M.G.	Companion.

The first class is limited to 100 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood, the second to 300, and the third to 725 ordinary members.

The motto of the Order is *Auspiciis melioris ævi*.

Grand Master, _____.
 Prelate, The Rt. Rev. Bishop H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Chancellor, The Duke of Argyll, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Secretary, The Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G.).

King of Arms, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

Registrar, The Senior Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir H. W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B.).

Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Sir William Alexander Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Established by letters patent in 1851 and enlarged in '66, '75, '76, '97, 1902, and 1911. Its badge is worn pendent from a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edgewards; motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the King-Emperor, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:—

G.C.S.I.	Knight Grand Commander.
K.C.S.I.	Knight Commander.
C.S.I.	Companion.

Of the first class there may be 44, of the second class 100, and of the third (or Companions) 200; but extra and honorary members may, and have been, from time to time appointed.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Instituted Dec. 31st, '77, to commemorate the proclamation of H.M. Queen Victoria as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, '87, '92, '97, 1902, and 1911, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members—viz., Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). Of the first class there may be 40, of the second class 120, while 40 appointments may be made annually to the third class, to which no limit of number is assigned. Extra and honorary members may be, and have been, from time to time appointed. The motto of the order is *Imperatricis Auspiciis*; the badge is suspended from a riband of Imperial purple.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

Instituted Dec. 31st, 1877, enlarged Jan. 30th, 1900, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of His Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold, the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, Principal Secretary of State for India or Commander-in Chief in India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Royal Victorian Order

was created and instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria by letters patent under the Great Seal, April '96. Those admitted to the order are to be British subjects who may have rendered important or personal services to the Sovereign; or foreigners upon whom His Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorary members. Members of the order are divided into five classes:—

Knights Grand Cross	G.C.V.O.
Knights Commanders	K.C.V.O.
Commanders	C.V.O.
Members of the Fourth Class	M.V.O.
Members of the Fifth Class	M.V.O.

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of knighthood. The first and second classes rank after the corresponding classes of the Order of the Indian Empire; the third class ranks after Knights Bachelors; the fourth class after Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire; and the fifth class after the eldest sons of Knights.

Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being.

Secretary, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

The Order of Merit.

Created by King Edward VII. on June 26th, 1902. It is designed to include British subjects who have won conspicuous distinction in the naval and military services, or in letters, art and science. The badge of the

Order consists of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having the words "For Merit" in gold letters within a laurel wreath on a blue enamel centre. The reverse of the badge shows the King's Royal and Imperial cipher in gold, and the whole is surmounted by the Imperial Crown enamelled in colour, and suspended by a ribbon of Garter blue and crimson. The members of the Order are:—

Admiral of the Fleet	Mr. Henry Jackson,
Sir E. H. Seymour.	Regius Professor of
Earl Roberts.	Greek at Cambridge.
Lord Rayleigh.	Mr. Alfred Russel
Viscount Morley.	Wallace.
Viscount Kitchener.	Mr. Thomas Hardy.
Viscount Wolsley.	Sir William Croke.
Admiral Togo.	Sir George Trevelyan.
Lord Fisher.	Sir Edward Elgar.
Lord Cromer.	Admiral of the Fleet
Marshal Oyama.	Sir A. K. Wilson
Marshal Yamagata.	Sir Joseph Thomson.
Rt. Hon. James Bryce.	

The Distinguished Service Order.

Instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria, who, holding that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The Royal Warrant promulgating the statutes of the Order was issued from the War Office on Sept. 6th, '86. Foreign officers who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order. The badge, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal Cypher G.R. V. is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Secretary and Registrar, R. H. Brade, C.B., War Office.

The Imperial Service Order.

Instituted by H.M. King Edward VII. in August 1902 as a decoration for members of the Civil Service of the Empire, to be conferred after long and meritorious service. Only members of the administrative or clerical branches of the Civil Service are eligible as Companions, and their number must not exceed 700, 250 for the Home Civil Service, 250 for the Civil Services of the Colonies and Protectorates, and 200 for the Civil Service of India (100 appointments being reserved for Europeans and 100 for natives of India). Appointments to the Order are made on the recommendation of a Secretary of State after 25 (or in India 20 and in unhealthy Colonies 16) years' service, or for "eminently meritorious service." The statutes of the Order were revised in March 1912. Women as well as men are eligible for the Order. Companions of the Order may add the letters "I.S.O." after their names, and take precedence after Companions of the Distinguished Service Order. Secretary and Registrar, R. F. Reynard, I.S.O., Home Office, S.W.

THE KING'S MINISTERS.

From an early period the monarchs of England were advised on public affairs by a **Privy Council**, matters of State being discussed in the Sovereign's presence. The selection by the Sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says Macaulay, that the interior council began to attract general notice. The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council.

The Chief of the Cabinet and of the Ministry is called the **Prime Minister** or **Premier**. He is the leader of the House of Parliament of which he is a member. By Royal Warrant dated Dec. 2nd, 1905, the precedence of the **Prime Minister** was definitely settled, and he was given "place and precedence next after the Archbishop of York." Only Princes of the Blood Royal, the Lord High Chancellor, and the two Archbishops, therefore, rank above him. It is he who at the summons of the sovereign forms an administration, of which he is the head. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred **Crown livings** are filled; and upon his recommendation that peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord-lieutenancies of counties, are made by the Crown. When a Ministry resigns it is the func-

tion of the sovereign to call upon some statesman to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses.

The offices which invariably give the holder Cabinet rank are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty.

The offices the holders of which may or may not be included in the Cabinet include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster-General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Agriculture, President of the Local Government Board. In 1912 Sir Rufus Isaacs, Attorney-General, was made a member as a personal distinction. Members of the Cabinet are necessarily **Privy Counsellors**, and their deliberations are confidential. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another, do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a Ministry but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is defeated upon some question of importance.

THE TREASURY.

The Lord High Treasurer, who, when existing, is the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all escheaters, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let leases of Crown lands. This definition of his powers and duties still holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Board; although the management of the Crown lands has long since passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Treasury has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue, and exercises a general supervision and control over all the public departments, and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority. All exceptional cases in matters of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensations, allowances, and pensions to be awarded.

Since the days of George I. the powers and duties of the office of the Lord High Treasurer have been invariably executed by Commissioners, consisting of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three or four Lords Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords. The First Lord, if he fill that office only, takes little share in the management of the department; but some special duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to '85 the office of First Lord was invariably held

by the Prime Minister of the day. The departmental duties of the junior lords are almost nominal. The Patronage Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government Whip. The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is its effective head, aided by the Financial Secretary and the permanent staff. Permanent Secretary, Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B.; Assist. Sec., Sir T. L. Heath, K.C.B.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his Budget. Appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the National Debt, and the best methods of reducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for local loans, are all matters within his special cognisance. He is Master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of sheriffs. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence at Downing Street. In connection with the Treasury there is a Parliamentary Counsel who drafts Government Bills, and a Solicitor who is the legal adviser of the Treasury and certain other public departments, and is the Crown's nominee when His Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court; and who is also King's Proctor for Divorce Interventions.

MINISTRIES

OFFICE.	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration as reconstructed Nov. 1900.	Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).
Prime Minister. . . .	*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.
First Lord of Treasury .	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor . . .	*E. of Halsbury.	*E. of Halsbury.	*E. of Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	*D. of Devonshire (1).	*D. of Devonshire.	*M. of Londonderry.
Lord Privy Seal . . .	*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Balfour (unpaid).	*M. of Salisbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	*Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Home Secretary . . .	*Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.
Foreign Secretary . .	*M. of Lansdowne.	*M. of Lansdowne.	*M. of Lansdowne.
Colonial Secretary . .	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Alfred Lyttelton.
Secretary for War . .	*Mr. Brodrick.	*Mr. Brodrick.	*Mr. Arnold-Forster.
Secretary for India . .	*Ld. George Hamilton	*Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*Mr. Brodrick.
First Lord of the Adm. .	*E. of Selborne.	*E. of Selborne.	*E. of Selborne (5).
Lord Lieut. of Ireland .	*E. Cadogan.	E. of Dudley.	E. of Dudley.
Lord Chan. of Ireland .	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.
Chief Sec. for Ireland .	Mr. G. Wyndham.	*Mr. G. Wyndham.	*Mr. G. Wyndham (6).
Secretary for Scotland .	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	*Mr. Graham Murray (8).
Chan. of the Duchy . .	*Ld. James of Hereford.	Sir W. Walrond.	Sir W. Walrond.
President Board of Trade .	*Mr. Gerald Balfour.	*Mr. Gerald Balfour.	*Mr. G. Balfour (10).
Pres. of Local Gov. Board .	*Mr. Walter Long.	*Mr. Walter Long.	*Mr. Walter Long (11).
President of Board of Agriculture	*Mr. Hanbury.	{ *Mr. Hanbury. *E. of Onslow.	*E. of Onslow (12).
Postmaster-General . .	*M. of Londonderry.	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.	*Ld. Stanley.
Vice-President of the Council (Education) .	Sir J. E. Gorst (13).	— (14).	—
Pres. Board of Education .	—	*M. of Londonderry.	*M. of Londonderry.
First Com. of Works . .	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	Ld. Windsor.	Ld. Windsor.
Junior Lords of Treasury	{ Mr. Anstruther. Mr. Hayes Fisher. Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.	{ Mr. Anstruther. Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes. Mr. Forster.	{ Ld. Balcarras. [(16). Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes. Mr. H. W. Forster.
Financial Sec. to the Treasury	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.	{ Mr. Hayes Fisher. { Hon. Arthur Elliot.	Mr. Victor Cavendish.
Patronage Sec. to the Treasury	Sir W. Walrond.	Sir A. Acland Hood.	Sir A. Acland Hood.
Paymaster General . .	D. of Marlborough.	Sir Savile Crossley.	Sir Savile Crossley.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	{ Vice-Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr. Vice-Adm. Douglas. Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson (97-1901). Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore (98-1901). Rear-Adm. W. H. May (app. 1901). Rear-Adm. J. Durnford (app. 1901).	{ Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B. Adm. Sir J. Fisher, G.C.B. Rear-Adm. W. H. May. Rear-Adm. J. Durnford, C.B.	{ Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B. Rear-Adm. Sir C. C. Drury. Rear-Adm. W. H. May. Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.
Civil Lord of the Adm. .	Mr. Pretymann.	Mr. Pretymann.	Mr. A. H. Lee.

* The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (*).

† Defeated at General Election Jan. 1906, resigned, and Capt. W. Norton appointed in his place (Feb.).

(1) And 1900-2 President of the Board of Education established under the Act of '99.

(2) Lord Wolverhampton succeeded in 1908, and was in turn succeeded by Lords Beauchamp, 1910, and Morley, 1910.

(3) The E. of Crewe succeeded without salary in 1908, and was succeeded in 1911 by Earl Carrington. Lord Crewe (now Marquis) returned to the office in 1912.

(4) Succeeded by Mr. Long, Mar. 1905.

(5) Succeeded by Earl Cawdor, Mar. 1905.

(6) Succeeded by Mr. A. Birrell, Jan. 1907.

(7) Succeeded by Lord Fitzmaurice Oct. 1908, who was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Samel, 1920, Mr. Pease, 1913, and Mr. Hobhouse, 1911.

(11) Succeeded by Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mar. 1905.

FROM 1900 TO 1912.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Dec. 1905).	Mr. Asquith's Administration (formed April 1908).	Mr. Asquith's Administration as existing in Nov. 1912.	OFFICE AND SALARY.
<div>*Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.</div> <div>*Sir Robert Reid.</div> <div>*Earl of Crewe.</div> <div>*Marquis of Ripon.</div> <div>*Mr. Asquith.</div> <div>*Mr. H. Gladstone.</div> <div>*Sir Edward Grey.</div> <div>*Earl of Elgin.</div> <div>*Mr. Haldane.</div> <div>*Mr. J. Morley.</div> <div>*Lord Tweedmouth.</div> <div>Earl of Aberdeen.</div> <div>*Lord Justice Walker.</div> <div>*Mr. Bryce (7).</div> <div>*Mr. John Sinclair.</div> <div>*Sir H. Fowler.</div> <div>*Mr. Lloyd George.</div> <div>*Mr. John Burns.</div> <div>*Earl Carrington.</div> <div>*Mr. Sydney Buxton.</div> <div>*Mr. A. Birrell (15).</div> <div>Mr. Lewis Harcourt.</div> <div>Mr. J. A. Pease.</div> <div>Mr. J. H. Lewis.</div> <div>†Mr. F. Freeman-Thomas.</div> <div>Capt. C. W. Norton (unpaid) (17).</div> <div>Mr. Reginald McKenna (18).</div> <div>Mr. Geo. Whiteley.</div> <div>Mr. R. K. Causton.</div> <div>Adm. of the Fleet Sir J. A. Fisher.</div> <div>Vice-Adm. Sir Chas. C. Drury.</div> <div>Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.</div> <div>Capt. H. B. Jackson, R.N.</div> <div>Mr. George Lambert</div>	<div>*Mr. Asquith.</div> <div>*Mr. Asquith.</div> <div>*Lord Loreburn.</div> <div>Ld. Tweedmouth (2).</div> <div>M. of Ripon (3).</div> <div>*Mr. Lloyd George.</div> <div>*Mr. H. Gladstone (4).</div> <div>*Sir Edward Grey.</div> <div>*Earl of Crewe.</div> <div>*Mr. Haldane.</div> <div>*V. Morley.</div> <div>*Mr. R. McKenna.</div> <div>Earl of Aberdeen.</div> <div>Sir Samuel Walker.</div> <div>*Mr. A. Birrell.</div> <div>*Mr. John Sinclair (cr. Ld. Pentland).</div> <div>*V. Wolverh'ton (9).</div> <div>*Mr. W. Churchill.</div> <div>*Mr. John Burns.</div> <div>*Earl Carrington.</div> <div>*Mr. Sydney Buxton.</div> <div>*Mr. W. Runciman.</div> <div>*Mr. L. V. Harcourt.</div> <div>Mr. J. A. Pease.</div> <div>Mr. J. H. Lewis.</div> <div>Capt. C. W. Norton.</div> <div>Mr. J. H. Whitley.</div> <div>Mr. C. E. Hobhouse (19).</div> <div>Mr. G. Whiteley (20).</div> <div>Mr. R. K. Causton (21).</div> <div>Adm. of the Fleet Sir J. A. Fisher (22).</div> <div>Admiral Sir W. H. May (23).</div> <div>Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe (24).</div> <div>Vice-Admiral A. L. Winsloe (25).</div> <div>Mr. Geo. Lambert.</div>	<div>*Mr. Asquith.</div> <div>*Mr. Asquith.</div> <div>*Visct. Haldane.</div> <div>*Visct. Morley.</div> <div>*M. of Crewe.</div> <div>*Mr. Lloyd George.</div> <div>*Mr. R. McKenna.</div> <div>*Sir Edward Grey.</div> <div>*Mr. L. V. Harcourt.</div> <div>*Col. Seely.</div> <div>*M. of Crewe.</div> <div>*Mr. W. Churchill.</div> <div>Earl of Aberdeen.</div> <div>Mr. Redmond Barry.</div> <div>*Mr. A. Birrell.</div> <div>*Mr. McK. Wood.</div> <div>*Mr. C. E. Hobhouse.</div> <div>*Mr. Sydney Buxton.</div> <div>*Mr. John Burns.</div> <div>*Mr. W. Runciman.</div> <div>*Mr. H. Samuel.</div> <div>*Mr. J. A. Pease.</div> <div>*Earl Beauchamp.</div> <div>Mr. J. W. Gulland.</div> <div>Mr. W. Jones.</div> <div>Mr. W. W. Benn.</div> <div>Mr. H. Webb (unpd.)</div> <div>Mr. C. F. G. Masterman.</div> <div>Mr. P. H. Illingworth.</div> <div>Lord Strachie.</div> <div>Adm. Sir F. Bridgeman.</div> <div>Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg.</div> <div>Rear-Admiral A. G. H. W. Moore.</div> <div>Capt. W. C. Pakenham.</div> <div>Mr. Geo. Lambert.</div> <div>Sir F. Hopwood (additional).</div>	<div>Prime Minister.</div> <div>First Lord of Treasury, £5,000.</div> <div>Lord Chancellor, £10,000.</div> <div>{ Lord President of the Council, £2,000.</div> <div>Lord Privy Seal, £2,000.</div> <div>{ Chancellor of the Exchequer £5,000</div> <div>Home Secretary, £5,000.</div> <div>Foreign Secretary, £5,000.</div> <div>Colonial Secretary, £5,000.</div> <div>Secretary for War, £5,000.</div> <div>Secretary for India, £5,000.</div> <div>First Ld. of the Adm., £4,500.</div> <div>Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, £20,000.</div> <div>Ld. Chan. of Ireland, £8,000.</div> <div>Chief Sec. for Ireland, £4,425.</div> <div>{ Secretary for Scotland, £2,000.</div> <div>Chan. of the Duchy, £2,000.</div> <div>Pres. Bd. of Trade, £5,000.</div> <div>Pres. Local Gov. Bd., £5,000.</div> <div>{ President of Board of Agriculture, £2,000.</div> <div>{ Postmaster-General, £2,500.</div> <div>{ Vice-President of the Council (Education), £2,000.</div> <div>Pres. Bd. of Education, £2,000.</div> <div>First Com. of Wrks., £2,000.</div> <div>{ Junior Lords of Treasury, £1,000 each</div> <div>{ Financial Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000.</div> <div>{ Patronage Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000.</div> <div>Paymaster-General (unpaid).</div> <div>{ Naval Lords of the Admiralty, £1,500 each.</div> <div>{ Civil Lords of the Admiralty, £1,000.</div>

(12) Succeeded by Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, Mar. 1905.
(13) Member of the Board of Education as established under the Act of '09.
(14) The Secretary to the Board of Education now represents the Board in the Commons.
(15) Succeeded by Mr. R. McKenna, Jan. 1907.
(16) Succeeded by Lord E. Talbot, 1905.
(17) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller (Feb. 1906) as unpaid Junior Lord, and he by Mr. J. H. Whitley, Mar. 1907.
(18) Succeeded by Mr. W. Runciman, Jan. 1907.
(19) Succeeded by Mr. McKinnon Wood, 1911, and he by Mr. Masterman, 1912.
(20) Succeeded by Mr. J. A. Pease, 1908, and he by the Master of Elibank, 1910-12.
(21) Succeeded by Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, 1910, and Lord S. each c. 1912.
(22) Succeeded by Adm. of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson.
(23) Succeeded by Vice-Adm. Sir George Egerton.
(24) Succeeded by Rear-Adm. C. E. Madden.
(25) Succeeded by Rear-Adm. C. J. Briggs.

MINISTRIES.

OFFICE.	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration as reconstructed Nov. 1900.	Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).
Sec. to the Admiralty . . .	Mr. Arnold-Forster.	Mr. Arnold-Forster.	Mr. Pretyma.
Under-Sec. Home. . .	Mr. Jesse Collings.	Mr. Cochrane.	Mr. Cochrane.
Under-Sec. Foreign . . .	Visct. Cranborne.	Visct. Cranborne.	E. Percy.
Under-Sec. Colonial . . .	E. of Onslow.	{ E. of Onslow. D. of Marlborough.	D. of Marlborough.
Under-Sec. for War . . .	Ld. Raglan.	E. of Hardwicke.	E. of Donoughmore.
Under Sec. for India . . .	E. of Hardwicke.	E. Percy.	E. of Hardwicke (5).
Vice-Pres. of Irish Dep. of Agriculture, etc. . .	Mr. Horace Plunkett.	Mr. Horace Plunkett.	Sir Horace Plunkett.
Sec. to Board of Trade . . .	E. of Dudley.	Mr. Bonar Law.	Mr. Bonar Law.
Sec. to Local Gov. Board . . .	Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. Grant Lawson.
Fin. Sec. to War Office . . .	Ld. Stanley.	Ld. Stanley.	Mr. Bromley-Davenport.
Sec. Board of Education . . .	—	Sir W. Anson.	Sir W. Anson.
Sec. Bd. of Agriculture . . .	—	—	—
Assist. Postmaster-Gen. . .	—	—	—
Attorney-General . . .	Sir R. Finlay.	Sir R. Finlay.	Sir R. Finlay.
Solicitor-General . . .	Sir E. Carson.	Sir E. Carson.	Sir E. Carson.
Lord Advocate . . .	Mr. Graham Murray.	Mr. Graham Murray.	Mr. Scott Dickson.
Solicitor-General for Scotland . . .	Mr. C. S. Dickson.	Mr. C. S. Dickson.	Mr. D. Dundas (.8).
Attorney-General for Ireland . . .	Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. Atkinson.
Solicitor-General for Ireland . . .	Mr. George Wright (1900-1). Mr. J. H. Campbell (app. Oct. 1901).	Mr. J. H. Campbell.	Mr. J. H. Campbell.

Household Appointment

Lord Steward . . .	E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.
Lord Chamberlain . . .	E. of Clarendon.	E. of Clarendon.	E. of Clarendon.
Master of the Horse . . .	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.
Master of the Buck-hounds . . .	*Ld. Chesham (1900-1).	—	—
Treasurer of the Household . . .	Mr. Victor Cavendish.	Mr. Victor Cavendish.	M. of Hamilton.
Comptroller of the Household . . .	V. Valentia.	V. Valentia.	V. Valentia.
Vice-Chamberlain . . .	Sir A. Acland-Hood. Ld. Bagot (1900-1). E. of Denbigh. Ld. Churchill. Ld. Harris (1900-1). E. of Kintore. Ld. Lawrence. E. Howe. Ld. Kenyon (app. '01). Ld. Suffield (app. '01).	Ld. Wolverton. E. of Denbigh. V. Churchill. Earl of Kintore. Ld. Lawrence. E. Howe. Ld. Kenyon. Ld. Suffield.	Ld. Wolverton. E. of Denbigh. V. Churchill. E. of Kintore. Ld. Lawrence. E. of Erroll. Ld. Kenyon. Ld. Suffield.
Lords-in-Waiting . . .	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.
Captain of the Yco. of the Guard . . .	Ld. Belper.	Ld. Belper.	Ld. Belper.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms . . .	Duchess of Buccleuch.	Duchess of Buccleuch.	Duchess of Buccleuch.
Mistress of the Robes . . .			

(1) Succeeded by Mr. Masterman, 1909, and by Mr. Ellis Griffith, 1912.

(2) Succeeded by Mr. McKinnon Wood, 1908, and by Mr. Acland, 1911.

(4) Succeeded by Colonel Seely, 1911, and by Mr. Tennant, 1912.

(3) Died 1924. Marquis of Bath appointed Jan. 20th, 1905.

(7) Succeeded by the Master of Elibank, 1909, and by Mr. Montagu, 1910.

(8) Succeeded by Mr. T. W. Russell, May 1907.

(10) Succeeded by Mr. H. J. Tennant, 1900, and by Mr. Robertson, 1911.

(11) Succeeded by Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Jan. 1907.

(12) Succeeded by Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, June 1909.

(13) Succeeded by Mr. Tennant, 1911, and by Mr. H. Baker, 1912.

(14) Succeeded by Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Oct. 1908.

(6) Succeeded by Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, Jan. 1907.

(9) Unserved Jan. 1910; re-elected Oct. 1911.

(12) Succeeded by Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, June 1909.

(15) Succeeded by Sir Rufus Isaacs, 1910.

MINISTRIES.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Dec. 1905).	Mr. Asquith's Administration (formed April 1908).	Mr. Asquith's Administration as existing in Nov. 1912.	OFFICE AND SALARY.
Mr. Edmund Robertson. Mr. Herbt. L. Samuel. Lord Fitzmaurice. Mr. Winston Churchill. E. of Portsmouth. Mr. John E. Ellis (6).	Dr. Macnamara. Mr. H. Samuel (1). Ld. Fitzmaurice (2). Col. Seely (3). Lord Lucas (4). Mr. Buchanan (7).	Dr. Macnamara. Mr. Ellis J. Griffith. Mr. F. D. Acland. Lord Emmott. Mr. H. J. Tennant. Hon. E. S. Montagu.	} Sec. to the Admiralty, £2,000. Under-Sec. Home, £1,500. Under-Sec. Foreign, £1,500. Under-Sec. Colonial, £1,500. Under-Sec. for War, £1,500. Under-Sec. for India, £1,500. Vice-Pres. of Irish Dept. of Agriculture, etc., £1,200, and res. allowance. Sec. Board of Trade, £1,200. Sec. to Local Government Board, £1,200. Fin Sec. to War Office, £1,500. Sec. to Bd. of Education, £1,200. Sec. Bd. of Agriculture, £1,200. Assist. Postmaster-Gen. £1,200. Attorney-General, £7,000 (and fees). Solicitor-General, £6,000 (and fees). Lord Advocate, £5,000. Solicitor-General for Scotland, £2,000. Attorney-General for Ireland, £5,000. Solicitor-General for Ireland £2,000.
Sir H. Plunkett (8). Mr. H. E. Kearley. Mr. W. Runciman (11). Mr. T. R. Buchanan. Mr. Thomas Lough.	Mr. T. W. Russell. Mr. H. Kearley (10). Mr. Masterman (12). Mr. F. D. Acland (13). Mr. McK. Wood (14).	Mr. T. W. Russell (9). Mr. J. M. Robertson. Mr. Herbert Lewis. Mr. H. Baker. Mr. C. P. Trevelyan. Lord Lucas. Capt. C. Norton.	
Sir Lawson Walton.	Sir W. S. Robson (15).	* Sir Rufus Isaacs.	
Sir W. S. Robson.	Sir S. T. Evans (16).	Sir J. A. Simor.	
Mr. Thos. Shaw.	Mr. Thos. Shaw, (17).	Mr. Alex. Ure.	
Mr. Alex. Ure.	Mr. Alex. Ure (19).	Mr. A. M. Anderson.	
Mr. R. R. Cherry.	Mr. R. R. Cherry (20).	Mr. I. O'Brien.	
Mr. Redmond J. Barry.	Mr. Redmond J. Barry (21).	Mr. T. F. Moloney.	

from 1900 to 1912.

Earl of Liverpool (22). Viscount Althorp. Earl of Sefton (24).	Earl Beauchamp. Visct. Althorp (23). Earl of Granard.	Earl of Chesterfield. Lord Sandhurst. Earl of Granard.	Lord Steward, £2,000. Lord Chamberlain, £2,000. Master of the Horse, £2,000. Master of the Buckhounds, £1,500 (abolished). Treasurer of the Household, £700. Comptroller of the Household, £700. Vice-Chamberlain, £700.
Sir Edward Strachey The Master of Elibank. Lord Allendale (27). Earl Granville. Earl of Granard (28). Lord Hamilton of Dalzell. Lord Acton. Lord Denman. Lord Colebrooke. Lord Herschell. Lord Suffield.	Sir E. Strachey (25). The Master of Elibank (26). Mr. J. M. F. Fuller. Earl Granville. Lord O'Hagan. Lord Hamilton of Dalzell. Lord Acton. Lord Denman. Lord Colebrooke. Lord Herschell. Lord Suffield.	Hon. F. E. Guest. Lord Saye and Sele. Hon. G. Howard. Earl Granville. Lord Allendale. Lord Acton. Lord Herschell. Lord Loch. Lord Farquhar. Lord Willingdon.	} Lords-in-Waiting, £600 each. Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, £1,200. Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, £1,000. Mistress of the Robes, £500.
D of Manchester (29). Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G. (30). Duchess of Buccleuch	Lord Allendale. Lord Denman. Duchess of Buccleuch.	Earl of Craven. Lord Colebrooke. D'ss of Devonshire.	

(16) Succeeded by Sir J. Simon, 1910.

(18) Succeeded by Mr. E. T. Salvesen, Jan. 1905, and he by Mr. J. A. Clyde, K.C., Oct. 1905.

(19) Succeeded by Mr. Arthur Dewar, K.C., 1909, Mr. W. Hunter, 1910, and Mr. A. M. Anderson, 1911.

(20) Succeeded by Mr. C. A. O'Connor, 1911, and by Mr. I. O'Brien, 1912.

(21) Succeeded by Mr. I. O'Brien, 1911, and by Mr. T. F. Moloney, 1912.

(22) Succeeded by Lord Sandhurst, 1912.

(23) Succeeded by Lord Dudley Ward, 1910, and Captain Guest, 1912.

(24) Succeeded by Lord Liverpool, 1909-12.

(25) Succeeded by Lord O'Hagan, 1907.

(26) Succeeded by Lord Denman, 1907.

(17) Succeeded by Mr. Alexander Ure, K.C., Feb. 1909.

(27) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller, Mar. 1907.

(28) Succeeded by Lord Allendale, April 1907.

(29) Succeeded by Earl of Granard, Aug. 1907.

(30) Succeeded by Lord Allendale, April 1907.

THE HOME OFFICE.

The Home Office is the senior of the Departments of the Principal Secretaries of State. Its functions, which formerly extended to foreign, colonial, and military affairs, are now strictly confined to the United Kingdom, and in some matters to England and Wales only. The affairs of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, however, still come to the Home Office.

The Home Secretary is the medium of communication between the Crown and its subjects. Addresses and Petitions to the Throne are presented and answered through the Home Secretary; Royal Warrants and Licences relating to peerages, titles, decorations, changes of names and arms, and Royal Commissions are issued by him; and he is the authority for granting Certificates of Naturalisation.

Perhaps the best known of the Home Secretary's functions is that of adviser of the Sovereign in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, and it is on his advice that all pardons and remissions of sentence are granted to convicted persons in England and Wales. He also grants the licences—formerly called "tickets of leave"—on which convicts are conditionally released before the expiration of their sentences.

To the Home Secretary belongs the general administration of the prison system in England and Wales, the maintenance of Criminal Lunatic Asylums, the custody of all "criminal lunatics," and the execution of the law relating to the Extradition of fugitive offenders from or to the United Kingdom. It is on his recommendation that Recorders, Metropolitan Police Magistrates, and Stipendiary Magistrates are appointed, and new Commissions of the Peace are issued, and Courts of Quarter Sessions granted to Municipal Boroughs. He has also jurisdiction in settling the salaries of Coroners, Clerks of the Peace, and Clerks to Justices, in fixing the fees they may charge, in prescribing the payments made to witnesses, and in other matters in which the intervention of a Government department is required in the administration of criminal justice. He has under his direct supervision and control the Metropolitan Police Force (*q.v.*), and has extensive powers in regard to the County and Borough Police Forces in England and Wales. The reformatory treatment of habitual drunkards is another matter which comes within his jurisdiction.

Another of the most important features of Home Office work in modern times is the administration of many statutes relating to industrial questions. The laws which Parliament has passed for protecting the workers in mines, quarries, factories, and workshops are administered in all parts of the United Kingdom by the Home Office, which makes rules and orders of a legislative character for the protection of life and health in dangerous industries, and enforces them by means of a large staff of inspectors (90 Inspectors of Mines and Quarries and 200 Inspectors of Factories and Workshops). It is also the central authority (for England and Wales) under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Shops Act, 1912. The Workmen's Compensation Acts and those preventing the abuses arising from Truck in the payment of wages are also under the general charge of the Home Office.

A staff of inspectors (5 in number) is charged with the task of seeing that the re-

quirements of the Explosives Act, 1875, and the orders made under that Act, are carried out in the interest of public safety. Appeal may be made to the Home Secretary against the refusal of a licence under the Petroleum Acts; under the Cinematograph Act he is the authority to make regulations for securing safety at cinematograph exhibitions.

The Home Secretary has various powers and duties in connection with children under the Children Act, 1908. The Reformatory and Industrial Schools, established by voluntary agencies or local authorities for the special training of children who are either criminal or living in circumstances in which they are in danger of falling into crime, are placed under the inspection and supervision of the Home Department, and the Places of Detention for juvenile offenders, provided under the Act by local authorities, are under Home Office inspection and supervision. The Home Secretary is also the authority with respect to the care of children who have been taken out of their parents' custody and committed under the Children Act to the care of fit persons, and he decides whether in any particular case such children shall be allowed to emigrate, or shall be removed to other custody.

The Home Office administers the law for the restriction of the immigration of undesirable aliens, and the expulsion of criminal aliens. It is the Central Authority under the Burial Acts with regard to the consecration and allotment of burial grounds, the building of chapels thereon, and the fixing of fees payable to ministers of religion and sextons; and the Home Secretary's licence is required for the disturbance, exhumation, or removal of human remains. It also has authority to make regulations as to the conditions under which cremation may take place, and administers the Acts relating to Anatomy. The Home Office is the Government Department concerned with questions (other than Excise questions) arising under the Licensing Acts.

The Home Office issues orders for the Protection of Wild Birds in England and Wales; administers and enforces the law relating to Experiments on Living Animals; it performs important functions regarding the custody, care, and repatriation of the inmates of lunatic asylums, who are by statute entitled to free communication with the Secretary of State.

Various classes of byelaws made by local and other authorities require to be submitted to the Home Secretary—e.g. byelaws made by county and borough authorities for good rule and government, byelaws under the Commons Act, 1876, for the regulation of commons, byelaws for Metropolitan open spaces, etc., byelaws for the regulation of advertisements under the Regulation of Advertisements Act, 1907, etc. It is also to the Home Office that a local authority has to apply for an order to put into force in its district the parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, relating to Police, Fire Brigades, and Sky-signs.

The Home Office also reports to Parliament upon Private Bills in regard to matters which come within its general or special jurisdiction. Finally, it is a Statistical Department, publishing annually volumes of statistics as to the judicial business (civil and criminal) of the country, as to alien immigration, as to mines and quarries, as to factories and workshops, as to workmen's

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

compensation, and as to the administration of the Licensing Laws; and from time to time preparing such returns on special subjects as Parliament may require of it.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Edward Troup, K.C.B.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Ellis J. Griffiths, K.C., M.P.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir H. H. Cunyng-hame, K.C.B., E. R. H. Blackwell, C.B., and Sir W. P. Byrne, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Principal Clerks, H. B. Simpson, C.B., M.

Delevingne, C.B., J. Pedder, and G. A. Aitken, M.V.O.

Chief Inspector of Factories, Sir A. White-legge, K.C.B.

Chief Inspector of Explosives, Major Aston McNeill Cooper-Key.

Acting Chief Inspector of Reformatories, J. C. Pearson.

Chief Inspector of Mines, R. A. S. Redmayne, C.B.

Inspector under Inebriates' Acts, Dr. R. W. Branthwaite.

Inspector under the Aliens Act, 1905, W. Haldane Porter.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

This is the department of Government which conducts official intercourse with other States. By constitutional law the authority of the Sovereign is supreme; but by constitutional custom he may only act by the advice and on the responsibility of a Minister—the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Constitutional practice requires the sanction of the Sovereign to matters of foreign policy. The Foreign Secretary conducts general negotiations, prepares or supervises despatches, and periodically gives receptions to the representatives of Foreign Powers. But questions of importance come before the Prime Minister or are discussed by the whole Cabinet under his presidency. The requisite continuity of general policy, amidst shifting political parties, is maintained by means of the permanent Staff of the Department.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G., M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Louis Mallet, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Walter Langley, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Eyre Crowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, F. D. Acland, M.P.

The representatives of the Crown abroad are members either of the Diplomatic Service or of the Consular Service, the duties of the former body being, generally speaking, political and ceremonial, of the latter, commercial and legal; though in the less important posts diplomatists undertake consular work, and occasionally consuls act in a diplomatic capacity.

The Diplomatic Service consists of (a) Ambassadors, (b) Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ministers Resident, (c) *Chargés d'Affaires*.

The Ambassador, according to historical theory, represents the person of his Sovereign, and so can claim direct access to the Sovereign to whom he is accredited. Further, he takes first rank in order of precedence.

The Minister is regarded as a mere agent of the Sovereign, and therefore holds an inferior position, though otherwise he has powers and duties similar to those of an Ambassador.

The *Chargé d'Affaires*, unlike the two former, is accredited not to the Sovereign, but to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State in which he resides. Usually he is appointed to act temporarily, in the absence of the Ambassador or Minister.

Councillors and Secretaries are attached to the Embassies and Legations, and often Military and Naval Attachés and Commercial Attachés.

The Consular Service consists of (a) Consuls-general, (b) Consuls, (c) Vice-Consuls, and (d)

Consular Agents. A Consul, in addition to giving general assistance to British subjects abroad, has in particular to deal with numerous matters connected with shipping; to issue periodical reports on the trade of the place where he resides; to celebrate or register marriages where one of the parties is British; to register the births of British subjects; to take oaths and declarations, and perform other notarial functions. Besides this, in some countries, such as Turkey and China, he administers justice, where a British subject is concerned, either in his own court, or in conjunction with the native tribunal.

The salaries are as follows: 1st grade, Consuls-General, salary £1,000 to £1,200; 2nd grade, Consuls-General (2nd class) and Consuls (1st class), salary £800; and 3rd grade, Consuls (2nd class), salary £600. Vice-Consuls, £350, rising by £15 to £450.

The names of the British Diplomatic and chief Consular representatives abroad are given in the articles on the countries to which they are accredited, or where they are stationed.

Foreign Office Passports are granted only to (1) natural-born British subjects, (2) the wives and widows of such persons, and (3) persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or India. Passports are only granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or are recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or to natural-born British subjects or persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, who produce a Declaration in a form obtainable at the Foreign Office, verified by some banking firm, mayor, magistrate, justice of the peace, minister of religion, barrister, physician, surgeon, solicitor, or notary resident in the United Kingdom. In the case of persons naturalised in the Colonies a Letter of Recommendation from the Colonial Office, or in the case of natives from British India, or persons naturalised therein, a similar letter from the India Office, is required. In all cases of naturalised British subjects the Certificate of Naturalisation must accompany the Declaration or Letter of Recommendation.

All applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made on a printed form obtainable from the Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W. The charge for a Passport is 2s. Persons abroad must apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.

Travellers intending to visit Russia, Turkey, Roumania, Persia, Colombia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Erythrea must get their Passports *visés* at the Consulates General in London or one of the other Consulates in the United Kingdom of the countries named.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

The authority of the Crown throughout the British Dominions beyond the seas is exercised by the **Secretary of State for the Colonies**, the Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. Governors of Colonies are selected from those whose names he submits for the King's approval; and the enactments of all colonial legislatures come before him for approval or disallowance, and in some cases the veto has been exercised. The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc. In the self-governing Colonies the department is the channel of communication in regard to all matters arising in the Colonies affecting foreign powers and matters of general Imperial concern. The **British Settlements Act '87** enables His Majesty in Council to provide for the government of his possessions acquired by settlement, and by Order in Council to establish all such laws and institutions, and constitute such courts and officers, and make such provisions and regulations for the administration of justice, as may appear to be necessary.

As a result of a pledge given by him at the Imperial Conference 1907, Lord Elgin during that year rearranged and reorganised the Office in three branches or divisions.

I. The **Dominions Division**, dealing with the affairs of the self-governing dominions of the Empire, and with those Crown Colonies and Protectorates in the Pacific and in South Africa, which are intimately connected with the self-governing dominions. Emigration questions are dealt with by this department. Linked to it is the **Secretariat of the Imperial Conference**.

II. The **Crown Colonies Division**, dealing with the administration and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

III. The **General Department**, dealing with the general routine business of the Office and various matters common to all the Colonies, especially the Crown Colonies, such as currency, banking, postal and telegraph matters, education, etc. There are 4 Standing Committees in connection with this department, viz., Patronage and Promotions Committee, Railway and Financial Committee, Concessions Committee, and Pensions Committee.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Hartman W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B., Permanent Sec. Imperial Conference (Dominions Division); Sir G. V. Fiddes, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Crown Colonies Division); J. S. Risley (Legal Adviser).

Chief Clerk, C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (General Department).

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are the commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. They are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and act under his control and subject to regulations laid down by him, but they also receive instructions directly from the Colonial Governments.

The Crown Agents are: Sir Reginald L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Major M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., late R.E.; W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.

Offices of the Crown Agents, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

The Imperial Conference.

The following is the text of the resolution governing the constitution of the Imperial Conference:—

"That it will be to the advantage of the Empire if a Conference, to be called the Imperial Conference, is held every four years, at which questions of common interest may be discussed and considered as between his Majesty's Government and his Governments of the self-governing Dominions beyond the seas. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom will be ex-officio President, and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Dominions ex-officio members, of the Conference. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will be an ex-officio member of the Conference, and will take the chair in the absence of the President. He will arrange for such Imperial Conferences after communication with the Prime Ministers of the respective Dominions.

"Such other Ministers as the respective Governments may appoint will also be members of the Conference—it being understood that, except by special permission of the Conference, each discussion will be conducted by not more than two representatives from each Government, and that each Government will have only one vote.

"That it is desirable to establish a system by which the several Governments represented shall be kept informed during the periods between the Conferences in regard to matters which have been or may be subjects for discussion, by means of a permanent secretarial staff, charged, under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the duty of obtaining information for the use of the Conference, of attending to its resolutions, and of conducting correspondence on matters relating to its affairs.

"That upon matters of importance, requiring consultation between two or more Governments which cannot conveniently be postponed until the next Conference, or involving subjects of a minor character or such as call for detailed consideration, subsidiary Conferences should be held between representatives of the Governments concerned specially chosen for the purpose."

The last Conference was held in 1911.

Imperial Trade Commission.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1911 (see 1912 ANNUAL, p. 180), a Royal Commission was appointed in April 1912 "to inquire into the natural resources and improvement of trade of the Empire." The following were appointed to the Commission:

For the United Kingdom: Lord Inchcape (Chairman), Sir Edgar Vincent, Sir Charles John Owens, Sir H. Rider Haggard, Tom Garnett, William Lorimer.

For the Dominion of Canada: G. E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Customs.

For the Commonwealth of Australia: Donald Campbell, formerly a member of the Legislature of South Australia.

For the Dominion of New Zealand: Sir Joseph George Ward, Bt., recently Prime Minister of the Dominion.

For the Union of South Africa: Sir David de Villiers Graaf, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

For Newfoundland; Edgar Bowring, Member of the Legislative Council.

Secretary, W. A. Robinson, Scotland House, Embankment, London, S.W.

Lord Inchcape subsequently resigned his seat upon the Commission owing to urgent business affairs, his place as chairman being taken by Mr. Arnold Morley. Sir Joseph Ward and Sir David Graal also resigned. They were succeeded respectively by Mr. Sinclair and Sir Richard Solomon.

According to the terms of reference, to which all the Governments concerned had agreed, the Commission was to inquire into and report upon the natural resources of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Colony of Newfoundland, and further to report upon the development of such resources, upon the facilities for the production, manufacture, and distribution of all

articles of commerce in those parts of the Empire, and upon the trade of each such part of the Empire with the other parts, with the United Kingdom, and with the rest of the world. There was also to be a report as to the extent to which the mutual trade of the several parts of the Empire had been or was being affected beneficially or otherwise by laws now in force, other than fiscal laws, and the Commission was to suggest any methods, which were consistent with the existing fiscal policy of each part of the Empire, by which the trade of each part with the others and with the United Kingdom might be improved and extended.

The Commission proposed, after taking evidence in the United Kingdom, to embark upon a three years' tour of the Dominions, visiting Australia first.

For INDIA OFFICE, see p. 152. For ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE, see article on IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

President, Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P.
Parliamentary Sec., J. Mackinnon Robertson, M.P.

Permanent Sec., Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B.

The first Committee for Trade appears to have been appointed in the year 1622, during the reign of James I. It was reconstituted by Charles I. Charles II. instituted a Council for Trade and another Council of Foreign Plantations. These were amalgamated in 1672, but in 1675 their duties were transferred to the Privy Council. In 1695, under William III., and from time to time afterwards, the Council was revived; but on the motion of Burke it was abolished in 1782. In 1786 a permanent Committee was formed under an Order in Council, which still regulates the legal constitution of the Board. The working of the Department is now assimilated to that of the other great offices of State, its work being done by the President aided by a permanent staff. The work of the Department—which has enormously increased since 1786, by the growth of joint stock companies, the establishment and development of railways, the increase in shipping, and other industrial developments, which have imposed new administrative duties upon it—is divided amongst several departments, viz.: **Bankruptcy Department** (Inspector-General, J. G. Willis, C.B.), constituted in '83 by the Bankruptcy Act '83. — **Labour Department** (Comptroller-General, G. Stapylton Barnes, C.B.), which publishes the *Labour Gazette* and various returns relating to labour, wages, and trade disputes. The **Labour Exchanges** established by the Act of 1909 are under this department (Director, W. H. Beveridge), as are also the **Trade Boards** established by the Act of 1909 (Chairman, W. Baldwin Yates) and the **Census of Production Branch** established by the Act of 1906 (Director, A. W. Flux). **Commercial Department** (Assistant Secretary, G. J. Stanley, C.M.G.) prepares the statistical abstracts, supervises the trade accounts, publishes the *Board of Trade Journal*, and Foreign and Colonial Tariffs. Under this department are the **Patent Office** (Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, W. Temple Franks) and the **Exhibitions Branch** (Director, U. F. Wintour). The **Commercial Intelligence Branch** of this Department, which

is located at No. 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., was established in '99, and provides accurate information on tariff and trade matters. **Companies Department** (Comptroller, R. C. Heron Maxwell, 27, George Street, S.W.) administers the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908, the Assurance Companies Act 1909, and has certain duties relative to Art Unions, Limited Partnerships, and Money Lending Acts. The Joint Stock Companies' Registry Office (Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, F. Atterbury, C.B.) is under this Department. — **Railway Department** (Assistant-Secretary, W. F. Marwood, C.B.) exercises a variety of important functions in connection with (1) Railways, (2) Light Railways and Tramways, (3) Canals. Under this Department is the **Standards Department**, 7, Old Palace Yard. — **Chief of London Traffic Branch**, Col. Hellard, C.B. — **Marine Department** (Assistant-Secretary, Sir Walter J. Howell, K.C.B.), which administers the Merchant Shipping Acts and deals generally with all questions affecting the Mercantile Marine. It also deals with boiler explosions. A Sub-Department is the **General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen** (Tower Hill, E.). — **Harbour Department** (Assistant-Secretary, Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, C.B.) has jurisdiction in regard to tidal waters of the United Kingdom; charge of the greater part of the foreshores belonging to the Crown; deals with pilotage, wreck and salvage, and lighthouses. It also performs certain duties connected with gas, water, and electric lighting, and manages all Colonial lighthouses in the hands of the home Government. — **Finance Department** (Accountant-General, G. S. Fry) prepares the Estimates and keeps the accounts of the Board of Trade and its sub-departments, and in addition has certain duties in connection with the Merchant Seamen's Fund, Seamen's Savings Banks, and the transmission of seamen's wages both at home and abroad. It shares with the Harbour Department the control of the lighthouse funds of the Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and the Commissioners of Irish Lights.

An Industrial Council under the chairmanship of Sir G. K. Askwith, K.C.B., was appointed in 1911 to consider and inquire into any matters which may from time to time be referred to them affecting trade disputes.

THE COLLEGE AND OFFICES OF ARMS. *College of Arms or Heralds' College.*

In 1483 the Royal Offices of Arms were, by a charter of Richard III., erected into a Corporation and given a house by the river—near where the College of Arms now stands—as their headquarters. In a charter dated in 1555 Queen Mary confirmed their powers and privileges, and this Queen also gave them for their office Derby House, the old town house of the Earls of Derby. This was destroyed in the Great Fire of London, and the present building was erected on its site, Sir Christopher Wren being the architect. The Corporation consists of three Kings of Arms, six Heralds, and four Pursuivants. The general duties of the members are to attend the Sovereign on all full State occasions; to publish certain royal proclamations, and to marshal certain royal solemnities, such as coronations, funerals, etc.; to arrange for changes of name and Arms by Royal Licence, Grants of Arms and of Supporters, by Warrant of the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk); to prepare and record the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry; and it is the duty of the Heralds and Pursuivants to attend in the Public Office of the College, between the hours of 10 and 4, one of each rank in monthly rotation. All the members are nominated by the Earl Marshal, holding their offices by Patent under the Great Seal.

Earl Marshal: His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Kings of Arms.—*Garler Principal King of Arms:* Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O. *Clarenceux King of Arms:* William H. Weldon, C.V.O. *Norroy King of Arms:* H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.

Heralds.—*Chester:* Henry Murray Lane. *Langcaster:* Edward Bellasis. *Richmond:* Charles H. Athill, M.V.O. *Windsor:* W. A. Lindsay, K.C. *York:* G. Ambrose Lee. *Somerset:* Everard Green.

Pursuivants.—*Porteallis:* T. M. Joseph-Watkin. *Rouge Croix:* A. W. Steuart Cochran, M.V.O. *Bluemantle:* G. W. Wollaston, M.V.O. *Rouge Dragon:* A. H. S. Howard.

Registrar: C. H. Athill, M.V.O.

Earl Marshal's Secretary, G. Ambrose Lee.

Public Office: College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Lyon Office, Scotland.

The Court of the Lord Lyon is the department regulating the bearing of coats of arms in Scotland. Differing from the College of Arms in England, it is a Government Office, and all the fees exigible by it are paid over to His Majesty's Treasury. The establishment consists of Lyon King of Arms, three Heralds (Ross, Rothesay, and Albany), three Pursuivants (March, Unicorn, and Carrick), a Lyon Clerk, a Procurator-Fiscal, a Herald Painter, and a Macer.

Lyon King of Arms: Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D.

Lyon Clerk: F. J. Grant, W.S.

Office: H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Office of Arms, Ireland.

In Ireland, Ulster King of Arms has the sole heraldic jurisdiction, and has the same duties in Ireland as the Earl Marshal has in England. Like the Lyon Office, however, it is a Government Department. Ulster is *ex-officio* Registrar

and Knight Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick and executive officer of this Order. He furnishes each year to the House of Lords "Ulster's Roll" of the Peers of Ireland. The title of Ulster King of Arms was created in 1552; but the office itself, under the designation of "Ireland King of Arms," had its origin in 1382.

Ulster King of Arms: Captain Neville R. Wilkinson, C.V.O.

Athlone Pursuivant: George Dames Burtchall.

Heralds of the Order of St. Patrick: *Dublin Herald,* Guillemore O'Grady; *Cork Herald,* Capt. R. A. L. Keith.

Office: Dublin Castle.

The Earl Marshal is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations. The Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms. The office of Earl Marshal is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk.

Lord Chamberlain. The Lord Chamberlain of England has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the Household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, receives all applications to attend levees and drawing-rooms, superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower, and licenses theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the Metropolis, as well as to those places within which the sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres elsewhere belongs to the justices. The **Examiners of Stage Plays** (an office which was established under the Licensing Act 1737, and confirmed by the Theatre Regulation Bill 1842, which brought all London theatres under the control of the Lord Chamberlain's office, and gave power to prohibit the performance of any play which seemed to endanger "the promotion of good manners and decorum, or of the public peace") are Mr. Charles Brookfield and Mr. Ernest Alfred Bendall.

Lord Great Chamberlain. A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of His Majesty when he opens Parliament in person. The office, which is hereditary, has descended through the two sisters and co-heiresses of the 4th Duke of Ancaster, who *d.* in 1779, to its present holders, the Earl of Ancaster, the Marquess of Cholmondeley and the Marquess of Lincolnshire, who act in rotation, Lord Lincolnshire performing the duties during the present reign.

THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the Three Estates of the Realm, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists five years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The peerage collectively may be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

The House of Lords is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the lords spiritual and temporal. The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no vote in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see.

The temporal lords may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the Scottish peers send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The Lords of Appeal, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life.

The lords temporal are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish

title (by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. The lords spiritual and temporal have each an equal vote in the house, whatever may be their rank.

The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. Previously to 1911 it had power to alter or reject any Bill sent up from the House of Commons. The Parliament Act of that year provides that if a Money Bill, having been passed by the House of Commons, and sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is not passed by that House without amendment within a month, it may become an Act on the royal assent being signified. If any Public Bill (other than a Money Bill or a Bill containing any provision to extend the maximum duration of Parliament beyond five years) is passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions (whether of the same Parliament or not), and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is rejected or unacceptably amended by the House of Lords in each of those sessions, that Bill may receive the royal assent, provided that two years have elapsed between the second reading in the first of the three sessions and the final reading in the third. The full text of the Parliament Act was given in the 1912 ANNUAL.

The House of Lords is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom. It may in certain cases try members of its own body; it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage.

The following is the present composition of the House of Lords: Peers of the Blood Royal, 3; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 22; Marquises, 24; Earls, 125; Viscounts, 48; Bishops, 24; Barons, 353; Scotch Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers, 28; total, 629.

The Lord High Chancellor, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy counsellor, and as the first existing great officer of State he takes precedence of all but princes of the blood royal and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the King's Speech at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and a large number of livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of

£5,000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. The holder of the office may not be a Roman Catholic. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Haldane.

The Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords is appointed at the commencement of every session. The holders of the office have been the late Lord Redesdale, '51-86; the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, '86-9; the Earl of Morley '89-1905; the late Earl of Onslow 1905-11; and the Earl of Donoughmore since May 1911. The Chairman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act.

The Serjeant-at Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is an officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown who assists at the introduction of Peers.

Clerk of the Parliaments.

The Clerk of the Parliaments is the chief officer of the House of Lords, and Registrar of the House in its judicial capacity. By him, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, are performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

Alphabetical and Biographical List of Peers and Bishops.

The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scottish, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, those who are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an * prefixed.

It also includes the diocesan bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner.

The initials S.P. and I.P. and S.R.P. and I.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scottish or Irish peer, or a Scottish or Irish representative peer.

The abbreviations *n.*, *s.*, *bro.*, *un.*, *h.b.*, and *g.s.* will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.C. is used where the peer is a Privy Counsellor, and L.L. stands for Lord Lieutenant.

Aberconway, Charles Benjamin Bright, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname McLaren. B. 1850; E. Edin. Univ. (Tyndale-Bruce Prize for Mathematics, and Hamilton Scholarship; M.A., with 1st-class honours, '70); Bonn and Heidelberg Univs.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '74; Northern Circuit; K.C. '97; M.P. (L.) for Stafford '80-6 and Leicestershire, Bosworth D., '92-1910; Chairman Metropolitan Railway Co., John Brown & Co., Ltd., and Tredegar Iron and Coal Co.; baronet 1902. P.C. 1908. *Hilders, Haslemere; Bodnant, Talycafn; 43, Belgrave Square, S.W. Reform, Savile, National Liberal.*

Abercorn, James, 2nd D. of (cr. 1868). Sits as M. of Abercorn (1790). Surname Hamilton. B. 1838, s. 1885. P.C.; K.G.; C.B.; L.L. Co. Donegal; M.P. Co. Donegal '60-80; Groom of the Stole to H.M. the King; Chm. Brit. S. Africa Co. *Heir*, M. of Hamilton, M.P., s. C. Baroncourt, Newtown Stewart, Ireland; 61, Green Street, W. Carlton.

Principal Officers of House of Lords.

Chairman of Committees, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

Clerk Assistant, Hon. Sir Edward P. Thesiger, K.C.B.

Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Outdoor Committees, E. H. Alderson.

Counsel to Chairman of Committees, Albert Gray, K.C.

Chief Clerk and Clerk of Printed Papers, C. L. Anstruther.

Senior Clerks: J. F. Symons-Jeune, *Principal Clerk of Private Committees*; W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, *Clerk of the Journals*; Hon. A. McDonnell, A. H. Robinson, *Clerk of Private Bills and Taxing Officer for Private Bills*; H. P. St. John, *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)*.

Other Clerks: V. M. Biddulph, Hon. E. A. Stonor, H. J. F. Badeley; C. Headlam, *Clerk of Public Bills*; J. B. Hotham, E. C. Vigors, G. D. Luard, G. Proby; W. G. G. Leveson-Gower, *Clerk Attending the Table*; P. K. Hodgson, and R. O. W. Pemberton.

Accountant and Receiver of Fees, T. Ambrey Court.

Librarian, Edmund Gosse, C.B., L.L.D.

Assistant Librarian, A. H. M. Butler.

Examiners for Standing Orders, Hon. E. Gully, C.B., and J. F. Symons-Jeune.

Clerk for Standing Orders, W. P. Johnston.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Yeoman-Usher, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O.

Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.

Deputy Serjeant, R. W. Mackenzie.

Resident Superintendent, T. Whitehead.

Abercromby, George Ralph, 4th L. (cr. 1801). Surname Abercromby. B. 1838, s. 1852. *Heir*, Hon. J. Abercromby, bro. 41, Brompton Square, S.W. Turf.

Aberdare, Henry Campbell, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). Surname Bruce. B. 1851, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, s. L. *Duffryn, Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire; Kinnvara, Ardmore, N.B.*; 83, Eaton Square, S.W. Brooks's.

Aberdeen, John Campbell, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Sits as Visct. Gordon (1814). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1870. K.T.; P.C.; G.C.M.G.; G.C.V.O. L.L. Aberdeenshire; Viceroy Ireland Feb. to July '86, and since Dec. 1905; Gov.-Gen. Canada '93-8; D.C.L. Oxon., L.L.D. Toronto. *Heir*, Lord Haddo, s. L. *Viceroyal Lodge, Dublin; Haddo House, Aberdeen; House of Cromar, Tarland, Scotland; Coldstream Ranch, Vernon, B.C.*

Abergavenny, William, 1st M. of (cr. 1876). Surname Nevill. B. 1826, s. 1868 (as 5th E.),

- K.G. *Heir*, E. of Lewes, s. C. *Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells; Nevill Hall, Abergavenny; and 7A, Eaton Square, S.W. Carlton.*
- Abingdon**, Montagu Arthur, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Surname Bertie. B. 1836, s. 1884. *Heir*, Lt. Norreys, s. C. *Wytham Abbey, Oxford. Travellers'.*
- Abinger**, Shelley Leopold L., 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Scarlett. B. 1872, s. 1903. J.P. Hants. C. *Boscombe Manor, Bournemouth.*
- Acton**, Richard Maximilian, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Dalberg-Acton. Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905. B. 1870, s. 1902. *Aldenham Park, Bridgnorth.*
- Addington**, Egerton, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Hubbard. B. 1842, s. 1889. J.P. Bucks and Buckingham; partner John Hubbard & Co. and Egerton Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants; M.P. Buckingham '74-80, North Bucks '86-9. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. Hubbard, s. C. *Addington, Winslow, Bucks; 7, Campden Hill Court, Kensington.*
- Ailesbury**, George William James Chandos, 6th M. of (cr. 1821). Surname Brudenell-Bruce. B. 1873, s. 1911. Major 1st County of London Yeomanry; served in S. African War; D.S.O. *Heir*, Earl of Cardigan, s. *Savernake Forest, Marlborough. Arthur's, Cavalry, Badminton.*
- Ailsa**, Archibald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). Surname Kennedy. B. 1847, s. 1870. Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1452), and Earl of Cassillis (cr. 1509); Lieut. R.N. Reserve. *Heir*, E. of Cassillis, s. C. *Culzean Castle, Ayr, N.B.; 65, Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers'.*
- Airedale**, Albert Ernest, 2nd L. (cr. 1907). Surname Kitson. B. 1863, s. 1911. E. Trin. Coll., Camb. *Heir*, Hon. James C. Kitson, bro. *Gledhow Hall, Leeds; Cober Hill, Cloughton, Yorks; 3, Cadogan Square, S.W. Reform, Bath, National Liberal.*
- Airlie**, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley, 11th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Ogilvy. B. 1893, s. 1900. A minor. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. Bruce Arthur Ashley Ogilvy, bro. *Cortachy Castle, Airlie Castle, and Auchterhouse, Forfarshire.*
- Albany**, H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, 2nd D. of (cr. 1881). B. 1884, s. 1884. Succeeded as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, etc., July 30th, 1900. *Claremont Park, Esher, Surrey.*
- Albemarle**, Arnold Allan Cecil, 8th E. (cr. 1666). Surname Keppel. B. 1858, s. 1894. Was Lieut.-Col. Comdg. Inf. Batt. C.I.V. in Transvaal War; Brigadier Comdg. Norfolk Vol. Brig.; M.P. Birkenhead '92-4; J.P. and D.L. Norfolk; C.B. (military) and A.D.C. to the King; K.C.V.O., V.D. *Heir*, V. Bury, s. C. *Quidenham Park, Attleborough, Norfolk.*
- Aldenham**, Alban G. H., 2nd L. (cr. 1896). Surname Gibbs. B. 1846, s. 1907. E. Eton and Christ Church; M.P. City of London '92-1906; partner in Antony Gibbs & Sons, London merchants. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald H. B. Gibbs, s. C. 37, Portland Place, W.; *The Manor House, Clifton Hampden, Abingdon; Aldenham House, near Elstree, Herts.*
- Alington**, Humphrey Napier, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sturt. B. 1859, s. 1904; D.L. Dorsetshire; M.P. Dorset. E. Div., '91-1904. *Heir*, Hon. Gerard P. M. N. Sturt, s. (b. '93). C. *Criel, Wimborne, Dorset; Alington House, South Audley Street, W. Carlton.*
- Allendale**, Wentworth Canning Blackett, 1st V. (cr. 1911). Surname Beaumont. B. 1860, s. as 2nd Baron 1907; E. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A. '88); M.P. Northumberland, Hexham D., '95-1907; Captain Yeomen of the Guard 1907-11; Lord-in-Waiting 1911. *Heir*, Hon. Wentworth Beaumont, s. *Bywell Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne; Bretton Park, Wakefield; 144, Piccadilly, W. Brooks's, Turf, and Travellers'.*
- Allerton**, William Lawies, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Jackson. B. 1840. M.P. Leeds '80-85, N. Leeds '85-1902; Chm. G.N.R.; Fin. Sec. Treasury '86; Chief Sec. Ireland '91-2; Chm. British S. Africa Committee of Inquiry '97, and War Office Contracts Committee 1900; Chm. of Roy. Comm. on Coal Supplies; P.C. *Heir*, Hon. George Herbert Jackson, s. C. *Allerton Hall, near Leeds; 27, Cadogan Square, S.W. Carlton, Athenaeum.*
- Alverstone**, Richard Everard, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Webster. B. 1842. Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68; took silk '78; M.P. Isle of Wight '85-1900; Att.-Gen. '85, '86-92, and '95-1900; appeared for the *Times* before the Parnell Commission; British representative in Behring Sea Arbitration case '93; G.C.M.G.; and before Venezuelan arbitration; Bart. '99; Peer and Master of the Rolls 1900; Lord Chief Justice Sept. 1900; P.C. 1900; Chairman of the S. African Commission for the revision of Martial Law sentences 1902; member of Alaska Boundary Tribunal 1903; D.C.L. Oxford 1907; LL.D. Camb. 1891, Edin. 1902, Aberdeen 1906. *Winterfold, Cranleigh, Surrey; Hornton Lodge, Pitt Street, Kensington. Carlton, United Universities, and Athenaeum.*
- Amherst**, Hugh, 4th E. (cr. 1826). Surname Amherst. B. 1856, s. 1910. Formerly Capt. in Coldstream Guards; served in Sudan Expedition, 1884-5. *Heir*, Viscount Holmerdale, s. *Montreal, Sevenoaks, Kent.*
- *Amherst of Hackney**, Mary Rothes Margaret, Baroness (cr. 1892), wife of Lt.-Col. Lord William Cecil; s. her father in 1909. *Heir*, Hon. W. Amherst Cecil, s. 23, *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*
- Amphill**, Arthur Oliver Villiers, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Russell. B. 1869, s. 1884. G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; assist. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain '95, and priv. sec. '97-1900; Gov. of Madras 1900-1906, and during Lord Curzon's absence in England in 1904 Viceroy and Governor-General of India *pro tem.* Lt.-Col. Commanding 3rd (Special Reserve) Batt. Beds Regt.; Chm. Beds Terr. Force Assoc.; Pro Grand Master of Freemasons, United Grand Lodge of England. *Heir*, Hon. John Hugo Russell, s. *Milton Ernest Hall, Bedford; Brooks's.*
- Ancestor**, Gilbert, 2nd E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby. Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain. B. 1867, s. 1910; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.P. (U.) Lincolnshire, Horncastle Div. 1894-1910. *Heir*, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, s. C. *Normanton Park, Stamford; Grimsithepe, Bourne; Drummond Castle, Crief, N.B.; 12, Belgrave Square, Carlton.*
- Anglesey**, Charles Henry A., 6th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Paget. B. 1885, s. 1905. *Heir*, Victor W. Paget, bro. 18, *Clifford Street, W.; Baudesert, Rugeley; Plas Newydd, Llanfairpwll, Anglesey.*
- Annaly**, Luke, 3rd L. (cr. 1863). Surname White. B. 1857, s. 1888. Served in Egyptian Campaign '82; K.C.V.O.; Permanent Lord-

- in-Waiting 1910. *Heir*, Hon. Luke Henry White, s. L. U. 43, *Luttrell's Town, Clonsilla, Dublin; Holdenby House, Northampton; Berkeley Square, London. Turf, Guards'.*
- ***Annesley**, Francis, 6th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Annesley. B. 1884, s. 1908. *Castlewellan, Co. Down.*
- ***Antrim**, William Randal, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname M'Donnell. B. 1851, s. 1869. I.P. *Heir*, Visct. Dunluce, s. *Glenarm Castle, Larne, Antrim. Travellers'.*
- ***Arbuthnott**, David, 11th V. (cr. 1641). Surname Arbuthnott. B. 1845, s. 1895. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, bro. *Arbuthnott House, Kincardineshire.*
- Ardilaun**, Arthur Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guinness. B. 1840, s. (as Bart.) 1868. M.P. Dublin, '68-9, '74-80. C. 11, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton.*
- Argyll**, John Douglas Sutherland, 2nd D. in the peerage of the United Kingdom (cr. 1892), 9th D. in the peerage of Scotland (cr. 1701). Surname Campbell. B. 1845, s. 1900. K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., LL.D.; m. 71, H.R.H. Princess Louise; M.P. Argyll '68-78; Gov.-Gen. Canada '78-83; Gov. and Constable Windsor Castle since '92; Chancellor Order St. Michael and St. George 1905; Hon. Col. 5th Vol. Battn. (10th Lanark) Highlander Light Infantry and 6th Batt. Lancs. Fusiliers; Argyll Light Infantry, Canada; M.P. Manchester '95-1900. L.L. Argyllshire; Hon. LL.D. Camb. 1902, Glasgow, 1907. L.U. *Heir*, Lord Archibald Campbell, bro. *Roseath Castle, Dunbartonshire; Kensington Palace, W. Athenaeum.*
- Armitstead**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Armitstead. B. 1824. M.P. Dundee '68-73 and '80-85; a close friend of Mr. Gladstone for years. 4, *Cleveland Square, London, S.W.; Reform.*
- Armstrong**, William Henry A. Fitz-Patrick, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). B. 1863; surname Watson-Armstrong. Formerly director of the great works at Elswick and N.E. Railway Co.; Hon. D.C.L. Durham; M.A. Cantab.; Major (retired) Northumberland Hussars; received Territorial Decoration; has the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland, J.P. Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Heir*, Hon. William J. M. Watson-Armstrong, s. *Craggside, Rothbury; Bamburgh Castle.*
- ***Arran**, Arthur Jocelyn Charles, 6th E. (cr. 1762). Sits as L. Sudley (1884). Surname Gore. B. 1868, s. 1901. Served in Egyptian Army and Transvaal War. K.P. *Heir*, Viscount Sudley. *Castle Gore, Ballina, co. Mayo; Hyde Hall, Sawbridge-corth. Turf, Travellers', Royal Yaelt Squadron.*
- Arundell of Wardour**, Edgar Clifford, 14th L. (cr. 1605). Surname Arundell. B. 1859, s. 1907. *Heir*, Gerald A. Arundell, bro. *Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Wills.*
- Ashbourne**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Gibson. B. 1837. P.C. M.P. Dublin Univ. '75-85; Q.C., 72; Att.-Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chanc. Ireland '85-6, '86-92, and '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. W. Gibson, s. C. 5, *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. Carlton.*
- ***Ashbrook**, Robert Thomas, 8th V. (cr. 1751). Surname Flower. B. 1836, s. 1906. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. L. R. Flower, s. C. *Castle Durrow, Co. Kilkenny. Carlton.*
- Ashburnham**, Bertram, 5th E. of (cr. 1730). Surname Ashburnham. B. 1842, s. 1878.
- Knight Grand Cross of Malta, and of Pontifical Order of Pius. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. T. Ashburnham, bro. L. *Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex; Barking Hall, Needham, Suffolk; Pembrey, Carmarthenshire.*
- Ashburton**, Francis Denzil Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Baring. B. 1866, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. A. F. St. Vincent Baring, s. C. *The Grange, Alresford. Carlton, Turf, Cavalry.*
- Ashby St. Ledgers**, Ivor Churchill, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Guest. B. 1873. e. s. of 1st L. Wimborne. M.P. (L.) for Plymouth 1900-6; Cardiff Dist. 1906-10; Paymaster-Gen. 1910-12; P.C. *Ashby St. Ledgers, Rugby. White's, Garrick, Marlborough, Reform.*
- Ashcombe**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1828. Surname Cubitt. P.C. s. late Thomas Cubitt, of Denbies. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb.; Chm. House of Laymen, Canterbury 1895 1905; M.P. W. Surrey '60-85, Epsom D. '85-92; 2nd Church Estates Com. '74-9. *Heir*, Hon. H. Cubitt. C. *Fallait, S. Devon; 17, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashton**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Williamson. s. late James Williamson, J.P. B. 1842; large manufacturer and landowner; J.P. and D.L. Lancs.; M.P. Lancaster Div. '86-95. *Rylands, Lancaster; Ashton Hall, near Lancaster; Alford House, Prime's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashton of Hyde**, Thomas Gair, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname Ashton. B. 1855; E. Rugby and Univ. Coll. Oxford (M.A.) '82; M.P. (L.) for Cheshire, Hyde Div., '85-6, and for Beds., Luton Div., '95-1911; J.P. Lancs., Cheshire, and Sussex. *Hyde, Cheshire; Vinehall, Robertsbridge, Sussex; 39, Prince's Gardens, S.W. Brooks's, Reform, and New University.*
- Ashtown**, Frederick Oliver, 3rd B. (cr. 1800). Surname Trench. B. 1868, s. 1880. I.R.P. m. Jan. '94, Violet, y. d. Col. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's Co. *Heir*, Hon. Frederic Sydney Trench, s. (b. Dec. '94). *Woodlawn House, co. Galway; Glenahiry Lodge, co. Waterford.*
- Athlumney**, James Herbert Gustavus Meredith, 2nd L. (cr. 1863). Sits as L. Meredith (1866). Surname Somerville. B. 1865, s. 1873. *Somerville, Balrath, Co. Meath; 3, Charles Street, Berkeley Street, W. Guards', White's, Turf, and Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- Atholl**, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Sits as E. Strange (1780). Surname Stewart-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1864. K.F. *Heir*, M. of Tullibardine, M.P. s. C. 84, *Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Atkinson**, John, Life Peer (cr. 1905). Surname Atkinson. B. 1844. Called to the Irish Bar, King's Inns, Dublin, '65, and English Bar, Inner Temple, '90; K.C.; Bencher of King's Inns '85; M.P. Londonderry N. '95-1905; Solicitor-General for Ireland '89; P.C. Ireland '92; Attorney-General for Ireland '92, and '95-1905. 68, *Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.*
- Auckland**, William Morton, 5th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Eden. B. 1859, s. 1890. *Heir*, William Alf. Morton Eden, s. C. 7, *Launceston Place, W. Naval and Military, Carlton.*
- Avebury**, John, 1st L. (cr. 1900). P.C. Surname Lubbock. B. 1834. As M.P. and Peer he has been the means of passing 34 public measures of importance (the principal being the Bank Holiday Act and the Bills of Exchange Act); Chm. London Banks, Central Assoc. of Bankers; is also distinguished

- as a scientist; published "Pre-Historic Times" ('65), "Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man" ('70), "The Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals, with Special Reference to Insects" ('88), "The Beauties of Nature," "The Use of Life," "The Pleasures of Life" (51 editions in England and over 50 abroad), and other works; author of various works on Natural History, including one on Ants, Bees, and Wasps, which has gone through 17 editions; Pres. Society of Antiquaries and Sociological Society; Foreign Secretary Royal Academy; hon. D.C.L. Oxford; L.L.D. Dublin, Camb., St. Andrews, and Edin.; M.D. Warzburg; M.P. Maidstone '70-80, Lond. Univ. '80-1900; Chairman L.C.C. '90-92; Com. of the Legion of Honour; German Order of Merit. P.C. L.U. *Heir*, Hon. John Birkbeck Lubbock, s. *High Elms, Down, Kent; Kingsgate Castle, Kingsgate, Kent; 48, Grosvenor Street, W. Athenæum.*
- Aylesford**, Charles Wightwick, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Finch. B. 1851. s. 1885. *Heir*, Lord Guernsey, s. C. 14, *Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Aylmer**, Matthew, 8th L. (cr. 1718), and a Bart. (1662). Surname Aylmer. B. 1842, s. 1901. I.P.; late Inspector-General of Canadian Forces; retired Major-Gen. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. W. Aylmer. *Queen's Bay, Kootenay Lake, British Columbia.*
- Bagot**, William, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Bagot. B. 1857, s. 1887. Gent. Usher of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen '85-7; a Lord-in-Waiting '96-1901. *Heir*, Major Hon. Walter L. Bagot, D.S.O., late Gren. Guards, bro. C. *Blithfield, Rugeley, Staffordshire; Pool Park, Rulkin, North Wales. Travellers', Carlton, Turf.*
- Balfour of Burleigh**, Alexander Hugh, 6th L. (cr. 1607). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1869. P.C.; K.T.; G.C.M.G.; S.R.P.; title, attained in 1716, was restored in 1869; a Lord-in-Waiting '87-8; Parly. Sec. Board of Trade '88-92; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89; Chm. Metropolitan Water Commission; Sec. for Scotland '95-1903; resigned because of his disagreement with the Government on the Fiscal question; Chm. of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation; Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chm. Council Duchy of Cornwall 1908; Chancellor of St. Andrews Univ. since 1900; Chm. Commission on Food Supply in time of War 1903; Chm. Royal Commission on Canadian and West Indian Trade Relations 1909-10; D.C.L. Oxford, L.L.D. St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Wales. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bruce, Master of Burleigh, s. C. *Kenel, Alloa, N.B. Carlton.*
- Balinhard**, L. (See Southesk, E. of.)
- Bandon**, James Francis, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Bernard. B. 1850, s. 1877. K.P., I.R.P. *Heir-pres.*, Capt. Ronald Percy Hamilton Bernard, c. C. *Castle Bernard, Bantry, co. Cork. Carlton.*
- Bangor**, Watkin Herbert, 72nd Bp. of. Surname Williams. App. 1899. 2nd s. of the late Sir Hugh Williams, of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire. B. 1845. Ordained 1870. Held the family living of Bodelwyddan '72-92; Canon Residentiary and Archdeacon of St. Asaph, also Chaplain to the Bishop '89; Dean of St. Asaph '92, Bishop '99. *Glyngarth Palace*
- Menai Bridge; Pant-eidal, Machynlleth; 60, Carlisle Mansions, Westminster.*
- Bangor**, Maxwell Richard Crosbie, 6th V. (cr. 1770). Surname Ward. B. 1868, s. 1911. I.P. Major, Royal Artillery (retired). *Castle Ward, Downpatrick.*
- Barnard**, Henry de Vere, 9th L. (cr. 1698). Surname Vane. B. 1854, s. 1891. Hon. D.C.L. Durham; Chairman Tees Fishery Board; Prov. G.M. of Freemasons for Durham; Hon. Col. (4th Spec. Res.) Batt. Durham L.I.; J.P., D.L. co. Durham; Bar. Inn. Temp. '79; employed in the Charity Commission '81-91. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Cecil Vane, s. *Raby Castle, Darlington; Glenside, Salbourn, Yorks; 20, Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Barrington**, Walter Bulkeley, 9th V. (cr. 1770). Sits at Lord Shute (1880). Surname Barrington. B. 1843, s. 1901. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. W. Reginald Shute Barrington, s. *Beckett, Shrivensham, Berks.*
- Barrymore**, Arthur Hugh, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Smith-Barry. B. 1843. M.P. Cork '67-74, and S. Hunts. '86-1900; P.C. (Ireland). C. *Fota Island, Queenstown, Cork; Marbury Hall, Cheshire; 20, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Basing**, George Limbrey, 2nd B. (cr. 1887). Surname Slater-Booth. B. 1860, s. 1894. Col. Royal Dragoons, and served in S. Africa (C.B.) Oct. '99. J.P. and D.L. *Heir*, Hon. J. Slater-Booth, s. C. *Hoddington House, Upton Grey, Winchester. Naval and Military, and Arthurs'.*
- Bateman**, William Spencer, 3rd L. (cr. 1837). Surname Bateman-Hanbury. B. 1856, s. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. Charles S. M. Bateman-Hanbury, s. *Shobdon Court, Herefordshire. Turf and Marlborough.*
- Bath**, Thomas Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Thynne. B. 1862, s. 1896. M.P. Frome Div., '86-92, '95-6; L.L. co. Somerset 1904; Under Sec. for India Jan.—Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Weymouth, s. *Longleat, Westminster; 29, Grosvenor Square, W. Carlton.*
- Bath and Wells**, George Wyndham, 70th Bp. of. App. 1894. (See founded 905.) Surname Kennion. B. 1845. E. at Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Tuam '69-70; curate of Doncaster and York Diocesan Inspector of Schools '71-3; vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, Hull, '73-6; vicar of All Saints', Bradford, Yorks, '76-82; Bishop of Adelaide '82-94. *Palace, Wells, Somerset.*
- Bathurst**, Seymour Henry, 7th E. (cr. 1772). Surname Bathurst. B. 1864, s. 1892. D.L., J.P., Gloucester; late Col. 4th Batt. Gloucester Regt. C.M.G.; late President Gloucestershire Terr. Force Assoc. *Heir*, Allen Algernon, Lord Apsley, s. (b. 1895). *Cirencester House, Cirencester; 12, Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- Beauchamp**, William, 7th E. (cr. 1815). Surname Lygon. B. 1872, s. 1891. Governor of New S. Wales '99-1901; Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms Dec. 1905; Lord Steward 1907-10; Lord President of the Council 1910; First Commissioner of Works 1910; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner 1910; K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Viscount Elmley, s. (b. 1903). *Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.*
- Beaufort**, Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy, 9th D. of (cr. 1682). Surname Somerset. B. 1847, s. 1899. Hon. Col. Roy. Gloucestershire Hussars. D.L. Brecknock. *Heir*, Mar-

- quis of Worcester, *s.* *Badminton House, Gloucester; Llangattock Park, Crickhowell; 11, Portman Square, W.*
- **Beaumont**, Mona Josephine Tempest, Baroness (cr. 1309). Surname Stapleton. B. 1894. *e. d.* of the late (and 10th) Lord Beaumont. *Heiress*, Hon. Ivy Mary Stapleton, *b.* 1895, posthumous. *Carlton Towers, Carlton, R.S.O.*
- **Bedford**, Herbrand Arthur, 11th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Russell. B. 1858, s. 1893. K.G. Served in Egyptian Campaign of 1882 (medals, clasp); A.D.C. to Viceroy of India '84-8; A.D.C. to the King 1908; author "History of a Great Agricultural Estate" '97; Chm. Beds C.C.; Pres. Zoological Society; Trustee British Museum; F.R.S. *Heir*, Marquis of Tavistock, *s.* *Woburn Abbey, Beds; 15, Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- **Belhaven and Stenton**, Alexander Charles, 10th L. (cr. 1647). Surname Hamilton. B. 1840, s. 1893; Col. R.E. (retired). S.R.P. J.P. and D.L. Lanarkshire. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. A. Hamilton, Master of Belhaven, *s.* C. *Wishaw House, Wishaw, N.B.; 41, Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
- **Bellew**, George Leopold, 4th L. (cr. 1848). Surname Bryan. B. 1857, s. 1911. I.P. Major formerly in 10th Hussars; served in Nile Expedition '84-5 and with Yeomanry in S. Africa 1900-1. *Barmeach Castle, Dunleer, Co. Louth; Jenkinstown Park, Kilkenny. Marlborough, Bachelors', Turf; Kildare St., Dublin.*
- **Belmore**, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of (cr. 1797). Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1835, s. 1845. m. 1861, Anne Elizabeth Honoria Gladstone. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; I.R.P.; Gov. N.S.W. '68-72; Under Home Sec. '66-7. L.L. Tyrone. *Heir*, Visct. Corry, *s.* C. *Castle Coole, Enniskillen.*
- **Belper**, Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Strutt. B. 1840, s. 1880. P.C.; M.P. E. Derbyshire '68-74, Berwick '80; Chm. Notts C.C. and Quarter Sessions. Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Henry Strutt, *s.* L. U. *Kingston, Derby; 31, Cadogan Square, W. Brooks', Travellers'.*
- **Berkeley**, Eva Mary Fitz-Hardinge Foley, Baroness (cr. 1421). Co-heiress to the barony of Broose of Gower, and heir-general to the Earldom of Ormonde (Ireland). *d.* of Major-Gen. G. H. L. Milman, R.A., and Louisa Mary Baroness Berkeley; *s.* her mother 1899. B. 1875; m. 1903, Major Frank Wigram Foley, D.S.O., Roy. Berkshire Regt. *Heiress*, Hon. Mary Lallé. *Martins Heron, Bracknell, Berks.*
- **Berkoley**, Randal Mowbray Thomas, 8th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Berkeley. B. 1865, s. 1888. Late Lieut. R.N. *Foxcombe, Boar's Hill, Wootton, Berks. Army and Navy.*
- **Berners**, Emma Harriet, Baroness (cr. 1455). Surname Tyrwhitt. B. 1835, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. Sir R. Tyrwhitt Wilson, Bart., *s.* *Ashwellthorpe, Norwich.*
- **Berwick**, Thomas Henry, 8th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Noel-Hill. B. 1877, s. 1897. Hon. Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at Paris. *Heir*, the Rev. Charles Noel-Hill. *Attingham, Shrewsbury; 8, Clarges Street, W. Carlton.*
- **Bessborough**, Edward, 8th E. of (cr. 1739). Sits as Ld. Ponsonby (1749). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1851, s. 1906. Retired Lieut. R.N. '74; called to Bar Inner Temple '79; was Sec. to Speaker '84-95. C.B., C.V.O. *Heir*, Vere Brabazon, Visct. Duncannon, *s.* *Bessborough, Piltown, Ireland; 17, Cavendish Square, W.*
- **Biddulph**, Michael, 1st B. (cr. 1903). Surname Biddulph. B. 1834. M.P. Herefordshire '65-85, Ross '85-1900; partner Cocks, Biddulph & Co., bankers. *Heir*, Hon. J. Michael Gordon Biddulph, *s.* L. U. *Ledbury, Herefordshire; 19, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- **Birmingham**, Henry Russell, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1904.) Surname Wakefield. B. 1854; appointed 1911. E. Tonbridge School; Lycée Bonaparte, Paris; Bonn, Germany; Cuddesdon, Oxford; rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, '94-1909; member of the London School Board, '97-1900; Mayor of Marylebone, 1903-4, and 1904-5; Chairman of Central Committee on the Unemployed; Member of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law; Dean of Norwich, 1909-11. Author of "Life and Religion" (volume of sermons); Essay on "Hamlet" and on the "Merchant of Venice." *Bishopscroft, Birmingham. Reform.*
- **Blyth**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1907). Surname Blyth. Bart. (cr. 1895). B. 1841; J.P. Essex and Herts; has rendered great services to agriculture; Chairman Organising Committee Franco-British Exhibition, 1908; Chairman Organising Committee Japan-British Exhibition, 1910; President Latin-British Exhibition, 1912. *Heir*, Hon. Herbert W. Blyth, *s.* *Blythwood, Stansted, Essex. Athenaeum.*
- **Blythwood**, Rev. Sholto Douglas, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). B. 1839, s. 1908. Surname Campbell. *Heir*, Maj.-Gen. Barrington Douglas-Campbell, C.B., *bro.* C. *Blythwood, Renfrewshire, N.B.; Balmacara House, Balmacara, Ross-shire, N.B.*
- **Bolingbroke and St. John**, Vernon Henry, 6th V. (cr. 1712). Surname St. John. B. 1896, s. 1899. *Lydiard Park, Swindon.*
- **Bolton**, William Thomas, 4th B. (cr. 1797). Surname Orde-Powlett. B. 1845, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. Algar Orde-Powlett, *s.* C. *Bolton Hall, Leyburn, Yorks; Hackwood Park, Basingstoke. Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Yorkshire.*
- **Boston**, George Florance, 6th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Irby. B. 1860, s. 1877; Lord-in-Waiting, '85-6; *Heir*, Hon. C. S. Irby, *bro.* *Hedder, Bourne End, Bucks.*
- **Botreaux**, L. (See Loudoun, E. of.)
- **Bowes**, L. (See Strathmore and Kinghorne, E. of.)
- **Boyle**, L. (See Cork and Orrery, E. of.)
- **Boyne**, Gustavus William, 9th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brancepeth (1866). Surname Hamilton-Russell. B. 1864, s. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. G. Hamilton-Russell, *s.* C. 16, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Carlton.*
- **Brabourne**, Wyndham Wentworth, 3rd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Knatchbull-Hugessen. B. 1885, s. 1909.
- **Bradford**, George Cecil Orlando, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Bridgeman. B. 1845, s. 1898. *m. a d. of the 9th E. of Scarborough. M.P. N. Div. Shropshire '67-85. Heir*, Visct. Newport, *s.* 44, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- **Brancepeth**, L. (See Boyne, V.)
- **Brandon**, D. of. (See Hamilton and Brandon, D. of.)
- **Brassey**, Thomas, 1st E. (cr. Baron 1886, Earl 1911). Surname Brassey. B. 1836. M.P. Devonport '65, Hastings '68-86; Civil Ld. of Admiralty '80-84; Sec. to Admiralty '84-5; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '88; a Lord-in-Waiting

- '93-5; Gov. of Victoria '95-1900; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports 1908. G.C.B. Author of "Work and Wages," "English Work and Foreign Wages," "British Seamen," "The British Navy" (5 vols.); 1st ed. "Naval Annual." *Heir*, Viscount Hythe, s. L. Chapelwood Manor, Nulley; 24, Park Lane, W. *Reform*, *Athenæum*.
- Braybrooke**, Henry, 7th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Neville. B. 1855, s. 1904. D.L. and J.P. Camb., J.P. Herts and Essex. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Grey Neville, bro. *Audley End, Saffron Walden; Billingsbear, Wokingham; Heydon House, Royston. Travellers, Wel- lington*.
- Braye**, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L. (cr. 1529). Surname Verney-Cave. B. 1849, s. 1879. Late Lt.-Col. Comd'g. 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., Hon. Col. in the army (S Africa medal and clasp). *Heir*, Hon. Adrian V. Verney-Cave, s. L.U. *Stanford Hall, Market Harboro'*.
- Breadalbane**, Gavin, 1st M. of (cr. 1885). Sur- name Campbell. B. 1851, s. to Scotch peerage 1871. K.G., P.C.; Knight of the Order of the Seraphim; Treasurer of Household '80-85; Lord-in-Waiting '73-4; Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Lord Steward '92-5; Chairman and Director of the Ambulance Dept. of St. John of Jerusalem; awarded silver medal, Royal Humane Society; late Lieut. 4th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Member of the Fishery Board for Scotland; Brig.-Gen. Royal Com- pany of Archers; A.D.C. to the King; Lord Steward of the Household '92-5; Lord High Commissioner, General Assembly Church of Scotland, 1893-5; Keeper Privy Seal of Scot- land 1907; D.L., J.P. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. I. Campbell, bro. (to Sc. Earldom of Breadal- bane only). L. *Taymouth, Abersfeldy, N.B.; Craig Dalnally, Argyllshire; 68, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Reform and Brooks*.
- Bridport**, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson, 2nd V. (cr. 1868). Surname Nelson Hood. B. Dec. 15th, 1839, s. 1904; M.P. W. Somerset '68-80; C.B. '92. *Heir*, Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson Hood, s. (born '81). *Sudley Lodge, Bognor. C. Carlton, Naval and Military*.
- Bristol**, Frederick William Fane, 4th M. of (cr. 1826). Surname Hervey. B. 1863, s. 1907. Captain R.N. 1901; M.P. Bury St. Edmunds 1906-7. M.V.O. 1907. Rear-Admiral, retired 1911. *Heir*, Walter John Hervey, bro. C. *Ickworth, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk*.
- Bristol**, George Forrest, 48th Bp. of (see founded 1542; joined to Gloucester 1836-97; disunited '97). Surname Browne. B. 1833. E. St. Catharine's, Cambridge, B.A. '56, M.A. and Fellow '63, B.D. '79, D.C.L. '91, Hon. D.D. '96; rector of Ashley-with-Silver- ley '69-75, proctor of Camb. Univ. '70-1, '77-8, and '79-80; Bell Lecturer in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and Disney Professor of Archæology Camb.; Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's '91; Bishop Suffragan of Stepney '95; Bishop of Bristol '97. m. '65, Mary Louisa, e. d. of Sir J. Stewart-Richardson, Bart.; author of "Ice Caves of France and Switzerland," nine or ten volumes on the early history of English Church, etc. *The Palace, Bristol. Athenæum and Alpine*.
- Brodrick**, L. (See Middleton, V.)
- Brooke**, E. (See Warwick, E. of.)
- Brougham and Vaux**, Henry Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1830). Surname Brougham. B. 1836, s. 1886. Clerk in the House of Lords '57-86; K.C.V.O. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. H. Brougham, s. L.U. 36, *Chesham Place, S.W. Brooks*.
- Brownlow**, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E. (cr. 1815). Surname Cust. B. 1844, s. 1867. P.C.; L.L. Lincs.; M.P. N. Shrop- shire '66-7; Sec. Local Govt. Board '85-6; Paymaster-Gen. '87-9; Under-Sec. War '89-92; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir* (to the Barony), H. J. C. Cust, e. C. *Ashridge Park, Gt. Berkhamstead; Bellon House, Lincs. Carlton*.
- Buccleuch and Queensberry**, William Henry Walter, 6th D. of Buccleuch and 8th D. of Queensberry (cr. 1663). Sits as E. of Don- caster (1662). Surname Montagu-Douglas- Scott. B. 1831, s. 1884. K.G., K.T.; M.P. Midlothian '53-68, '74-80; L.L. Dumfriesshire; Gold Stick of Scotland and Capt.-Gen. Roy. Company of Archers 1900. P.C. 1901. *Heir*, E. of Dalkeith, s. C. *Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. Carlton*.
- Buchan**, Shipley Gordon Stuart, 14th E. of (cr. 1469). Surname Erskine. B. 1850, s. 1898. D.L. co. Linlithgow. S.P. *Heir*, Lt. Card- ross, s. 6, *Aldford Street, Park Lane, W. Carlton, Turf*.
- Buckinghamshire**, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). Surname Hobart-Hampden; Mercer- Henderson assumed by Royal License 1903. B. 1860, s. 1885. D.L. Bucks; a Lord-in- Waiting Jan. to July '95. *Heir*, John Hampden, Lord Hobart, s. L. *Hampden House, Great Missenden, Bucks; Foddell, Inverkeithing, Fifc. National Liberal, Brooks*.
- Burgholere**, Herbert Colstoun, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Gardner. B. 1846; M.P. Saffron Walden Div. '85-95; Pres. Board of Agri- culture '92-5; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner 1903; Chairman Royal Committee on Histori- cal Monuments of England; P.C. L. 48, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Burnham**, Edward, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Sur- name Lawson. B. 1833. Chief proprietor *Daily Telegraph*. Bart. '92. *Heir*, Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, s. *Hall Barn, Beacons- field; 20, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.*
- Burton**, Nellie Lisa, 2nd Baroness (cr. 1897). B. 1873; s. her father in 1909. m. James E. B. Baillie of Redcastle and Dochfour, Inverness- shire. *Heir*, Hon. George Evan Michael Baillie, s. *Dochfour, Inverness; Redcastle, Killisnoan, Ross-shire. 71, South Audley Street, W.*
- Bute**, John, 4th M. of (cr. 1796). Surname Crichton-Stuart. B. 1881, s. 1909. Hered. Sheriff of Co. Bute and Keeper of Rothesay Castle. m. Augusta Mary, d. of Sir H. Bellingham, July 6th, 1905. *Heir*, John, Earl of Dumfries. *Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute; Cardiff Castle, Cardiff; Dumfries House, Old Cunnock, Ayrshire; Old Place of Mochnum, Kirkcubbin, Wigtownshire; S. John's Lodge, Regent's Park; 5, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh*.
- Byron**, George Frederick William, 9th Lord (cr. 1643). Surname Byron. B. 1855, s. 1870. *Heir*, Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, bro. C. *Byron Lodge, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead. White's*.
- Cadogan**, George Henry, 5th E. (cr. 1800). Surname Cadogan. B. 1840, s. 1873. P.C. K.G. Under-Sec. War '75-8; Colonies '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '86-92; admitted to Cabinet April '87; Lord-Lieut. Ireland '95-1902. *Heir*,

- Capt. the Hon. Gerald Oakley Cadogan, Visct. Chelsea, s. C. *Chelsea House, Cadogan Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Cairns, Wilfrid Dallas, 4th E. (cr. 1878). Surname Cairns. B. 1865, s. 1905. *Heir*, Viscount Garmoye, s. C. *Carlton.*
- *Caithness, John Sutherland, 17th E. of (cr. 1455). Surname Sinclair. B. 1857, s. 1891 S.P. *Heir*, Hon. N. M. Buchan, bro. 12, *Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W. Union Club.*
- *Caledon, Erik James Desmond, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Alexander. I.P. B. 1885, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Herbraud C. Alexander, bro. *Caledon, Co. Tyrone; Tyllenhanger, St. Albans, Herts; 5, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*
- Calthorpe, Somerset John, 7th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Gough-Calthorpe. B. 1831, s. 1910. Lieut.-Gen. in the Army; Col. 5th Dragoon Guards, and formerly Col. 5th Lancers; K.C.B.; was A.D.C. to F.-M. Lord Raglan in the Crimea. *Heir*, Captain the Hon. Somerset F. Gough-Calthorpe, s. *Elveltham Park, Winchfield, Hants. United Service, Cavalry, Royal Victoria Yacht.*
- Camden, John Charles, 4th M. (cr. 1812). Surname Pratt. B. 1872, s. 1872. m. 1893, Joan Marion, d. of Lord Henry Nevill; L.L. Kent. *Heir*, Earl of Brecknock, s. *Bayham Abbey, Kent; The Priory, Brecon.*
- Camoyes, Ralph Francis Julian, 5th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Stonor. B. 1884, s. 1897. The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Henry VI. to 1839. C. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Maurice Stonor, bro. *Stonor, Henley-on-Thames.*
- Camperdown, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Haldane-Duncan. B. 1841, s. 1867; Lord-in-Waiting '68-70; Lord of the Admiralty '70-74. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. P. Haldane, bro. C. *Camperdown, Forfarshire; Glenaeags, Perthshire; Weston House, Warwickshire; 39, Charles Street, W. Brooks's.*
- Canterbury, Randall Thomas, 94th Archbp. of. (See founded 597.) Surname Davidson. B. 1848, app. 1903. P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. E. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxford, honours in Law and History (71). Curate at Dartford; Chaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait (77), and afterwards to Archbishop Benson; sub-almoner and hon. chaplain to Queen Victoria (82), Dean of Windsor and resident chaplain to Queen Victoria (83), Bishop of Rochester (91), of Winchester (95), and Archbishop of Canterbury 1903. K.C.V.O. 1902, P.C. 1903, G.C.V.O. 1904; Royal Victorian Chain 1911; D.D. and hon. D.C.L. Oxford, hon. D.D. St. Andrews and Aberdeen Univs.; hon LL.D. Camb., Toronto, Columbia and Edinburgh Univs.; visited Canada and the United States in 1904, and his speeches and sermons were published as "The Christian Opportunity" (Macmillan, 3s. 6d.); has written on many historical subjects, and is the author (with the late Canon Benham) of the "Life of Archbishop Tait." *Old Palace, Canterbury; Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenæum.*
- Canterbury, Henry Charles, 4th V. (cr. 1835) Surname Manners-Sutton. B. 1839, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. W. Manners-Sutton, s. U. *Brooke House, Norwich. White's.*
- *Carbery, John, 10th L. (cr. 1715). Surname Evans-Freke. I.P. B. 1892, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Ralfe Evans-Freke, bro. *Castle Freke, Co. Cork.*
- Carew, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Carew. B. 1860, s. 1881. m. '98, Julia Mary, d. late Albert Lethbridge. *Heir*, Hon. G. P. J. Carew, bro. L.U. *Castle Boro, Enniscorthy; 28, Belgrave Square, London. Brooks's.*
- Carleton, L. (See Shannon, E. of.)
- Carlisle, George Josslyn L'Estrange, 11th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Howard. B. 1895, s. 1912. Midshipman R.N. *Naworth Castle, Carlisle*
- Carlisle, John William, 61st Bp. of. (See founded 1132.) Surname Diggle. B. at Pendleton 1847. E. Manchester Grammar School, and Merton Coll., Oxford; served curacies at Whalley Range, All Saints', Liverpool, and Walton-on-the-Hill; vicar of Mossley Hill, Liverpool '75-96; rural dean of Childwall '82, hon. canon '89; canon of Carlisle and Archdeacon of Westmorland '96; rector of St. Martin's, and Archdeacon of Birmingham, 1901; Bishop of Carlisle 1905. m. as his 2nd wife a daughter of Mr. G. W. Moss, of Liverpool. Author of "Bishop Fraser's Lancashire Life." *Rose Castle, Carlisle.*
- Carmichael, Thomas David, 1st L. (cr. 1912), and 14th Bart (1628). Surname Gibson-Carmichael. B. 1859. G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. E. St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.P. (L.) Midlothian '95-1900; Gov. of Victoria 1908-11; Gov. of Madras 1911-12; Gov. of Bengal 1912. *Heir*, John Murray Gibson-Carmichael, s. *Government House, Calcutta; Governor's Camp, Bengal; Skirling House, Biggar. Brooks's, Athenæum, Edinburgh, New.*
- Carnarvon, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Herbert. B. 1866, s. 1890. *Heir*, Ld. Porchester, s. 43, *Portman Square, W.*
- *Carnwath, Ronald Arthur, 16th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Dalzell. B. 1883, s. 1910; m. Maude Maitland, younger d. of John Eden Savile, July 23rd, 1910. S.P. *Heir-pres.*, Col. the Hon. Arthur Edward Dalzell, un. 34, *Clanricarde Gardens, W. Carlton, Conservative.*
- Carriek, Charles Ernest Alfred French Somerset, 7th E. of (cr. 1748). Sits as Baron Butler (cr. 1912). Surname Butler. B. 1873, s. 1909. Ex-Inspector of Department of Agriculture, Ireland. *Heir*, Viscount Ikerin, s. *Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.*
- Castlemaine, Albert Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Handcock. B. 1863, s. 1892. m. 1895. I.R.P.; H.M.L. Westmeath. *Heir-pres.* Hon. R. A. Handcock, bro. *Moydrum Castle, Athlone.*
- *Castle-Stuart, Henry James, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Stuart-Richardson. B. 1837, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Andrew John Stuart, c. C. *Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone. Carlton.*
- Castletown, Bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L. (cr. 1866). Surname FitzPatrick. B. 1849, s. 1883. M.P. Portarlinton '80-83; formerly in 1st Life Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign in Household Cav. and in S. Africa 1900, as A.A.G. C.M.G. Chancellor Royal University of Ireland, 1906. K.P. P.C. Ireland 1908. L. *Granslow Manor, Abbeylic; Doneraile Court, Ireland. Bachelors', Brooks's.*
- Cathcart, George, 5th E. and 14th Baron (1447) (cr. 1814). Surname Cathcart. B. 1862, s. 1911. 12, *Park Lane, S.W.*

*Cavan, Frederick Rudolph, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Lambart. B. 1865, s. 1900. Was A.D.C. to the Gov.-Gen. of Canada (Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley of Preston), '91-3; served in South African War. I.P. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Lionel John Olive Lambart, bro. *Wheatthampstead House, Herts. Guards', Turf.*

Cawdor, Hugh Frederick Vaughan, 4th E. (cr. 1827). Surname Campbell. B. 1870, s. 1911. *Heir*, Visct. Emlyn, s. *Slackpole Court, Pembroke; Golden Grove, Carmarthen; Cawdor Castle, Nairn, N.B. Carlton.*

Channing of Wellingborough, 1st Baron (cr. 1912), Sir Francis Allston Channing (Bt. 1906). E. Exeter Coll., Oxford; M.P. (L) Northamptonshire, E., 1885-1910; Member Royal Commission on Agricultural Depression, 1893-6; Chairman Central and Associated Chamber of Agriculture, 1894. 40, *Eaton Place, S.W. Oxford and Cambridge, Reform.*

*Charlemont, James Alfred, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1665). Surname Caulfeild. B. 1830, s. 1892. I.P. Col. 4th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Usher of the Black Rod of the Order of St. Patrick. *Heir*, James Edward Caulfeild, n. *Drumeairne, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone; Concy Island, Lough Neagh; Roxburgh Castle, Moy. Guards', United Service, New Travellers'.*

Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname Benson. B. '64, s. of late William Benson, of Langtons, Alresford, Hants. E. Winchester and Balliol Coll., Oxford; sometime Tutor of Balliol Coll.; m. '97, Dorothea Mary Roby, d. of late Roby Thorpe, Esq., of Nottingham; J.P. Staffs; Mayor of Lichfield 1909-11; M.P. (L) Oxfordshire, Woodstock D., 1892-5. *Stowe House, Lichfield; 108, Eaton Square, S.W.*

Chaworth, L. (See Meath, E. of.)

Chelmsford, Frederic John Napier, 3rd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Thesiger. B. 1868, s. 1905. M.A. Oxon '94; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '93; m. '94, Hon. Frances C. Guest, d. 1st Lord Wimborne; Governor of Queensland 1905. *Heir*, Hon. F. Thesiger, s. C. 18, *Queen's Gate Place, S.W.*

Chesham, John Compton, 4th L. (cr. 1858). Surname Cavendish. Unmarried. B. 1894, s. 1907. E. Eton. *Heir*, Hon. Lt.-Col. W. E. Cavendish, un. *Whitehall, Sawtry, Peterborough.*

Chester, Francis John, 33rd Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Jayne. B. 1845. E. Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxon; Double First in the Final Schools in '68; Fellow of Jesus College; ordained '70; curate of St. Clement, Oxford; subsequently Tutor of Keble College; Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, '79; Vicar of Leeds, '86; Bishop of Chester, '89; urges the solution of the temperance problem on constructive lines, following in some degree the Gothenburg system. *The Palace, Chester. Athenæum.*

Chesterfield, Edwyn Francis, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Scudamore-Stanhope. B. 1854, s. 1887. Is also a baronet; P.C.; G.C.V.O.; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; Capt. 4th Batt. the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry; Treas. of Household '92-4; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '94-5; Lord Steward 1910. *Heir*, Commander Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., bro. L. *Kilforge House,*

Ballingham, Herefordshire; Scudamore House, Regent's Park, N.W. Brooks's, Turf.

*Chetwynd, Godfrey John Boyle, 8th V. (cr. 1717). Surname Chetwynd. B. 1863, s. 1911. I.P. *Heir*, A. D. Chetwynd, s. *Wyndthorpe, Doncaster. White's, Junior Carlton.*

Cheylesmore, Herbert Francis, 3rd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Eaton. B. 1848, s. 1902. Major-Gen.; K.C.V.O.; Chairman L.C.C. 1912. *Heir*, Hon. Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, s. C. 16, *Prince's Gate, S.W.*

*Chichester, Charles John, 95th Bp. of. (See founded in 1070, out of the old Saxon see of Selsey, founded 681.) Surname Ridgeway. B. 1841. Ordained '66; was vicar Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, London; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral; Chm. London Diocesan Bd. of Missions; Dean of Carlisle 1905-8; Bishop 1908. *The Palace, Chichester. Athenæum.*

Chichester, Jocelyn, 6th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Pelham. B. 1871, s. 1905. Public Works Loan Commissioner; Capt. 5th Batt. Royal Sussex Regt.; J.P. East Sussex; Member Sussex Territorial Association. *Heir*, Francis Godolphin Henry, Lord Pelham, s. *Stammer, Lewes; 7, Sussex Square, Brighton.*

Chilston, Aretas, 1st V. (cr. 1911). Surname Akers-Douglas. B. 1851. E. Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford; Inner Temple '75; assumed name of Douglas '75; M.P. (C) Kent, E., '80-5, and for Kent, St. Augustine's '85-1911; Patronage Secretary of Treasury '85, '86-92; First Commissioner of Works '95-1902, Home Secretary 1902-5; P.C. '91; Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England; J.P. and D.L. Kent and Dumfries. *Chilston Park, Maidstone; 113, Mount Street, W. Carlton, Junior Carlton.*

Cholmondeley, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1858, s. 1884. Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain. P.C. *Heir*, E. of Rocksavage, s. C. *Houghton Hall, Swaffham, Norfolk. Carlton, Turf.*

Churchill, of Wychwood, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1815), 1st Visct. Rolleston (cr. 1902). Surname Spencer. B. 1864, s. 1886. G.C.V.O.; Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; Lord-in-Waiting Aug. '89-92, and '95-1905; Conservative Whip in House of Lords; Master of the Buckhounds 1900-1901; Lord Chamberlain at King Edward's Coronation; Master of the Robes at King George's Coronation; Chairman G.W.R. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Spencer, s. C. *Rollestone, Leicester.*

Churston, John Reginald Lopes, 3rd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Yarde-Buller. B. 1873, s. 1910; m. 1907, Jessie, only d. of Alfred Smither; M.V.O.; Capt. late Scots Guards, S. African War medal with four clasps. 20, *Craven Hill, W. Guards', Turf.*

Clancarty, William Frederick, 5th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Visct. Clancarty (1820). Surname Le Poer Trench. B. 1868, s. 1891. *Heir*, Richard J. Donough, Lord Kilconnel, s. C. *Garbally Park, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.*

*Clanmorris, John George Barry, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Bingham. B. 1852, s. 1876. I.P. *Heir*, Captain Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, s. *Crag Clare, Ardahan, Co. Galway; Bangor Castle, Co. Down. C. Carlton.*

Clanricarde, Hubert George, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Lord Somerhill (1826). Sur-

- name de Burgh-Canning. B. 1832, s. 1874. M.P. Galway '67-71. *Heir*, Mar. of Sligo (to *Ir.* earldom). *Havewood House, Hanover Square, W. Travellers'.*
- Clanwilliam**, Arthur Vesey, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Sits as Lord Clanwilliam (1828). Surname Meade. B. 1873, s. 1907. Capt. Royal Horse Guards; served S. Africa. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Herbert Maude, R.N., bro. C. 36, *Draycott Place, W. United Service.*
- Clarendon**, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of (cr. 1776, 2nd creation). Surname Villiers. B. 1846, s. 1870. M.P. Brecknock '69-70; L.L. Herts; Lord-in-Waiting and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria; Lord Chamberlain 1900-5. P.C. 1900; G.C.B., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. to the King; Pres. and Chm. Herts Terr. Association. *Heir*, Lord Hyde, s. L.U. *The Grove, Walford.*
- ***Clarina**, Lionel Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Massey. B. 1837, s. 1897. Joined Scots Guards; Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards '66-70, when he retired. D.L. Co. Limerick. *Heir*, Hon. Eyre Nathaniel Massey, s. C. *Elm Park, Clarina, Co. Limerick. Junior Constitutional.*
- Clements**, L. (See Leitrim, E. of.)
- Clifden**, Thomas Charles, 6th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Agar-Robartes. B. 1844. M.P. E. Cornwall '80-82, s. and sat as Lord Robartes (cr. 1866) in the peerage of the United Kingdom, '82; succeeded to the Irish Viscounty of Clifden, and also to the barony of Mendip (cr. 1794) in the peerage of Great Britain, '90. L.L. Cambs. *Heir*, Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, s. L. 1, *Great Stanhope Street, W.; Lanhydrock, Bodmin; Wimpole, Royston. Athenæum, Travellers', etc.*
- Clifford of Chudleigh**, Lewis Henry Hugh, 9th L. (cr. 1672). Surname Clifford. B. 1851, s. 1880. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Clifford, bro. L.U. *Ugbrooke Park, Chudleigh. Brooks's.*
- ***Clifton**, Elizabeth Adeline Mary, Baroness (1608). Surname Bligh. B. 1900, s. 1900. d. of the 7th Earl of Darnley. *Heir*, 8th Earl of Darnley.
- Clinton**, Charles John Robert, 21st L. (cr. 1299). Surname Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis. B. 1863, s. 1904. C. *Heanton Salchville, Dolton, N. Devon. Carlton.*
- Clonbrock**, Luke Gerald, 4th L. (cr. 1790). Surname Dillon. B. 1834, s. 1893. Dip. service, retired '62; L.L. Galway '92; K.P.; I.R.P. '95; P.C. Ireland '98. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Edward Dillon, s. *Clonbrock, Ahacragh, Co. Galway. Travellers', Kildare Street Club, Dublin.*
- Cloncurry**, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Cloncurry (1831). Surname Lawless. B. 1840, s. 1869. E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. '61); D.L. Co. Kildare. *Heir*, Hon. E. Lawless, bro. C. *Lyons, Co. Kildare. Carlton.*
- ***Clonmell**, Rupert Charles, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Scott. B. 1877, s. 1898. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley A. C. Scott, un. L. *Bishop's Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare; Eathorpe Hall, Leamington; 19, Eaton Terrace, W. White's, National Liberal, Garrick.*
- Cobham**, Charles George, 8th V. (cr. 1718). Surname Lyttelton. B. 1842, s. 1876. M.P. East Worcestershire '68-74; Land Commissioner '81-89; Railway Commissioner '91-1905; sat as Lord Lyttelton '76-89. *Heir*, Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, s. L.U. *Hagley Hall, Stourbridge. Brooks's.*
- Colchester**, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1817). Surname Abbot. B. 1842, s. 1867. Charity Comm. '80-83; member London School Board '91-94. C. *Forest Row, East Grinstead, Sussex. Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Colebrooke**, Edward Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Colebrooke. B. 1861. S. as 5th Bart. of Crawford, Lanarkshire, '90; C.B. '89; large landowner in Lanarkshire; Lord-in-waiting 1906; Capt. Hon. Corps Gentlemen-at-Arms 1911. *Heir*, Hon. Guy Colebrooke, s. *Abington House, Abington, N.B.; Stratford House, London, W.*
- Coleridge**, Bernard John Seymour, 2nd L. (cr. 1873). Surname Coleridge. B. 1851, s. 1894. E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxon, of which he is hon. Fellow; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '77; Western Circuit; M.P. Sheffield, Attercliffe D. '85-94; K.C. '92; Judge of the High Court Oct. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, s. L. *The Chanler's House, Ottery St. Mary. Athenæum, National Liberal, Devonshire.*
- Colville of Culross**, Charles Robert W., 12th L. (cr. 1604), 2nd Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname Colville. B. 1854, s. 1903. Served in India and the Zulu War. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Alexander, Master of Colville, s. C. *Milhanger, Thursley, Sussex. Carlton.*
- Combermere**, Francis Lynch Wellington, 4th V. (cr. 1826). Surname Stapleton-Cotton. B. 1887, s. 1898. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Richard Southwell G. Stapleton-Cotton, un. Seat—*Combermere Abbey, Whitechurch, Salop; Residence—The Beeches, Bagshot, Surrey.*
- Congleton**, Henry, 5th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Parnell. B. 1890, s. 1906. *Heir*, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, bro. 28, *Green Street, W.*
- Connaught and Strathearn**, H.R.H. Duke of. (See biography, p. 3.)
- ***Conyers**, Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough and Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right (cr. 1509). B. 1863. Elder of the two daughters and co-heiresses of the 12th Baron Conyers deceased; m. 1886 the 4th Earl of Yarborough; barony called out of abeyance in her favour '92. Succeeded as Baroness Fauconberg 1903 (see Yarborough). *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. *Brooklesby Park, Lincolnshire; 17, Arlington Street, S.W.*
- Conyngham**, Victor George Henry Francis, 5th M. (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Minster (1821). Surname Conyngham. B. 1883, s. 1897. *Heir*, Lord Frederick Conyngham, bro. *Slane Castle, Ireland; Bifrons, Kent.*
- Cork and Orrery**, Charles Spencer Canning, 10th E. of (cr. 1620). Sits as Ld. Boyle (1711). Surname Boyle. B. Nov. 24th, 1861, s. 1904. Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. N. Somerset Yeo. Cav.; served in S. Africa. *Heir*, Hon. Robert J. Lascelles Boyle, bro. 2, *Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W. White's, Marlborough, Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Cottenham**, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). Surname Pepys. B. 1874, s. 1881. *Heir*, Viscount Crowhurst, s. *Carlton.*
- Cottesloe**, Thomas Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Fremantle. B. 1830, s. 1890. Called Bar, Inner Temp., '55; D.L.; Chm. Quar. Sess. Bucks '99-1910; M.P. Bucks '76-85. *Heir*, Hon. T. F. Fremantle, s. 43, *Eaton Square, London, S.W.; Swanbourne House, Winslow, Bucks.*
- Courtesy of Penwith**, Leonard Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Courtney. B. July 6th, 1832; graduated ('55) at St. John's Coll., Camb., as 2nd Wrangler (bracketed 1st Smith's prizeman); Hon. Fellow of St. John's '89; called

- to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '58; Benchers '89; Professor of Political Economy at Univ. Coll., London, '72-5; successively Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department ('80), for the Colonies ('81-2), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury ('82-4); Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons '86-'92; P.C. '89; formerly leader-writer for the *Times*; m. '83, Miss Catherine Potter. M.P. Liskeard '76-85, Bodmin Division '85-1900; L.L.D. '93. Author of "The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom and its Outgrowths," 1901. 15, *Cheyne Walk, S.W. Reform and Athenæum*.
- Courtoun**, James George Henry, 5th E. of (cr. 1762). Sits as Ld. Saltersford (1794). Surname Stopford. B. 1823, s. 1858. *Heir*, Visct. Stopford, s. C. *Courtoun House, Gorey, Ireland*.
- Coventry**, George William, 9th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Coventry. B. 1838, s. 1843. P.C.; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '77-80, '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86-92, and '95-1900; L.L. Worcestershire '91. *Heir*, Visct. Deerhurst, s. C. *Croome Court, Worcester*; 1, *Balfour Place, Park Lane, Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Turf*.
- Cowdray**, Weetman Dickinson, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Pearson. B. 1856, M.P. (L.) Colchester '95-1910; Chm. S. Pearson & Son, contractors; Bart. '94. *Heir*, Weetman Harold Pearson, M.P., s. *Cowdray Park, Midhurst; Paddockhurst, Sussex*; 16, *Carlton Horse Terrace, S.W. Reform*.
- Cowley**, Henry Arthur Mornington, 3rd E. (cr. 1857). Surname Wellesley. B. 1866, s. 1895. Served in 1900 in S. Africa as Lieut. in the Imp. Yeo.; J.P. Wilts. *Heir*, Visct. Dangan, s. *Draycott House, Chippenham*; *Cold Overton, Oakham, Turf*.
- Crabbrook**, Gathorne, 3rd E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Gathorne-Hardy. B. 1870, s. 1911. E. Eton and Christ Church. Private Sec. to Visct. Hampden when Gov. of N.S.W. '95-7. *Heir*, Lord Medway, s. L. *The Cairnies, Glenalmond, N.B. Bachelors*.
- Cranworth**, Bertram Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1899). Surname Gurdon. B. 1877, s. 1902. Lieut. Norfolk Art. Militia, served in S. A. Campaign. *Letton, Shipdham, Norfolk*; *Assington Hall, Colchester*; *Crondisburgh Hall, Suffolk*; 5, *Portman Square, W.*
- Craven**, William George Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Craven. B. 1868, s. 1883. Capt. Yeomen of Guard 1911. *Heir*, Visct. Uffington, s. *Coombe Abbey, Coventry*; *Ashton Park, Shrewsbury*; *Hampstead Marsh, Newbury*.
- Crawford**, James Ludovic, 26th E. of (cr. 1398). Sits as Ld. Wigan (1826). Surname Lindsay. B. 1847, s. 1880. K.F., L.L.D., F.R.S.; M.P. Wigan '74-80; past Pres. Astronomical Society; premier E. of Scotland. *Heir*, Lord Balcarras, M.P., s. *Haigh Hall, Wigan*; 2, *Cavendish Square, W. Carlton, Athenæum*.
- Crawshaw**, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Brooks. B. 1853, s. 1908. *Heir*, Hon. G. Brooks, s. *Crawshaw Hall, Rautenstall, Lancs.*; *Whallon, Loughboro'. Brooks's*.
- Crewe**, Robert Offley Ashburton, 1st M. of (cr. E. 1895, M. 1911). Surname Crewe-Milnes. B. 1858, s. as Lord Houghton 1885. K.G.; P.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '86; Viceroy of Ireland '92-5; Lord Pres. of the Council Dec. 1905-8; Sec. for Colonies 1908-10, and Leader House of Lords; Lord Privy Seal 1908-11, and since 1912; Sec. of State for India 1910; Elder Brother of Trinity House 1911; Lord Lieut. London County 1912. m. Lady Margaret Primrose, d. of Lord Rosebery, '99. L. *Heir*, Earl of Madeley, s. *Crewe Hall, Crewe, Cheshire*; *Crewe House, Curzon Street, W.*
- *Crofton**, Arthur Edward Lowther, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Crofton. I.P. B. 1866, s. 1912. Formerly Capt. 1st Northumberland Fusiliers.
- *Cromartie**, Sibell Lilian, Countess of (cr. 1861). Surname Mackenzie. B. 1878. *e. d.* late Earl of Cromartie, whose titles are continued by letters patent, March '95, to her as Countess of Cromartie, Viscountess Tarbat, Baroness Castlehaven, and Baroness Macleod, and to her heirs. m. '99 Major E. W. Blunt-Mackenzie, R.A. *Heir*, Lord Tarbat, s. *Castle Leod, Strathpeffer, N.B.*; *Tarbat House, Ross-shire*.
- Cromer**, Evelyn, 1st E. of (cr. 1901). B. 1841. Surname Baring; s. of the late Henry Baring; R.A. '58, Major '75, retired '79; private sec. to Lord Northbrook (Governor-General of India) '72-6; English Commissioner Public Debt '76-9; Controller-General of Egyptian Finance '79-80; Finance Minister of India '80-83; Consul-General and Minister in Egypt '83-1907; on his retirement in 1907 received a grant of £50,000, and was presented with the freedom of the City; baron '92, Visct. '99, and Earl 1901; President Unionist Free Trade Club in succession to Duke of Devonshire. m. '76, Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington (d. '98); 1901, Lady Katharine Thynne, 2nd d. of the 4th M. of Bath; D.C.L. Oxford '93, Cambridge 1905; P.C. 1900; O.M. 1906; G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Viscount Errington, s. 36, *Wimpole Street, W. Turf*.
- Cross**, Richard Assheton, 1st V. (cr. 1886). Surname Cross. B. 1823. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lancs. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6; Home Sec. '74-80 and '85-6; Sec. for India '86-92; Lord Privy Seal '95-1900. *Heir*, Richard Assheton Cross, *g. s. C. 12, Warwick Square, S.W.*; *Eccle Riggs, Broughton-in-Furness, Carlton, Athenæum*.
- Cumberland and Teviotdale**, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). B. 1845, s. 1878. K.G.; cousin to Queen Victoria; son of late King of Hanover. *Heir*, Prince Ernest Augustus, s. *Gmunden, Austria*.
- Curzon** of Kedleston, George Nathaniel, 1st E. (cr. Baron of Ireland 1898, Earl U.K. 1911), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Surname Curzon. B. 1859. *e. s.* of Rev. Alfred, 4th (and present) Baron Scarsdale; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. '84, M.A. '87); Fellow All Souls' Coll.; was Pres. of the Union; M.P. Southport Div. Lancashire '86-98; Under-Sec. India '91-2; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs '95-8; Viceroy of India '98, and raised to Irish peerage; received Chain of the Royal Victorian Order after Delhi Durbar 1903; received Freedom of the City of London 1904; resumed office Dec. 13th, 1904, but resigned August 1905; I.R.P. 1908-11; Gold Medallist Royal Geog. Soc.; F.R.S.; Chancellor Oxford Univ.; Lord Rector Glasgow University, 1908; Pres. Royal Geog. Soc. 1911; D.C.L. Oxon.; L.L.D. Cantab., Glasgow, and Manchester; Hon. Fellow Balliol; Fellow British Academy; author of "Russia in

- Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question," "Problems of the Far East," speeches in volume entitled "Lord Curzon in India," "Principles of University Reform," and "East and West"; *m.* April '95, Mary, *e. d.* Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Washington, U.S. (who died July 1906). C. 1, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*; *Hackwood, Basingstoke.*
- Dalhousie**, Arthur George Maule, 14th E. of (cr. 1833). Sits as Ld. Ramsay (1875). Surname Ramsay. B. 1878, s. 1887. *Heir*, John Gilbert, Lord Ramsay, s. *Brechin Castle, Brechin, N.B.*
- ***Darcy de Knayth**, Violet Ida Evelyn Herbert (Countess of Powis), Baroness. See Powis.
- Darnley**, Ivo Francis Walter, 8th E. of (cr. 1725). Surname Bligh. B. 1859, s. 1900. I.R.P. *Heir*, Esme, Lord Clifton, s. *Cobham Hall, Cobham, Kent.*
- Dartmouth**, William Heneage, 6th E. of (cr. 1711). Surname Legge. B. 1851, s. 1891. P.C.; M.P. West Kent '78-85, Lewisham '85-91; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '85-86 and '86-91; L.L. Staffordshire '91; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, Staffordshire '93; Pres. and Chm. Staffordshire Terr. Force Assoc. *Heir*, Viscount Lewisham, s. C. Patshull, *Wolverhampton*; 37, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. Carlton.*
- Dartrey**, Vesey, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Dawson. B. 1842, s. 1897. *m.* '82, *e. d.* of Sir G. Wombwell. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson, R.N., *bro.* *Dartrey*, Co. *Monaghan, Ireland*; 10, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Travellers'.*
- Dawney**, L. (See Downe, V.)
- ***de Blaquièrre**, William, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname de Blaquièrre. B. 1856, s. 1889. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. de Blaquièrre, s. *Brookworth Manor, Gloucester*; *The Circus, Bath.*
- ***Decies**, John Graham Hope, 5th L. (cr. 1812). Surname De la Poer Beresford. B. 1866, s. 1910. E. Eton. Major 7th Hussars; served with Matabeleland Relief Forces 1896-7; commanded a battalion of yeomanry in S. Africa, and Tribal Horse in Somaliland (Lt.-Col.) 1903-4; D.S.O.; Aide de-Camp to Lord Connamara, Governor of Madras, 1888-9; to Duke of Connaught in Ireland 1900-1; Lt.-Col. commanding South Irish Horse 1912; *m.* 1911, Vivien Gould, *d.* of George J. Gould, New York. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. Robert Beresford, *bro.* *Seflon Park, Stoke Poges; Lulbelsdown, Clonsilla. Marlborough; Cavalry; Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- De Clifford**, Edward Southwell, 26th L. (cr. 1229). Surname Russell. B. 1907, s. 1909. *Heiress*, Hon. Diana Katharine Russell, *s.* (b. 1909). 18, *Mount Street, W.*
- De Freyne**, Arthur, 4th L. (cr. 1851). Surname French. B. 1855, s. 1868. *Heir*, Hon. A. French, s. C. *French Park, Co. Roscommon. Carlton.*
- Delamere**, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1870, s. 1887. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, s. C. *Vale Royal, Northwich, Cheshire.*
- De La Warr**, Gilbert George Reginald, 8th E. (cr. 1761). Surname Sackville. B. 1869, s. 1896. Served in S. Africa as Capt. Bethune's Mounted Infantry, and correspondent to the *Globe*, 1900. *Heir*, Lord Buckhurst, s. *Buckhurst, Withyham, Sussex; Manor House, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex. Carlton and Marlborough.*
- De l'Isle and Dudley**, Philip, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Sidney. B. 1853, s. 1898. Major Rifle Brigade '91, retired; *m.* 1902, the Hon. Elizabeth M. Vereker, *d.* of Viscount Gort and widow of the late W. H. Astill, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Sidney, Col. R.F.A. (retired), *bro.* *Penshurst Place, Tonbridge; Ingleby Manor, Great Ayton, S.O., Yorks. Carlton.*
- De Mauley**, William Ashley Webb, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1843, s. 1896. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Maurice Ponsonby, *bro.* *Langford House, Lechlade, Glos.*
- Denbigh**, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine, 9th E. of (cr. 1622). Surname Feilding. B. 1859, s. 1892; Lord-in-Waiting '97-1905; A.D.C. to the King; Col. commanding H.A.C. *Heir*, Visct. Feilding, s. C. *Newham Paddox, Lutterworth. Carlton. Naval and Military, Bath.*
- Denman**, Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Denman. B. 1874, s. 1894. Served in S. Africa, as Capt. commanding 35th Squad. Imp. Yeo. Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905; Capt. Hon. Corps Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1907-11; P.C. 1907. K.C.V.O. 1909. Governor-General of Australia 1911. *Heir*, Thomas Denman, s. *Balcombe Place, Sussex*; 4, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.*; *Bachelors', Brooks's, Marlborough, Army and Navy.*
- Deramore**, Robert Wilfrid, 3rd L. (cr. 1885). Surname de Yarburgh-Bateson. B. 1865, s. 1893; Major Yorks Hussars 1897. *Lucy, d.* of late W. H. Fife, who died 1901; *m.* secondly, Blanche Violet, *d.* of Col. Saltmarsh, R.A., 1907. *Heir*, G. N. de Yarburgh-Bateson, *bro.* C. *Heslington Hall, York; Belvoir Park, Belfast. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- De Ramsey**, William Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Fellowes. B. 1848, s. 1887. Served in 1st Life Guards, retd. 77; M.P. Hunts '80-85; and N. or Ramsey D. '85-7; a Lord-in-Waiting '90-92. *Heir*, Hon. Coulson Churchill, s. C. *Ramsey Abbey, Hunts; Haveringland Hall, Norwiche; 3, Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- Derby**, Edward, 17th E. of (cr. 1485). Surname Stanley. B. 1865, s. 1908. Served in S. Africa 1900-1; Financial Sec. War Office 1900-3; Postmaster General 1903-5. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; C.B. *Heir*, Lord Stanley, s. C. *Knowsley, Lancs.; Derby House, Stratford Place.*
- ***De Ros**, Mary Frances, 25th in the Barony, which is the premier barony of England on the roll; (cr. 1264). Surname Dawson, *née* Fitzgerald-de-Ros. B. 1854, s. 1907; *m.* Hon. Anthony L. Dawson. *Co-heiresses* (to the barony) Hon. Mrs. Ross, Hon. Maude E. Dawson, Hon. Mrs. Wade Palmer. *Old Court, Strangford, Co. Down, Ireland*; 22, *Wellington Court, Knightsbridge, S.W.*
- Derwent**, Harcourt, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone. B. 1829. M.P. *Scarboro' '69-80. Heir*, Hon. F. H. Johnstone, s. *Hackness Hall, Scarborough. Travellers'.*
- Desart**, Hamilton John Agmondesham, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Sits as Baron Desart (cr. 1909). Surname Cuffe. B. 1848, s. 1898. K.C.B.; J.P., D.L.; was Solicitor to the Treasury; Director of Public Prosecutions and King's Proctor; British Plenipotentiary at the London Naval Conference 1906-9; served in the Navy before being called to the Bar; Bencher Inner Temple 1905; represented Great Britain at the North Sea Inquiry

- Commn. in Paris 1905; app. 1910 a member of the International Tribunal of Arbitration at The Hague. 2, *Rutland Gardens, S.W.*; *Desart Court, Kilkenny. Travellers', M.C.C.*
- De Saumarez**, James St. Vincent, 4th L. (cr. 1831). Surname Saumarez. B. 1843, s. 1891. Was in diplomatic service. *Heir*, Hon. J. St. V. B. Saumarez. *Shrubland Park, near Ipswich*; 43, *Grosvenor Place, St. James's*.
- Desborough**, William Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Grenfell. B. 1855. E. Harrow and Oxford; President Athletic and Boat Clubs '79; M.P. Salisbury '80-82, '85-6, Hereford '92-3, and Bucks, Wycombe D., 1900-5; Chm. of Thames Conservancy; K.C.V.O. 1908. *Taplow Court, Taplow, Bucks. Turf, Travellers', Carlton*.
- De Vespi**, Ivo Richard, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Irish Representative peer. Surname Vesey. B. 1881, s. 1903. Late Capt. Irish Guards; is a Deputy Lieutenant for the Queen's Co.; J.P. Queen's Co. *Heir*, Hon. Osbert E. Vesey, bro. *Abbey Leix, Ireland. Travellers', Guards*.
- De Villiers**, John Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname De Villiers. B. 1842. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, '65; was for many years member of Legislative Assembly of Cape of Good Hope; became President in '73; Att.-Gen. Cape Colony '72-4; Chief Justice Cape '74-1910; Chief Justice United S. Africa 1910. The right hon. and learned gentleman was one of the Royal Commissioners for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal in '81, and represented the Cape at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in '04; P.C. '97; K.C.M.G. *Wynberg House, Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope*.
- Devon**, Charles Pepys, 14th E. of (cr. 1553). Surname Courtenay. B. July 14th, 1870, s. 1904. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Henry Hugh Courtenay, bro. C. *Powderham Castle, near Exeter*.
- Devonport**, Hudson Ewanke, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Kearley. B. 1856. M.P. Devonport '92-1906; Sec. Board of Trade Jan. 1905-9; Bart. 1908; P.C. 1909; Chm. London Port Authority 1909. *Gwylla Hirachog, Denbigh; Wittington, Marlow*; 41, *Grosvenor Place, S.W. Reform*.
- Devonshire**, Victor C. W., 9th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Cavendish. B. 1868, s. 1908. E. Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.P. Derbyshire West '91-1908; Treasurer of the Household 1900; Financial Sec. to Treasury 1903-5; P.C. 1905; K.C.V.O. 1912; L.L. Derbyshire 1908. L.U. *Heir*, Marquis of Hartington, s. *Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.*
- Digby**, Edward Henry Trafalgar, 10th L. (cr. 1620). Surname Digby. B. 1846, s. 1889. Late Col. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Dorset '76-85. *Heir*, Hon. E. K. Digby, s. C. *Minterne, Cerne, Dorchester*; 16, *Grosvenor Place, S.W. Carlton*.
- Dillon**, Harold Arthur, Trustee Brit. Museum and of National Portrait Gallery, 17th V. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1622). Surname Lee-Dillon. B. 1844, s. 1892. *Heir*, Hon. H. L. S. Lee-Dillon, s. *Ditchley, Enstone, Oxfordshire. Army and Navy, Athenaeum*.
- Dinevor**. (See Dynevor.)
- Donoast**, E. of. (See Buccleuch and Queensberry, D. of.)
- Donegall**, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton, 6th M. of (cr. 1791). Sits as Baron Fisherwick (1790). Surname Chichester. B. Oct. 7th, 1903, s. 1904. *Isle Magee, Co. Antrim*.
- *Doneraile**, Edward, 6th V. (cr. 1785). Surname St. Leger. B. 1866, s. 1891. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. St. Leger, bro. C. 91, *Victoria Street, Westminster*.
- Donoughmore**, Richard Walter John, 6th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Viscount Hutchinson (1821). Surname Hely-Hutchinson. B. 1875, s. 1900. Under-Sec. for War 1903-5; Civil Member Army Council 1904-5; Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker of House of Lords 1911. *Heir*, John Michael Henry, Visct. Suirdale, s. *Knocklofty, Clonmel*; 5, *Chesterfield Gardens, W. Carlton, Travellers', Garrick, Beefsteak; Kildare Street, Dublin*.
- *Dorchester**, Henrietta Anne, Baroness (cr. 1786). Surname Carleton. B. 1846. e. d. of Guy, 3rd Baron Dorchester; m. '64, Captain P. Pigott, who assumed additional surname of Carleton (d. '83); 2ndly, '87, Maj.-Gen. R. Langford Leir, of Ditcheat, Somerset, who assumed surname of Carleton. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley Carleton, 9th Lancers, s. *Greywell Hill, Winchfield, Hants; Ditcheat Priory, Evercech, Somerset*.
- Dormer**, Roland John, 13th L. (and a Bart.) (cr. 1615). Surname Dormer. B. 1862, s. 1900. Ex-sec. Egyptian Ministry of Finance. *Heir*, Commander Hon. C. J. Thaddeus Dormer, bro. L. U. *Peterley House, Amersham, Bucks*.
- Douglas**, L. (See Home, E. of.)
- Downe**, Hugh Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1680) in the peerage of Ireland and Baron Dawnay (U.K.) '97. Surname Dawnay. B. 1844, s. 1857. Served in Zulu campaign 1879, and in S. Africa, 1900-2; Col. commanding 10th Hussars. Hon. Major-Gen. *Heir*, Hon. J. Dawnay, s. C. *Dingley, Market Harborough, Carlton, United Service*.
- Downshire**, Arthur Mills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as E. of Hillsborough (1772). Surname Hill. B. 1871, s. 1874. *Heir*, E. of Hillsborough, s. C. *East Hampstead Park, Wokingham*.
- *Drogheda**, Henry Charles Ponsonby, 10th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Moore. B. 1884, s. 1908. I.P. *Heir*, Charles Garrett Ponsonby, Viscount Moore, s. (b. 1910). *Moore Abbey, Co. Kildare*.
- Ducie**, Henry John, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Reynolds-Moreton. B. 1827, s. 1853. P.C., G.C.V.O., F.R.S., D.L., J.P.; M.P. Stroud, '52-3. *Heir*, Henry Haughton Reynolds, Lord Moreton, s. L. U. *Tortworth Court, Faldfield, Glos.*; 16, *Portman Square, W. Brooks's, Travellers', Athenaeum*.
- Dudley**, William Humble, 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). Surname Ward. B. 1867, s. 1885. m. Rachel, d. of Charles Gurney, Esq., '91; Par. Sec. Board of Trade '95-1902; served in S. Africa 1900 as D.A.A.G. of Imp. Yeo.; res. 1901; Lord-Lieut. of Ireland 1902-5; Gov.-Gen. of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1908-11. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; G.C.M.G.; K.C.B. *Heir*, Visct. Ednam, s. C. *Witley Court, Stourport, Worcester*; 7, *Carlton Gardens*.
- Dufferin and Ava**, Terence John Temple, 2nd M. of (cr. 1888). Surname Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood. B. 1866, s. 1902. Was in the Diplomatic Service; now in Foreign Office. *Heir pres.*, Lord Ian Basil Gawnine Temple-Blackwood, bro. *Claudeboye, co. Down; North House, Putney Hill, S.W.*
- Dunally**, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Prittie. B. 1851, s. 1885. I.R.P. '91.

- L.L. Tipperary. *Heir*, Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, Lieut. Rifle Brigade, s. C. Kilboy, *Nenagh. United Service*.
- Dunboyme, Robert St. John Fitzwalter, 25th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1899. I.R.P. Called bar Inner Temple '69; formerly Senior Master Supreme Court of Judicature and King's Remembrancer. *Heir*, Hon. Fitzwalter G. P. Butler, R.N., Capt. (retired), s. *Knoppogue Castle, Quin, Co. Clare*.
- Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of (cr. 1666). Surname Cochrane. B. 1852, s. 1885. S.R.P.; served in 2nd Life Guards, and in Nile expedition and Stewart's desert march; commanded Mounted Brigade of Natal Army in Natal and the Transvaal, '99, and with his Brigade led the final advance into Ladysmith. Maj.-Gen.; C.B.; Comdr. of the Canadian Militia 1902-4; C.V.O. *Heir*, Lord Cochrane, s. L.U. *Ollawa, Canada; Gwyrch Castle, Abergele, North Wales; 34, Portman Square. Brooks's, Travellers'. New (Edinburgh)*.
- Dunedin, Andrew Graham, 1st L. of Stenton, co. Perth (cr. 1905). Surname Graham-Murray. B. 1849. E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb. Called to Scottish Bar '74; Solicitor-Gen. Scotland '91-2 and '95-6; Lord Advocate 96-1903; Sec. for Scotland 1903-5; Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Court of Session 1905, P.C. '96; K.C.V.O. 1908; LL.D. Edin., Glasgow, and Aberdeen; Keeper Great Seal of Principality of Scotland. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Ronald T. Graham-Murray, s. 7, *Rothsay Terrace, Edinburgh; Stenton, Perthshire*.
- Dunleath, Henry Lyle, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Mulholland. B. 1854, s. 1895. D.L. and M.P. Londonderry Co., North Div., '85-95. *Heir*, Hon. Andrew E. S. Mulholland, s. C. *Ballywalter Park, Co. Down*.
- Dunmore, Alexander Edward, 8th E. of (cr. 1686). Sits as Ld. Dunmore (1831). Surname Murray. B. 1871, s. 1907. Major 16th Lancers, served in Soudan, India, and S. Africa. V.C. '97. C. 55, *Lancaster Gate, W. Carlton*.
- Dunning, L. (See Rollo, L.)
- Dunraven and Mount Earl, Windham Thomas, 4th E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Kenry (1866). Surname Wyndham-Quin. B. 1841, s. 1871. K.P.; formerly Life Guards; served in S. Africa 1900 as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo. Under-Sec. Colonies '85-6; contested the America Cup '95. L.L. Limerick; P.C. Ireland '99; Chairman Irish Land Conference 1902; Chairman Irish Reform Association 1904; K.P., C.M.G. *Heir*, Col. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, M.P., c. C. *Adare Manor, co. Limerick; Dunraven Castle, Bridgend, Glam. 22, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W. Carlton*.
- *Dunsany, Edward John Moreton Drax, 18th B. (cr. 1439). Surname Plunkett. B. 1878, s. 1899, served in S. Africa '99-1900. m. 1904, Lady Beatrice Child Villiers, d. 7th Earl of Jersey. *Heir*, Hon. Randal A. H. Plunkett, s. *Dunsany Castle, co. Meath. Carlton*.
- Durham, Handley Carr Glyn, 85th Bp. of, since 1901. (See founded 635.) Surname Moule. B. 1841. E. Trin. Coll., Cambridge, and ex-Fellow; ex-Norrisian Professor of Divinity and Fellow of St. Catharine's College; Principal of Ridley Hall, '80-99. Has been select preacher both at Oxford and at Cambridge, and was Hon. Chaplain to the late Queen; a Chaplain in Ordinary to the King. Author, among other works, of commentaries on the Epistles to the Romans, Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians in the Cambridge Bible, that on the Epistle to the Romans in the Expositor's Bible, and a work on "Outlines of Christian Doctrine." *The Castle, Bishop Auckland*.
- Durham, John George, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). Surname Lambton. Lord High Steward 1911-12. B. '1855, s. 1879. K.G.; G.C.V.O.; P.C.; L.L. Co. Durham. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. Lambton, M.P., bro. L. 39, *Grosvenor Square, W.; Lambton Castle, Durham. Turf, Marlborough*.
- Dynvor, Walter Fitzruryan, 7th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Rice. B. 1873, s. 1911. E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; m. '98, Lady Margaret Villiers, el. dau. of 7th Earl of Jersey; Captain (retired) Carmarthen Artillery; D.L. and J.P. for Carmarthenshire; Assistant Private Sec. to Lord George Hamilton, Sec. of State for India '99-1903, and to the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, 1903-5; M.P. (U.) for Brighton 1910-11; has travelled in Asia Minor, India, Egypt, Hong Kong, Japan and Canada. *Heir*, Hon. C. A. U. Rice, s. *Dynevor Castle, Llandilo, Carmarthenshire; 15, Lower Berkeley Street, W. Bachelors', Carlton*.
- *Dysart, William John Manners, 9th E. of (cr. 1643). Surname Tollemache. B. 1859, s. 1878. S.P. *Heiress*, Winifred Agatha Tollemache Scott, niece. *Buckminster Park, Grantham; Ham House, Richmond, Surrey*.
- Ebury, Robert Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1857). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1834, s. 1893. M.P. Westminster '65-74. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Victor Grosvenor, s. *Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts*.
- Effingham, Henry Alexander Gordon, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Howard. B. 1866, s. 1898. *Heir*, Gordon F. H. C. Howard, c. *Tusmore Park, Bicester; Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham, Yorkshire. Travellers'*.
- Egerton of Tatton, Alan de Tatton, 3rd Baron. Surname Egerton. B. 1845, s. 1909. Formerly M.P. Mid-Cheshire and Knutsford Div. *Heir*, Hon. Maurice Egerton, s. *Tatton Park, Knutsford; 9, Seamore Place, Mayfair. Carlton, Bachelors', Bath*.
- Eglinton and Winton, George Arnulph, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). Sits as E. of Winton (1859). Surname Montgomerie. B. 1848, s. 1892. L.L. Ayrshire. *Heir*, L. Montgomerie, s. *Eglinton Castle, Irvine, Ayrshire*.
- Egmont, Charles John, 9th E. of (cr. 1733). Sits as Ld. Lovel and Holland (1762). Surname Perceval. B. 1858, s. 1910. m. '90, Florence, v. d. of George Gibson, M.D., Bersley, Durham. *Heir-pres.*, Drummond Ince Perceval. 25, *Berkeley Square, W.*
- Eldon, John, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Surname Scott. B. 1845, s. 1854. *Heir*, John Scott, Visct. Encombe, g.s. C. 43, *Portman Square, W. Carlton*.
- Elgin and Kincardine, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Elgin (1849). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1863. P.C.; K.G.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E; Treas. of Household and First Commr. of Works '86; L.L. Fifé; Gov.-Gen. of India '94-99; D.C.L. Oxford '99; LL.D. Aberdeen 1906, Aberdeen and Glasgow 1907. Chairman War Commission 1902; Chairman Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904; Colonial Sec. Dec. 1905-8; President Fife Territorial Force Association. *Heir*,

- Lord Bruce, s. L. *Broomhall, Dunfermline. Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- Elibank**, Montolieu Fox, 1st V. (cr. 1911). Surname Oliphant-Murray. B. 1840, s. as 10th Baron 1871; ex-commander R.N.; D.L. Peeblesshire. *Heir*, Lord Murray of Elibank, s. C. *Darn Hall, Eddleston, N.B. United Service.*
- Ellenborough**, Edward Downes, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Law. B. 1841, s. 1902. Retired Commander; served in the Baltic during the Crimean War, in the China War '57-61, and in the Ashantee War '73-4. m. 1906, Hermione, dau. of the late E. W. H. Schenley of the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Cecil H. Law, C.B., bro. 8, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.*; *Windlesham Court, Surrey. Travellers', Naval and Military*, etc.
- Ellesmere**, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of (cr. 1846). Surname Egerton. B. 1847, s. 1862. *Heir*, Visct. Brackley, s. C. *Bridge-water House, Cleveland Square, S.W. Travellers'.*
- Elphinstone**, Sidney Herbert, 16th L. (cr. 1509). Sits as Ld. Elphinstone (1885). Surname Elphinstone. B. 1869, s. 1893. m. 1910, Lady Mary Bowes Lyon, d. of Earl of Strathmore. *Heir*, Hon. Mountstuart W. Elphinstone, bro. *Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, N.B.*; 6, *Upper Brook Street, W. Carlton, Marlborough.*
- ***Ely**, Frederic Henry, 60th Bp. of. (See founded 1109.) Surname Chase. B. 1853. App. 1905. E. Christ's Coll., Camb.; Powis medal for Latin verse, 8th in 1st class Classical Tripos '76; deacon '76, priest '77; curate of Sherborne, then of St. Michael's, Cambridge; lecturer on theology at Pembroke Coll. '81; first tutor of the Cambridge Clergy Training School '84, Principal '87-1901; Norrisian Professor of Divinity 1901; President Queens' Coll. 1901; Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. 1902-4; Bp. 1905-m. Charlotte, e.d. late Rev. G. Armitage '77. Author "Lord's Prayer in the Early Church," "Credibility of the Book of the Acts," "Confirmation in the Apostolic Age," etc. *Palace, Ely.*
- Ely**, John Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Loftus (1801). Surname Loftus. B. 1852, s. 1889. *Heir*, Lord G. H. Loftus, bro. C. 7, *St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, S.W.*; *Loftus Hall, co. Wexford*; *Ely Lodge, co. Fermanagh*; *Royal St. George's, Kingsdown, Ireland.*
- Emly**, Thomas William Gaston, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Monsell. B. 1858, s. 1894. m. '81, Frances Vincent, y. d. of the late John Power, Esq. L. *Tervoe, Co. Limerick. Athenaeum.*
- Emmott**, Rt. Hon. Alfred, 1st B. (cr. 1911). Surname Emmott. B. 1858; M.P. (L.) Oldham '99-1911; Chairman Ways and Means 1906-11; P.C. 1908; Under-Sec. for Colonies 1911. 30, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Brooks's, Reform.*
- Enniskillen**, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Grinstead (1815). Surname Cole. B. 1845, s. 1886. K.P.; M.P. Enniskillen '80-85. *Heir*, Visct. Cole, s. C. 3, *Herbert Crescent, S.W. Carlton.*
- Erne**, John Henry, 4th E. (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Fermanagh (1876). Surname Crichton. B. 1839, s. 1885. K.P.; P.C. (Ireland); M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh '80-85; Lord of the Treasury '76-80; L.L. Fermanagh. *Heir*, Visct. Crichton, s. C. *Crom Castle,*
- Newtown-Butler*; 21, *Knightsbridge, S.W. Carlton.*
- Erroll**, Charles Gore, 10th E. of (cr. 1452). Sits as Ld. Kilmarnock (1831). Surname Hay. B. 1852, s. 1891. K.T., C.B. Cornet Royal Horse Guards '69; Col. Commanding '91; hered. Lord High Constable of Scotland; Lord-in-Waiting 1903-5; served in S. Africa 1900-1. Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen. *Heir*, L. Kilmarnock, s. *Stains Castle, Aberdeenshire*; 20, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.*
- Erskine**, William Macnaghten, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Erskine. B. 1841, s. 1882. *Heir*, Hon. M. Erskine, s. C. *Carlton; Naval and Military.*
- Esher**, Reginald Baliol, 2nd V. (cr. 1897). Surname Brett. B. 1852; s. 1899. M.P. Penryn '80-85; Permanent Sec. Office of Works '95-1902; Dep. Gov. and Constable of Windsor Castle; G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.L. London, 1909; Hon. Colonel 5th Batt. R. Fusiliers; member of War Commission 1902 and Chairman War Office (Reconstitution) Committee 1903; Permanent member Imperial Defence Committee; joint editor of the correspondence of Queen Victoria published in 1907; editor "Griphood of Queen Victoria," 1912; Comdr. Légion d'Honneur; Royal Trustee British Museum; Chairman Terr. Force Assoc., County of London. *Heir*, Hon. Oliver S. Baliol Brett, s. *Orchard Lea, Windsor Forest; The Roman Camp, Callander*; 2, *Tilney Street, W.*
- Essex**, George Devereux de Vere, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Capell. B. 1857, s. 1892. served in S. Africa with the Imp. Yeo. 1900, Commdg. Yeo. Brig.; A.D.C. to His Majesty. *Heir*, Visct. Malden, s. *Cassiobury Park, Heris.*
- Estcourt**, George Thomas John, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Sotherton-Estcourt. B. 1839. E. Harrow and Ball, Coll. Oxford. M.P. Wilts N. '74-85. C. *Estcourt, Telbury, Gloucestershire.*
- Etrick**, L. (See Napier, L.)
- Eversley**, George John, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Shaw-Lefevre. B. 1832. M.P. Reading '63-85; Bradford, Central D., '86-95; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '66; Sec. to Board of Trade '68-71; Home Sec. '71; Sec. to Admiralty '71-4, and April-Nov. '80; First Commr. of Works '80-84, and again '92-4; Postmaster-General '84-5; Pres. Local Govt. Board '94-5; Benchet Inner Temple. *Abbotsworthy House, King's Worthy, Winchester.*
- Exeter**, Archibald, 64th Bp. of. (See founded 1050.) Surname Robertson. B. 1853, app. 1903; s. the late G. S. Robertson, M.A., Exeter Coll., Oxford. Late scholar Trin. Coll., Oxford. B.A. (1st-class Lit. Hum.) '76, M.A. '79, D.D. '97. Formerly Fellow of Trin. Coll., Oxford. Principal of Bp. Hatfield's Hall, Durham, '83-97; of King's Coll., London '97-1903; Vice-Chancellor Univ. of London, 1902-3; Hon. D.D. (Durham) '93; Hon. LL.D. (Glas.) 1901; Hon. Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford. Author "Regnum Dei" (Bampton Lectures and other publications. *The Palace, Exeter.*
- Exeter**, William Thomas Brownlow, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). Surname Cecil. B. 1876, s. 1898. Custos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterboro' '98. Major 4th E. Anglian Brigade, R.F.A. Mayor of Stamford, 1909. Chm. Soke of Peterboro' C.C. Chm. Stamford Board of Guardians. *Heir*, Lord Burghley, s.

- Burghley House, Stamford; 114, Ashley Gardens, S.W.
- Exmouth, Edward Addington Hargreaves, 5th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Pellaw. B. 1890, s. 1899. *Heir*, Henry E. Pellaw, c. Canon-*teign*, Dunsford, Exeter.
- Faber, Edmund Beckett, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Faber. B. 1847; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; M.P. Hants, Andover D., 1901-5; a director of the L. & N.W. Rly.; Chairman of the *Yorkshire Post*; Chairman English County Bankers' Association, and senior partner in Beckett & Co., Leeds and York. *Belvedere*, Harrogate; 19, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
- *Fairfax, Albert Kirby, 12th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Fairfax. B. in Maryland, 1870, s. 1900. S.P. Claim allowed by Committee for Privileges, Nov. 17th, 1908. *Heir*, Hon. C. E. Fairfax, bro. 107, East 45th Street, New York City.
- Fairlie, L. (See Glasgow, E. of.)
- Falkland, Byron Plantagenet, 12th V. (cr. 1620), and Lord Cary. Surname Cary. B. 1845, s. 1886. S.R.P.; Major (retired) 1st Batt. Royal Sussex Regt., Hon. Lieut.-Col.; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 4th Batt. Yorks Regt. '01-6; D.L. and J.P. North Riding Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. L. P. Cary, Master of Falkland, s. 26, Upper Grosvenor Street, Mayfair, Carlton.
- Falmouth, Evelyn Edward Thomas, 7th V. (cr. 1720). Surname Boscawen. B. 1847, s. 1889. C.B.; late Col. 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign '82, Nile Exped. '84; Major-General; retired 1902; K.C.V.O., C.B. *Heir*, Hon. E. H. J. Boscawen, s. 2, St. James's Square, S.W.
- Farnham, Arthur Kenlis, 11th L. (cr. 1756). I.R.P. Surname Maxwell. B. 1879, s. 1900. m. Aileen Selina, d. of late Charles Purdon Coote. *Heir*, Hon. Somerset Arthur, s. Farnham, Cavan.
- Farquhar, Horace Brand, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Farquhar, G.C.V.O., Master of H.M.'s Household. B. 1844; a s. of Sir Walter Minto-Farquhar. Formerly Director of the British S. Africa Co., res. '98; M.P. West Marylebone '95-98; cr. a Baronet '92. P.C. 1907. 7, Grosvenor Square, W.; Castle Rising, King's Lynn.
- Farrer, Thomas Cecil, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Farrer. B. 1859, s. 1899. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Claude Farrer, s. L. Abinger Hall, Dorking. *Athenaeum*, New University, National Liberal.
- Fermanagh, L. (See Erne, E.)
- *Fermoy, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Roche. B. 1850, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Roche, bro. L. Rockbarton, Bruff, co. Limerick. *Kildare Street Club*.
- Ferrers, Walter Knight, 11th E., Visct. Tamworth (cr. 1711) and a Bart. (cr. 1611). Surname Shirley. B. 1864, s. 1912. *Heir*, Viscount Tamworth, s. *Staunton Harold*, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; 33, Victoria Road, Kensington, W. Oxford and Cambridge.
- Feverham, William Ernest, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). Surname Duncombe. B. 1829, s. as 3rd L. '67; M.P. E. Retford '52-7, N. Riding Yorks. '59-67. *Heir*, Visct. Helmsley, g.s. C. Carlton.
- *Ffrench, Charles A. T. R. J. J., 6th L. (cr. 1798). Surname french. B. 1868, s. 1893. s. of 5th Lord. I.P. m. 1892, May, e. d. of Mathew J. Corbally, D.L., of Rathkeale Hall, Swords, Co. Dublin, and had issue Martin Joseph, b. '93, d. '94. *Heir*, Hon. John Martin Valentine french, b. 1872. *Pekin*, China. *Wellington*.
- *Fife, H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of (cr. 1889). Surname Duff. S. her father 1912. *Heiress pres.*, H.H. Princess Maud, sis. See p. 2. *Mar Lodge*, Braemar; *Monteffer House*, Banff, N.B.; 15, Portman Square, W.
- Fingall, Arthur James Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1628). Sits as 1d. Fingall (1831). Surname Plunkett. B. 1850, s. 1881. Lieut. Imp. Yeo. in the S. African campaign 1900. *Heir*, Hon. O. J. H. Plunkett (Lord Killeen), s. *Killeen Castle*, Dunsany, co. Meath. *Brooks's*.
- Fisher of Kilverstone, John Arbuthnot, 1st L. (cr. 1909). Surname Fisher. B. 1811. Admiral of the Fleet; G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. Camb.; entered the Navy '54, saw service in the Chinese and Crimean wars, and distinguished himself in the Egyptian war '82; Dir. Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes '86, Rear-Admiral '90, Admiral Superintendent Portsmouth Dockyard '91. Controller of the Navy '92, Commander-in-Chief North America and W. Indies Station '97, Naval Delegate Hague Peace Conference '99, Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean '99-1902, Second Sea Lord 1902-3, Commander-in-Chief Portsmouth August 1903, and First Sea Lord 1904-10; Member of Escher War Office Committee 1903; First and Principal Naval A.D.C. to his late Majesty; is a Member of Committee of Imperial Defence; Chairman of Royal Commission on Navv Fuel and Engines 1912. *Kilverstone Hall*, Thetford, Norfolk. *Marlborough, Athenaeum*.
- Fisherwick, L. (See Donegall, M. of.)
- Fitzhardinge, Charles Paget Fitzhardinge, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Fitzhardinge. B. 1830, s. 1896. M.P. Gloucester '62-5. *Berkley Castle*, Gloucestershire.
- Fitzmaurice, Edmond George Petty, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1846. Liberal M.P. for Calne '68-85, Wilts N. Div. 1901-05; Plenipotentiary Danube Conference '83; Chm. Standing Committees 1901-6; British Member of Commission of Reforms for Turkey under the Treaty of Berlin, 1880; Boundary Commissioner under the Local Government Act, 1887; Under Sec. Foreign Affairs '82-5 and 1905-8; Plenipotentiary at the London Conference on the African Sleeping Sickness 1907-8; Chairman of the Wiltshire County Council and Quarter Sessions 1896-1906; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster 1908-9; author of the "Life of Lord Granville," 1905, "Life of Lord Shelburne," and many other books; P.C. 1908. *Leigh House*, Bradford, Wills. *Brooks's*.
- Fitzwilliam, Wm. Chas. De Meuron, 7th E. (cr. 1746). Surname Wentworth-Fitzwilliam. B. 1872, s. 1902. Served in S. Africa with 4th Batt. Oxon Light Infantry in 1900, D.S.O.; M.P. Wakefield '95-1902. *Heir*, Viscount Milton, s. L.U. *Wentworth, Woodhouse, Rotherham*; *Coollatin, Shillelagh, Ireland*; 4, Grosvenor Square, W. *Bachelors', Pratt's, York, Kildare St., Dublin*; *Brooks's*, and *Turf*.
- Foley, Fitzalan Charles John, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Foley. B. 1852, s. 1905. Formerly Capt. and Hon. Major 3rd Batt. Derbyshire Regt. *Heir*, Gerald Henry Foley, c. *Ruxley Lodge*, Claygate, Surrey. *Travellers*.
- *Forbes, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L. (cr. 1442). Surname Forbes. B. 1829, s. 1868.

- Premier baron of Scotland. *Heir*, Hon. A. M. Forbes, *bro.* C. 28, *Cavendish Square, W. Carlton.*
- Forester**, Cecil Theodore, 5th L. (cr. 1821). Surname Weld-Forester. B. 1842, s. 1894. M.P. Wenlock '74-85. *Heir*, Hon. George C. B. Weld-Forester, s. C. *Willey Park, Brosely, Salop; Rose Bank, Birehington-on-Sea, Thanel, Carlton, Cocoa Tree.*
- Fortescue**, Hugh Fortescue, 4th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Fortescue. B. 1854, s. 1906; *E. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A.); Lord-Lieut. and C.A. Devon; M.P. Tiverton '81-85, Tavistock '85-92. Heir*, Viscount Ebrington, s. *Castle Hill, N. Devon; 36, Lowendes Street, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- Foxford**, L. (See Limerick, E. of.)
- *Frankfort de Montmorency**, Willoughby John Horace. 4th V. (cr. 1816). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1868, s. 1902. I.P.; served in Burma '91-2; with the Tirah expedition '97-8; attached to the Egyptian army. 56, *Warwick Square, W.*
- Furness** of Grantley, Marmaduke, 2nd L. (cr. 1910). Surname Furness. B. 1883, s. 1912. The first baron was head of the Furness line of steamships, and connected with shipbuilding, ironworks, and collieries in the north of England; J.P., N. Riding, Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. Christopher Furness, s. *The Manor, Cundall, York.*
- Gage**, Henry Rainald, 6th V. (cr. 1720). Sits as Ld. Gage (1790). Surname Gage. B. 1895, s. 1912. *Fire, Lewes, Sussex.*
- Gainsborough**, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). Surname Noel. B. 1850, s. 1881. Served 10th Hussars; Chm. Rutland C.C. *Heir*, Visct. Campden, s. C. *Exton Park, Oakham, Carlton, Junior United Service, Pratts, M.C.C.*
- Galloway**, Randolph Henry, 11th E. of (cr. 1623). Sits as Lord Stewart of Garlies (1796). Surname Stewart. B. 1836, s. 1901. Capt. 42nd Royal Highlanders '64; retired '76, Crimean and Indian Mutiny medals. *Heir*, Randolph Algernon Ronald, Ld. Garlies, s. *Cumloiden, Newton Stewart, N.B.; Glen Trool Lodge, Bargrennan, N.B.; Garlies Lodge, Bargrennan, N.B.*
- Galway**, George Edmund Milnes, 7th V. (cr. 1927). C.B., T.D. Sits as Lord Monckton (1887) Surname Monckton-Arundell. B. 1844, s. 1876, m. 1879. M.P. North Notts. '72-85; peer of the U.K. '87; A.D.C. to Queen Victoria '97, and to King Edward VII. 1901-1910, and to King George V. 1910; Hon. Col. (Col. commanding, '82-1904) Sherwood Rangers 1. Yeomanry; M.F.H. '76-1907; Kt. of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. *Heir*, Hon. G. V. Monckton-Arundell, s. C. *Serlby Hall, Bawtry, Yorks, Carlton.*
- Gardner**, L. (cr. 1806). Title claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner.
- *Garvagh**, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L. (cr. 1818). Surname Canning. B. 1852, s. 1871. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, s. C. 4, *Marble Arch, W. Carlton.*
- Gerard**, Frederic John, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Gerard. B. 1883, s. 1902. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Gerard-Dicconson, un. *Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent; Garswood, Warrington.*
- Gifford**, Edgar Berkeley, 4th L. (cr. 1824). Surname Gifford. B. 1857, s. 1911. *Heir*, Charles Maurice Elton Gifford, n. *Bourne Stream, Woolton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.*
- Gladstone**, Herbert John, 1st V. (cr. 1910). Surname Gladstone. B. 1854, s. of Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone. *E. Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford (1st class in Modern History '76, M.A. '79); Lecturer in Modern History, Keble Coll.; M.P. (L.) Leeds '80-85, and Leeds (West) '85-1910; P.C.; Junior Lord Treasury '81-5; Deputy Commr. Board of Works '85; Fin. Sec. War Office '86; Under Home Sec. '92-4; First Commr. of Works '94-5; Chief Liberal Whip '99-1905; Home Sec. 1905-10; High Commr., Gov.-Gen., and Com.-in-Chief of Union of S. Africa 1910. G.C.M.G., 1910. *Government House, Pretoria. National Liberal, Bath, and Reform.**
- Glantawe**, John Jones, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Jenkins. B. 1835. Mayor of Swansea '69-70, '79-80, '80-81; member Governing Body Interned, and Technical Education; Harbour Trust (Chm. '91-8); hon. freeman Swansea '95; M.P. Carmarthen District '82-86 and '95-1900. *The Grange, Swansea; 33, Eaton Square, S.W. Reform, Sports, National Liberal, Hurlingham, and Welsh.*
- Glanusk**, Joseph Henry Russell, 2nd L. (cr. 1899). Surname Bailey. B. 1864, s. 1906. Major Grenadier Guards; served S. Africa 1900. C.B., D.S.O. *Heir*, Hon. Wilfred Russell Bailey, s. C. *Glanusk Park, Crickhowell, Brecknock.*
- Glasgow**, David, 7th E. of (cr. 1703) and Baron Boyle (cr. 1699) in the peerage of Scotland. Surname Boyle. B. 1833, s. 1890. Ret. Capt. R.N.; served in Russian and China wars; Gov. New Zealand '92-7; cr. Baron Fairlie, in the peerage of the U.K., '97. *Heir*, Visct. Kelburn, s. *Kelburn, Fairlie, N.B. Carlton and U.S. Clubs.*
- Glencorner**, Edward Priaux, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname Tennant. B. 1859; *E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. M.P. (L.) Salisbury 1906-10. Succeeded his father as 2nd Bart. 1906; assistant-sec. to Sir George Trevelyan when Secretary for Scotland; L.L. Peebles 1900; Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland 1912; is brother-in-law of Mr. Asquith. *Wilsford Manor, Salisbury; Glen, Innerleithen; 34, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Brooks's.**
- Gloucester**, Edgar Charles Sumner, 32nd Bp. of Surname Gibson. B. 1848. *E. Charterhouse and Trin. Coll. Oxford; deacon '71, priest '72; Chaplain Wells Theological Coll. '71, Vice-Principal '74, Principal '80; Lecturer Leeds Clergy School '76-80; Preb. of Wells '80-1905; Vicar of Leeds '95-1905; appointed Bp. March 1905; Select Preacher at Oxford '93-95; Chaplain-in-Ord. to King Edward 1905. Author of an Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles and a Commentary on the Book of Job. A High Churchman. Member Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline. *Palace, Gloucester. Athenæum and Royal Societies.**
- Gordon**, V. (See Aberdeen, E. of.)
- Gorell**, John Gorell, 1st B. (cr. 1909) Surname Barnes. Judge of Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division '92-1905; President 1905-9. P.C. 1905. 14, *Kensington Park Gardens, W. Athenæum, Reform.*
- Gormanston**, Jenico Edward Joseph, 15th V. (cr. 1478). Sits as Ld. Gormanston (1868). Surname Preston. B. 1879, s. 1907. Reserve of officers. C. *Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan, and Whitewood House, Nobber, Ireland.*

- *Gort, John Standish Surtees Prendergast, 6th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Vereker. B. 1886, s. 1902. I.P. Lieut. Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. Standish R. G. Vereker, b. *East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight. Guards', Bachelors'.*
- Goschen, George Joachim, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). Surname Goschen. B. 1866, s. 1907. M.P. East Grinstead D. '95-1906; Private Sec. to his father at the Admiralty '95-1900; Aide-de-Camp to Lord Roberts 1900-4; D.L. for Kent; Private Sec. to Lord Jersey, Governor of N.S.W., '90-2. C. *Heir*, George Joachim, s. *Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst; 25, Rutland Gate, S.W. Carlton.*
- Gosford, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of (cr. 1806); (cr. a Bart. of Nova Scotia 1628, Viscount 1776). Sits as Baron Worthingham (1835). Surname Acheson. B. 1841, s. 1864. K.P.; Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra; L.L. co. Armagh; Vice-Admiral of Ulster. *Heir*, Visct. Acheson, s. 22, *Mansfield Street, W.; Gosford Castle, Ireland. Travellers', Turf, R.Y.S. Cowes.*
- Gough, Hugh, 3rd V. (cr. 1849). Surname Gough. B. 1849, s. 1895. Minister Resident at Dresden and Coburg till 1907; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh W. Gough, s. *Loughculra Castle, co. Galway. St. James's, Travellers'.*
- Grafton, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Fitzroy. B. 1821, s. 1882. K.G.; C.B.; General retd.; Equerry to the late Queen '49-82, Hon. Equerry '82-1901 to the late King and since to H.M. the King. *Heir*, E. of Euston, s. C. 6, *Chesterfield Gardens, W.; Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire; Euston Hall, Suffolk. Travellers', United Service.*
- Graham, E. (See Montrose, D. of.)
- Granard, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, 8th E. of (cr. 1684). Sits as Baron Granard (1806). m. 1909, Beatrice, d. of Ogden Mills, of Staatsburg, New York. Is also Visct. Granard and Baron Clanehugh (I.P.), and a Nova Scotia Bart. Surname Forbes. B. 1874, s. 1889. Served in South African War; late A.D.C. to Lord-Lieut. of Ireland; Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905-7; Master of the Horse Aug. 1907. K.P.; P.C. Assistant Postmaster-General Feb. 1906 to Aug. 1909. Appointed July 1910 a Special Ambassador to announce the Accession of King George V. at several Courts in Europe; late Capt. Scots Guards. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. D. A. Forbes, R.F.A., bro. *Castle Forbes, co. Longford; Forbes House, Halkin Street, W. Turf, Guards'.*
- Grantley, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Norton. B. 1855, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. Richard H. Brinsley Norton, s. C. *Oakley Hall, Cirencester, Glos.; Elton Manor, Notts; Markensfield Hall, Ripon, Yorks.*
- Granville, Granville George, 3rd E. (cr. 1833). Surname Leveson-Gower. B. 1872, s. 1891. Attaché in H.M. Diplomatic Service Jan. '94, 3rd Sec. Jan. '96; 2nd Sec. Nov. '98, 1st Sec. Nov. 1905; a Lord-in-Waiting '95 and Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, bro. L. *Kensington Palace, W.*
- *Graves, Henry Cyril Percy, 5th L. (cr. 1794). Surname Graves. B. 1847, s. 1904. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, s. C. *Carlton.*
- *Gray, Eveleen, Baroness (cr. 1445) in the peerage of Scotland. B. 1841. Surname
- Smith-Gray. m. '63, J. Maclaren Smith Smith; s. 14th E. of Moray in the barony '95; assumed with her husband the additional name and arms of Gray '97. *Heir*, Hon. J. Maclaren Stuart Gray, s. *Brownwood, Ennisorthy, Co. Wexford; 14, Boltions, S.W.*
- Grenfell, Francis Wallace, 1st L. (cr. 1902). B. 1841; s. of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell; m., (1) '87, a d. (since deceased) of General R. Blucher Wood; (2) 1903, Hon. Aline Majendie, d. of Lady Margaret Majendie; Ensign 60th Rifles '59, Col. '82, Major-Gen. '89; served Kaffir War '78, Zulu War '79, Transvaal Campaign '81-2, Egyptian Expedition '82, Nile Expedition '84; Sirdar Egyptian Army '85 and '98; in command of the Force in Egypt '97-8; Gov. of Malta, '89-1903; Commander 4th Army Corps, 1903; Commander Forces in Ireland, 1904-7; Field Marshal, 1908; G.C.B., G.C.M.G., LL.D. Camb. *Heir*, Hon. Pascoe Grenfell, s. *Butler's Court, Beaconsfield. Army and Navy, Travellers', Turf.*
- Greville, Charles Beresford Fulke, 3rd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Greville. B. 1871, s. 1909. Late 7th Hussars; A.D.C. to Lord-Lieut. of Ireland '92-3; to Gov. of Bombay 1900-4; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Australia 1904. *Clonlugh, Westmeath. Cavalry, Carlton.*
- Grey, Albert Henry George, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Grey. B. 1851, s. 1894. First-class Senior Law and Hist. Tripos Camb. '74; m. '77, Alice, 3rd d. Mr. R. S. Holford, M.P. M.P. S. Northumberland '80-85, Tyneside, '85-6; Governor-General of Canada and G.C.M.G. 1904. P.C. 1908. G.C.B. 1911. *Heir*, Visct. Howick, s. *Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland.*
- Grey de Ruthyn, Cecil Talbot, 25th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Clifton. B. 1862, s. 1912. Hereditary Bearer of the Gold Spurs. Has conducted a ranch in Montana, U.S.A. C. *Northfields Ranch, Montana, U.S.A.; Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancs.*
- Grimthorpe, Ernest William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Beckett. B. 1856, nephew of 1st L. and s. late Mr. W. Beckett, M.P. M.P. Whitby Div. '85-1905; A.A.G. Imperial Yeomanry 1900; memb. War Office Organisation Commn. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. Ralph W. E. Beckett, b. 1891, s. 80, *Portland Place, W.; Turf, St. James's and Brooks's.*
- Grinstead, L. (See Enniskillen, E. of.)
- Guilford, Fredrick George, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). Surname North. B. 1876, s. 1885. m. Mary Violet, c. d. of the late W. Hargrave Pawson. *Heir*, Francis George, Lord North, s. *Waldershare Park, Dover; Glenham Hall, Wickham Market, Suffolk.*
- *Guillamore, Hardress Standish, 5th V. (cr. 1831). Surname O'Grady. B. 1841, s. 1877. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. F. S. O'Grady, bro. *Cahir Guillamore, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.*
- Gwydyr, Willoughby Merrik Campbell, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Burrell. B. 1841, s. 1900. C. *Stoke Park, Ipswich; 60, Pont Street, S.W.*
- Haddington, George, 11th E. of (cr. 1619). Surname Arden-Baillie-Hamilton. B. 1827, s. 1870. S.R.P.; K.T.; L.L. Haddingtonshire; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Binning, s. C. *Tynninghame, Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. Carlton.*
- Haldane, Right Hon. Richard Burdon, 1st V. (cr. 1911). Surname Haldane. B. 1856. E. Edinburgh (M.A. 1st-class honours in

- Philosophy, LL.D. '98, LL.D. Camb. 1907, and Göttingen Univ.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; K.C. '90; Benchers '93; author of "Life of Adam Smith," "Education and Empire," 1902, and "The Pathway to Reality," 1903; Gifford Lecturer, St. Andrews Univ. 1902 and 1903; Vice-President Liberal Imperialist League 1901; M.P. (L) for Haddingtonshire '85-1911; P.C. 1902; Sec. of State for War Dec. 1905; Lord Rector Edinburgh Univ. Nov. 1905; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon 1906; F.R.S.; Member Judicial Committee P.C. 1911; Lord Chancellor 1912. *Cloan, Auchterarder, Perthshire*; 28, *Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.* Brooks's, *Athenæum, New Club (Edinburgh)*.
- Haldon**, Lawrence William, 3rd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Palk. B. 1869, s. 1903. Formerly Capt. Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regt.; served in S. Africa 1901-2 with 8th Batt. Imp. Yeo. m. '93, Lidiana, d. of Col. J. W. Maichle. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. B. Palk, s. C. *The Laurels, Elmers End, Kent*.
- Halifax**, Charles Lindley, 2nd V. (cr. 1866). Surname Wood. B. 1839, s. 1885. Pres. English Church Union; Eccles. Com. '86. *Heir*, Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, s. 88, *Eaton Square, S.W.*; *Hickleton, Doncaster. Athenæum, Brooks's, Travellers*.
- Halsbury**, Hardinge Stanley, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). Surname Giffard. B. 1825. P.C.; M.P. Launceston '77-85; Sol.-Gen. '75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6, '86-92, and '95-1905; E. Merton Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '50; Q.C. '65; South Wales and Chester Circuit; engaged in the Overend, Gurney, and Tichborne cases; created Baron Halsbury on his elevation to the Woolsack '85, and Viscount Tiverton and Earl of Halsbury '98; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91. *Heir*, Viscount Tiverton, s. C. 4, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Carlton*.
- ***Hambleden**, Emily, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Widow of late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith; peerage conferred in recognition of the public services of her late husband. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, s. 23, *Belgrave Square, London*.
- Hamilton and Brandon**, Alfred Douglas, 13th D. of (cr. 1643). Sits as D. of Brandon (1711). Surname Douglas-Hamilton. B. 1862, s. 1895. Is premier peer of Scotland, and heret. Keeper of Holyrood Palace. *Heir*, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, s. (b. 1903). *Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire; Dungavel, Strathaven, Lanarkshire*.
- Hamilton of Dalzell**, Gavin George, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). K.T. Surname Hamilton. B. 1872, s. 1900. Served in Imp. Yeo., S. Africa; Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905 to Oct. 1911. m. 1912 Sybil, d. of the late Gen. Sir F. Marshall, K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. Leslie d'Henin Hamilton, bro. *Dalzell, Motherwell, N.B. Turf, Brooks's, Arthur's*.
- Hampden**, Thomas Walter, 3rd V. (cr. 1884). Surname Brand. Is also Baron Dacre. B. 1869, s. 1906. Was in 10th Hussars; was Brigade Adjutant 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Canterbury, and served in Boer War. *Heir*, Hon. T. H. Brand, s. *The Hoo, Welwyn, Herts*.
- Hampton**, Herbert Stuart, 4th L. (cr. 1874). Surname Pakington. B. 1883, s. 1906. Lieut. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. Humphrey Arthur Pakington, bro. *Waresley Court, Kidderminster*.
- ***Harborton**, James Spencer, 6th V. (cr. 1791). Surname Pomeroy. B. 1836, s. 1862. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, s. *Elm Bank, Malvern*.
- Hardinge**, Henry Charles, 3rd V. (cr. 1846). Surname Hardinge. B. 1857, s. 1894. Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade; served in the Nile Exped. ('85) with Camel Corps. *Heir*, Hon. Henry R. Hardinge, s. *South Park, Penshurst, Kent*.
- Hardinge of Penshurst**, Charles, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Hardinge. B. 1858; 2nd s. of 2nd Viscount Hardinge; *E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.*; P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; entered Diplomatic Ser. '80; was at Constantinople till '84, then went to Berlin, and was appointed to Washington '85. Here he was promoted to be Second Secretary. He was at Sofia '87-91, at Paris for three years, and then became Sec. of Legation at Teheran '96-8, and at St. Petersburg '98-1903. He was appointed Assist. Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs Feb. 1903, Ambassador at St. Petersburg March 1904, Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs Feb. 1906, and Gov.-Gen. of India 1910. *Government House, Calcutta*.
- Hardwicke**, Charles Alexander, 8th E. of, and Viscount Royston (cr. 1754, Baron 1733). Surname Yorke. B. 1869, s. 1909. 13, *Queensberry Place, S.W.*
- Hare**, L. (See Listowell, E. of.)
- Harewood**, Henry Ulick, 5th E. of (cr. 1812). Surname Lascelles. B. 1846, s. 1892. Hon. Col. Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav.; A.D.C. to the King 1901. K.C.V.O. 1908. *Heir*, Visct. Lascelles, s. *Harewood House, Hanover Square*.
- Harlech**, George Ralph Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Ormsby-Gore. B. 1855, s. 1904. M.P. Shropshire, Oswestry Div. 1901-4; L.L. co. Leitrim; Major Shropsh. Yeo. since '97. *Heir*, Hon. William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., s. C. Brogyntyn, *Oswestry*; 37, *Chesham Place, S.W. Carlton*.
- Harrington**, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). Surname Stanhope. B. 1844, s. 1881. Hon. Col. Cheshire Yeo. Cav.; A.D.C. to the late and present King. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, bro. C. *Elvaston Castle, Derby; Stanhope Lodge, Cowes, I. of W.; Gaws-worth Hall, Macclesfield; Harrington House, Charing Cross, S.W. Carlton, White's, Marlborough, and R.Y.S.*
- Harris**, George Robert Canning, 4th L. (cr. 1815). Surname Harris. B. 1851, s. 1872. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, East Kent; Col. Territorial Army; appointed Chairman Yeomanry Committee 1900; well-known cricketer; Under-Sec. for India '85-6; Under-Sec. for War '86-9; Gov. of Bombay '90-95; G.C.I.E.; a Lord-in-Waiting '95-1901; G.C.S.I. '95; D.A.G. Imperial Yeo. 1900-01. A.D.C. to H.M. 1908. *Heir*, Hon. George St. Vincent Harris, s. C. Belmont, *Faversham, Kent. Carlton*.
- Harrowby**, John Herbert Dudley, 5th E. of (cr. 1809). Surname Ryder. B. 1864, s. 1900. Partner in the banking firm of Coutts & Co.; M.P. Gravesend '98-1900. C. *Heir*, Visct. Sandon, s. *Sandon Hall, Stafford; Norton House, Campden, Glos.*; 19, *Grosvenor Place, S.W. Travellers, Carlton*.
- Hartismere**, L. (See Henniker, L.)
- Hastings**, Albert Edward Delaval, 21st L. (cr. 1289). Surname Astley. B. Nov. 24th, 1882, s. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Delaval Henry

- Ashton, s. C. *Mellon Constable, Norfolk; Seaton Delaval, Northumberland. Carlton, Bachelors', Turf.*
- Hatherton**, Edward George Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Littleton. B. 1842, s. 1888. C.M.G.; Hon. Commr. in Lunacy '90-98; Chm. C.C. and Quarter Sessions Staffs.
- Heir*, Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, s. U. *Teddesley, Penkridge, Stafford. Travellers'.*
- Haversham**, Arthur Divett, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Hayter. B. 1835. E. Eton and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (Scholar; M.A. '59); entered Grenadier Guards '56, retired 66; sat for Wells '65-8, Bath '73-85, and Walsall '93-5 and 1900-5; Lord of the Treasury '80-82; Financial Secretary to the War Office '82-85; P.C. '94; Chairman Public Accounts Committee 1901-5. *South Hill Park, Bracknell, Berks; Linslade Manor, Leighton Buzzard; Trevena, Tintagel; and 9, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- ***Hawarden**, Robert Cornwallis, 6th Viscount (cr. 1791) and Baron de Montalt (cr. 1785); also a baronet (cr. 1705). Surname Maude. I.P. B. 1890, s. 1908. E. Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1912; 2nd Lieut. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Capt. Eustace Wyndham Maude, The Queen's Regiment, c. 18. *Chelsea Court, S.W.*
- Hawke**, Martin Bladen, 7th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Hawke. B. 1860, s. 1887. Capt. Yorks County cricket team 1883-1910. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., bro. C. *Wighill Park, Tadcaster. Carlton, Yorkshire.*
- Hay**, L. (See Kinnoul, E. of.)
- Headfort**, Geoffrey Thomas, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenlis (1831). Surname Taylor. B. 1878, s. 1894. *Heir*, Earl of Bective, s. C. *Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath; Virginia Park, Virginia, Co. Cavan.*
- Headley**, Charles Mark Allanson, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Winn. B. 1845, s. 1877. J.P. Essex, Middlesex, and Kerry; late Capt. Com. Light Horse H.A.C., and Lieut.-Col. Com. 4th Battalion North Munster Fusiliers; I.R.P. '83. *Heir*, R. G. Allanson-Winn, Esq., c. C. 44 and 53; *Digby Mansion, Hammersmith; Aghadoc House, Killarney; Warley Lodge, Brentwood, Essex.*
- Hemphill**, Stanhope Charles John, 2nd L. (cr. 1905). Surname Hemphill. B. 1853, s. 1908. E. Shrewsbury School and Trin. Coll., Dublin (Classical Moderator and Medallist); M.A. '77; called to English Bar Middle Temple '77; Irish Bar '78; K.C. 1906. D.L., J.P. Dublin and Tipperary. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Fitzroy Hemphill, bro. *Clifton, Shankill, co. Dublin, and 65, Merrion Square, Dublin. Reform, National Liberal; University Club, Dublin; and Royal Irish Yacht Club.*
- Heneage**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1896). Surname Heneage. B. 1840. P.C.; M.P. Lincoln '65-8, Grimsby '80-92, '93-5; entered 1st Life Guards '57; retired '63; Chanc. Duchy of Lancaster and Vice-Pres. of the Commn. on Agriculture '86. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. George Heneage, s. L.U. *Hainton Hall, Lincoln.*
- Henley**, Frederic, 4th L. (cr. 1799). Sits as Ld. Northington (1885). Surname Henley. B. 1849, s. 1898. Attaché '68-73. *Heir*, Hon. Anthony Ernest Henley, bro. *Walford Court, Rugby.*
- Henniker**, Charles Henry Chandos, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Henniker-Major. B. 1872, s. 1902. Sits as Lord Hartismere; Major 3rd Battn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).
- Heir*, Hon. Gerald Arthur George Henniker-Major, bro. *Thornham Hall, near Eye, Suffolk.*
- Hereford**, John, 94th Bp. of. Surname Percival. B. 1834. Consecrated '95. The see was founded 676 (income £4,200). E. Queen's Coll., Oxford; Jun. Math. Univ. Sch. '55; double 1st cl. Mod., '56; B.A. (double 1st cl.) '58; M.A. '61; Hon. LL.D. of Univ. of St. Andrews '70; D.D. '95; was ordained deacon '60, and priest '61, by Bp. of Oxford; formerly Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxford; Head Master of Clifton Coll. '62-73; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of Exeter '69-82; Preb. of Exeter '71-82; Select Preacher at Oxford '82; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of London '84-6; Pres. of Trinity Coll., Oxford, '78-87; Canon of Bristol '82-7; Select Preacher at Oxford '88; Head Master of Rugby '87-95. *Palace, Hereford; Lollards' Tower, Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenaeum.*
- Hereford**, Robert, 16th V. (cr. 1549). Surname Devereux. B. 1843, s. 1855. Is premier Viscount of England. *Heir*, Hon. R.C. Devereux, s. C. *Ashford Hall, Ludlow; Tregoyd, Thye Cocks, Breconshire. Carlton.*
- Herries**. U.K. Peerage extinct by death of Lord Herries, Oct. 5th, 1908. Scottish barony of Herries passed to his elder daughter, the Duchess of Norfolk.
- Herschell**, Richard Farrer, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Herschell. B. 1878; s. '99. Lord-in-Waiting 1907. 3. *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
- Hertford**, George Francis Alexander, 7th M. of (cr. 1793). Surname Seymour. B. 1871, s. 1912; Lieut. Warwickshire Imperial Yeo. *Heir pres.*, Lord Henry Seymour, bro. *Ragley Hall, Alcester. Cavalry.*
- Heytesbury**, Leonard, 4th L. (cr. 1828). Surname Holmes-a-Court. B. 1863, s. 1903; Major Wilts Regt. m. '96, Sybil, d. of late Capt. F. B. Morris. *Heir*, Hon. William L. F. Holmes-a-Court, s. *Northgate House, Devises, Wills. New Club.*
- Hill**, Rowland Richard, 4th V. (cr. 1842). Surname Clegg-Hill. B. 1863, s. 1895. E. Eton. m. '90, Annie, d. of William Irwin, Esq., of Tandrago, Co. Sligo. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill, bro. 10, *Eaton Place, S.W. Wellington.*
- Hillingdon**, Charles William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Mills. B. 1855, s. 1898. Is a partner in Glyn, Mills, & Co.; M.P. Kent, Sevenoaks D., '85-92; Treas. of the Gold Standard Defence Assn. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Thomas Mills, s. *Camelford House, Park Lane, W.*
- Hillsborough**, E. of. (See Downshire, M. of.)
- Hindlip**, Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Allsopp. B. 1877, s. 1897; A.D.C. to Gov. Victoria; served in Boer War. m. 1904, Agatha Lilian, d. of J. C. Thynne, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. Charles S. V. Allsopp, s. *Hindlip Hall, Worcester. Carlton, Turf.*
- Holden of Alston**, Ernest Illingworth, 2nd Lord (cr. 1908) and 3rd Bart. Surname Holden. B. 1867, s. 1912. 33. *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- Hollenden**, Samuel Hope, 1st Lord (cr. 1912). Surname Morley. B. 1845, E. Trin. Coll., Camb. Governor Bank of England 1903 5. *Hall Place, Tonbridge; 2, Grosvenor Square, W. Athenaeum, Reform, R.Y.S.*
- Holm Patrick**, Hans Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Hamilton. B. 1886, s. 1898. 16th Lancers. *Abbotstown, Castleknock, co. Dublin.*
- Home**, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of (cr. 1605). Sits as Ld. Douglas (1875). Surname Douglas-Home. B. 1834, s. 1881. K.T., L.L. of Lanark.

- shire and Lt.-Col. Lanarkshire Yeo, Cav. *Heir*, Lt. Dunglass, s. C. *The Hirsell, Coldstream, Berwickshire. Carlton.*
- Hood**, Grosvenor A. A., 5th V. (cr. 1796). Surname Hood. B. 1868, s. 1907. Major Gren. Guards; served Ashanti '95-6, S. Africa '99-1902. *Heir*, Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, M.V.O., D.S.O., R.N., bro. C. 17, *Herford Street, Mayfair, W. Travellers'.*
- Hotham**, Frederick William, 6th L. and 16th Bart. (cr. 1797). Surname Hotham. B. 1863, s. 1907. I.P. C. *Dalton Hall, Dalton Holme; Beverley, E. Yorks; West Hill, Titchfield, Hants. Junior Constitutional, Royal Automobile, Yorkshire.*
- Hothfield**, Henry James, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Tufton. B. 1844. L.L. Westmorland; a Lord-in-Waiting '86. *Heir*, Hon. J. S. R. Tufton, s. *Holkfield Place, Ashford, Kent. Carlton.*
- Howard de Walden**, Thomas Evelyn, 8th L. (cr. 1597). Surname Ellis. B. 1880, s. 1899. Served in Boer war. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. Wm. Charles Ellis, un. 37, *Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- Howard de Glossop**, Francis Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Fitzalan-Howard. B. 1859, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. B. E. Fitzalan-Howard, s. L. 19, *Rutland Gate, S.W. White's.*
- Howe**, Richard George Penn, 4th E. (cr. 1821). Surname Curzon. B. 1861, s. 1900. Lord Chamberlain to H.M. Queen Alexandra. M.P. Wycombe D., Bucks, '85-1900; Treasurer of the Household '96-1900; Lord-in-Waiting 1900-3. G.C.V.O. *Heir*, Viscount Curzon, s. C. *Gopsall, Atherstone; Penn House, Amer-sham, Bucks; Woodlands, Uxbridge; Acton Place, Sudbury, Suffolk; Curzon House, Mayfair, W. Carlton, Turf, Travellers', Constitutional, Bachelors', and Marlboro'.*
- Huntingdon**, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). Surname Hastings. B. 1868, s. 1885. Lieut.-Col. late 3rd Batt. Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians). *Heir*, Francis J. C. W. P., Viscount Hastings, s. C. *Sharavogue, King's Co.; Lindley Hall, Nuneaton, Leicestershire. Carlton, Kildare Street, Ranelagh, Rochampton.*
- Huntingfield**, Joshua Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Vanneck. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards; I.P. *Heir*, W.C.A. Vanneck, n. *Heveningham Hall, Yoxford. Bachelors'.*
- Huntly**, Charles, 11th M. of (cr. 1599). Sits as Lord Meldrum (1815). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1863. P.C.; I.L.D.; premier M. of Scotland; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81; Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ. '90, '93, '96. *Heir*, Hon. Granville C. D. Gordon, Scots Guards, n. L.U. *Ahoyne Castle, N.B.; Orton Longueville, Peterborough. Royal Societies.*
- Hutchinson**, V. (See Donoughmore, E. of.)
- Hylton**, Hylton George Hylton, 3rd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Jolliffe. B. 1862, s. 1899. M.P. Somerset, Wells Div., '95-9. *Heir*, Hon. William G. H. Jolliffe, s. *Ammerdown Park, Radstock.*
- Iddesleigh**, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). Surname Northcote. B. 1845, s. 1887. Comm., Deputy-Chm., and Chm. of Board of Inland Revenue '77-92; Chm. of Roy. Commn. on Sewage Disposal. *Heir*, Visct. St. Cyres, s. Pynes, *Exeter. Athenæum.*
- Ilchester**, Giles Stephen Holland Fox, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Fox-Strangways. B. 1874, s. 1905. E. Eton; served in Coldstream Guards; ed. "Further Memoirs of the Whig Party 1807-21," "Journal of Elizabeth, Lady Holland." *Heir*, Lord Stavordale, s. C. *Melbury, Dorchester; Abbotsbury, Dorchester; Holland House, Kensington, W.*
- Ilkeston**, Balthazar Walter, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Foster. M.D., D.C.L. M.P. (L.) Chester '85-6, Derbyshire (Ilkeston), '87-1910; Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Board '92-5; Chm. Nat. Lib. Federation '86-90; created a Knight '85; J.P. Warwickshire; for 24 years Prof. of Medicine Queen's Coll., Birmingham; P.C. 1906. 30, *Grosvenor Road, S.W. Reform, National Liberal.*
- Inchcape**, James Lyle, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname Mackay. B. 1852. Formerly a merchant in Calcutta. Member Legislative Council of the Viceroy, '91-3; member of Sec. of State's Council, 1904-11; negotiated the Commercial Treaty with China in 1902 and has served on many Government inquiries and committees. G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.F. 7, *Seamore Place, Mayfair, W. Chesterford Park, Essex. Athenæum, Oriental.*
- Inchiquin**, Lucius William, 15th L. (cr. 1543). Surname O'Brien. B. 1864, s. 1900. I.R.P.; Lieut. Rifle Brigade '86-92. C. *Heir*, Hon. Donough E. Foster O'Brien, s. *Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare; Moor Park, Ludlow. Carlton, Naval and Military.*
- Innes**, E. (See Roxburghe, D. of.)
- Inverclyde**, James Cleland, 3rd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Burns. B. 1864, s. 1905. L.L. Dumbarton, 1908. Hon. Col. Clyde Royal Garrison Artillery. *Heir*, Hon. John Alan Burns, s. *Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, N.B.; Hartfield, Cove, Dumbartonshire. Travellers', Western (Glasgow); Royal Yacht Squadron, Ulster (Belfast), New (Edinburgh).*
- Islington**, John Poynder, 1st L. (cr. 1910) and 6th Bart. Surname Dickson-Poynder. B. 1866. M.P. (U.) Wilts (Chippenham) '92-1910; Gov. New Zealand 1910-12; P.C.; K.C.M.G.; D.S.O. *Heir*, none. *Hartham Park, Corsham; Hilmarton Manor, Calne, Marlborough, Turf.*
- Iveagh**, Edward Cecil, 1st Viscount (cr. 1905) and 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Guinness. B. 1847. 3rd s. Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and bro. 1st L. Ardilaun; Bart. '85, Baron '91, Viscount 1905. K.P., G.C.V.O., F.R.S. *Heir*, Hon. Rupert E. Cecil Guinness, M.P. s. C. 5, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- Jersey**, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Child-Villiers. B. '45, s. '59; m. '72; P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; L.L. Oxfordshire; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '75-7; Paymaster-General '89-90; Governor New South Wales '90-93; Chairman Light Railways Commission '96-1905, D.C.L. Oxford 1907. *Heir*, Visct. Villiers, s. C. *Middleton Park, Bicester; Osterley Park, Isleworth.*
- Joicey**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Joicey. B. 1846. E. Gainford School; coalowner; Director N.E. Railway; M.P. Durham, Chester-le-Street D., '85-1905. *Ford Castle, Cornhill-on-Tweed; Longwist, Morpeth, Northumberland; Gregynog, Montgomeryshire; 53, Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- Kenlis**, L. (See Headfort, M. of.)
- Kenmare**, Valentine Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenmare (1856). Surname Browne. B. Dec. 1860, s. 1905. Master of the Horse to Lord Lieut. 1903; C.V.O. 1904; L.L.

- Kerry; *m.* '87 Hon. Elizabeth Baring, *ed.* 1st Baron Revelstoke. *Heir*, Hon. Valentine E. C. Browne, Visct. Castlerosse, *s.* (h. 1891). *Killarney House, Killarney*; 66, *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- Kenry, L. (See Dunraven, E. of.)
- Kensington, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1886, peerage of the U.K.), 6th L. (peerage of Ireland). Surname Edwardes. B. 1873, *s.* 1900. *Heir*, Hon. William Edwardes, *s.* *St. Bride's, Little Haven, S. Wales.*
- Kenyon, Lloyd Tyrell, 4th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Kenyon B. 1864, *s.* 1866. Lord-in-Waiting 1901-5. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. W. I. Kenyon. *C. Gredington, Whitchurch, Salop*; *Boreham House, Chelmsford*; *The Albany, Piccadilly, Carlton.*
- Ker, L. (See Lothian, M. of.)
- Kesteven, John Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Is a baronet (cr. 1640). Surname Trollope. B. 1851, *s.* 1874. E. Eton and Cambridge. Col. C. Linc. Yeomanry. Served in S. African campaign 1900. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas C. Trollope, *n.* C. Casewick, *Stamford, Arthur's, Junior Carlton.*
- Kilbracken, Arthur, 1st Ld. (cr. 1909). Surname Goaden. B. 1847. E. Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; G.C.B.; Bar. Lincoln's Inn '76; private sec. to Mr. Gladstone '72-4 and '80-82; Commr. Inland Revenue '82; Under-Sec. of State for India '83-1906; Chairman of the governing body of Rugby School, 1903; Trustee of British Museum 1911. Hon. Fellow of Balliol Coll., Oxford, 1912. *Hartfield House, Coleman's Hatch, Sussex*; 29, *Sloane Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Killanin, Martin Henry Fitzpatrick, 2nd Baron (cr. 1900) and a Baronet. Surname Morris. *e. s.* of Lord Morris and Killanin, P.C., *e.* *b.* '67, *s.* 1901; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Barrister-at-law; Commissr. Nat. Educ. Ireland; Gov. of Univ. Coll., Galway; J.P. and D.L. Co. Galway; J.P. Co. Cavan; Hon. LL.D., Roy. Univ. of Ireland; C.C. Co. Galway since '99; M.P. Galway 1900-1901. *Heir*, Major the Hon. G. H. Morris, Irish Guards, bro. C. Spiddal, Co. Galway; 15, *St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W. Athenæum, Carlton*; *Kildare Street, Dublin*; *County Club, Galway.*
- Kilmaine, John E. Deane, 5th L. (cr. 1789), and a Bart. (1636). Surname Browne. B. 1878, *s.* 1907. I.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. A. Browne, *s.* C. *The Neale, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo, Carlton.*
- Kilmarnock, L. (See Erroll, Earl of.)
- Kilmorey, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Surname Needham. B. 1842, *s.* 1880. K.P.; Knt. of Grace Order of St. John; I.R.P.; M.P. Newry '72-4; Hon. Col. Shropshire Yeo. Cav., 1807-1908; A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Newry, *s.* C. 5, *Aldford Street, W.*; *Mourne Park, Kilkeel, Co. Down, Carlton, Garrick, Turf.*
- Kimberley, John, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Wodehouse. B. 1848, *s.* 1902; C.C. Norfolk. *Heir*, Lord Wodehouse, *s.* *Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk*; *Willon Park, North Watsham, Norfolk.*
- *Kingsale, Michael Constantine, 33rd L. (cr. 1181). Surname de Courcy; other titles Baron Courcy and Baron Ringrone. B. 1855, *s.* 1895. I.P.; premier baron of Ireland, enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. M. W. R. de Courcy, *s.* C. *The Grange, Marle Hill, Cheltenham.*
- *Kingston, Henry Edwyn, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). Surname King-Tenison. I.P. B. 1874, *s.* 1896. Capt. Irish Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Kingsborough, *s.* *Kilronan Castle, Carrick-on-Shannon, Carlton, Wellington.*
- *Kinloss, Mary, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601). (In the Peerage of Scotland.) Surname Morgan-Grenville. B. 1852, *s.* 1889. *d.* last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; *m.* '84, Luis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville, Master of Kinloss, *s.* *Stowe Park, Buckingham.*
- Kinnaird, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L. (cr. 1682). Surname Kinnaird. B. 1847, *s.* 1887. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb. Late Hon. Col. Tay Vol. div. R.E. (Submarine miners); Lord High Commissioner Ch. of Scotland 1907-8 and 1909; Director Barclay's Bank; Pres. Y.M.C.A. and Football Assoc. *Heir*, Hon. D. A. Kinnaird, Master of Kinnaird, Capt. Scots Guards, *s.* L.U. *Rossie Priory, Inchture, Perthshire*; 10, *St. James's Square, S.W. Athenæum, Brooks's, New Club, Edin.*
- Kinnear, Alexander Smith, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Kinnear. B. 1833. Called to the Bar (Scotch) 1856; Q.C.; Dean of Faculty of Advocates '81, Lord of Session '82. Chm. Scottish Universities Commission; Member Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904. P.C. 2, *Moray Place, Edinburgh.*
- Kinnoull, Archibald Fitzroy George, 12th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Hay (1711). Surname Hay. B. 1855, *s.* 1897. Ex. Col. Egyptian Gendarmier. *Heir*, Ld. Hay of Kinfauns, *g.s.* *Balhouse Castle, Perthshire*; 74, *Eaton Place, S.W.*
- Kinross, Patrick, 2nd L. (cr. 1902). Surname Balfour. B. 1870; Advocate Scottish Bar. *Heir*, Hon. John P. D. Balfour, *s.* L.U. 3, *Ainslie Place, Edinburgh.*
- Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 10th E. of (cr. 1677). Sits as Ld. Kintore (1838). Surname Keith-Falconer. B. 1852, *s.* 1880. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; LL.D.; A.D.C.; Col. late Lt.-Col. commd. 3rd Gordon Highlanders; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6 and '95-1905; Captain Yeo. of Guard '86-9; Gov. S. Australia '89-95. *Heir*, Lord Falconer, *s.* C. *Keith Hall, Inverurie; Inglismaldie, Laurencekirk*; 10, *Park Place, St. James's, S.W. Marlborough, Carlton, Turf.*
- Kitchener of Khartoum and of the Vaal, Horatio Herbert, 1st L. (cr. 1898); 1st Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname Kitchener; *e. s.* late Lieut.-Col. H. Kitchener; *b.* 1850; K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. Ed. at Woolwich; joined Royal Engineers; employed in and after '74 on the Palestine and Cyprus Surveys; served in the Egyptian Army in '82 and Nile Expedition in '84; Gov. of Suakin '86; led the Egyptian troops against Osman Digna at Handub '88, and made A.D.C. to the late Queen and C.B.; Adj.-Gen. Egyptian Army '88-92; Sirdar '92. After the taking of Dongola, in '96, he was made K.C.B., and organised the final advance against and defeat of the Khalifa in Sept. '98, being awarded a peerage, as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and of Aspell. Presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour. D.C.L. Oxford '99. Received, June '99, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and a grant of £30,000. Appointed Chief of the Staff in the South African campaign in Dec. '99,

- and went out with Lord Roberts; promoted to supreme command on the return of Lord Roberts in Jan. 1901; at end of the war created a Viscount and received a grant of £50,000; Order of Merit, 1902. Received a sword of honour from the Corporation of Cape Town and an illuminated address and plate from the Corporation of London. Comm.-in-Chief of the Indian Army 1902-9; Com.-in-Chief Mediterranean 1909; promoted Field-Marshal, Sept. 10th, 1909; Member Committee of Imperial Defence, 1910; commanded the troops in London on the occasion of the Coronation of H.M. King George; Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, 1911. *Heir-pres.*, Col. Henry E. C. Kitchener, *bro.* *United Service, Bachelors.*
- Knaresborough, Henry Meysey, 1st L.** (cr. 1905). Surname Meysey-Thompson. B. 1845; s. 2nd Bart '74; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Chairman N.-E. Rly.; M.P. Knaresborough '80; Lincolnshire, Brigg D. '85-6; Staffs, Handsworth D. '92-1905. *Kirby Hall, York.*
- Knollys, Francis, 1st V.** (cr. Baron 1902; Visct. 1911). Surname Knollys. B. 1837; s. late Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys; m. '87, Hon. Ardyn Mary, d. of Sir H. Tyrwhitt, Bart., and Baroness Berners; was private sec. to the late King, and is joint private sec. to his present Majesty; G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. *Heir.* Hon. Edward Knollys, s. *St. James's Palace, S.W.*
- Kauford, Henry Thurstan, 1st V.** (cr. 1895; 1st B. cr. 1888). Surname Holland. B. 1825; e. s. late Sir H. Holland, Bart.; P.C.; called Bar, Inner Temp., '49, bench '81; legal adviser at Col. Off. '67-70; Assist. Under Sec. State Colonies '70-74; M.P. Midhurst '74-85, Hampstead '85-8; Finan. Sec. Treas. '85; Vice-Pres. Council '85-6 and '86-7; Col. Sec. of State Jan. '87-92; G.C.M.G.; Knight of Justice, Sub-Prior and Hon. Bailiff of Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Trustee of National Portrait Gallery. *Heir.* Hon. Sydney George Holland, s. C. *Pinewood, Witley, Surrey; 75, Eaton Square, S.W.*
- Lamington, Charles Wallace Alexander Napier, 2nd L.** (cr. 1880). Surname Cochrane-Baillie. B. 1860, s. 1890. G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.; M.P. North St. Paucaus '86-90; Gov. of Queensland '95-1901; of Bombay 1903-7. *Heir.* Hon. Victor Alexander Brisbane W. Cochrane-Baillie, s. C. 26, *Willon Crescent, S.W.*; *Lamington, Lanarkshire, Carlton, Pais, Wellington.*
- Lancashire, Charles John Brinsley Butler, 7th E.** of (cr. 1756). Surname Butler. B. 1865, s. 1905. Major 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards. 1.P. *Heir.* Lord Newtown-Butler, s. C. 1, *Canogwen Teraer, S.W. Carlton.*
- Laugford, Hercules Edward, 4th L.** (cr. 1800). Surname Rowley. B. 1848, s. 1854. I.R.P.; K.C.V.O. *Heir.* Hon. J. H. W. Rowley, s. C. *Summerfield House, Enfield, co. Meath Carlton.*
- Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M.** of (cr. 1784). Surname FitzMaurice. B. 1845, s. 1866. K.G.; P.C.; e. s. of 4th Marquis; Under-Sec. War '72-74; Under-Sec. India Office '80; and Governor-General of Canada '81-8; Governor-General of India '88-93; Trustee of the National Gallery '94; Sec. of State for War '95-1900; Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs 1900-5; L.L. Wilts; L.L.D. Dublin '99. *Heir.* E. of Kerry, M.P., s. L.U.
- Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, W.; Bowood, Calne, Wilts. Travellers'.*
- Latham, Edward William, 3rd E.** of (cr. 1880). Surname Bootle-Wilbraham. B. 1895, s. 1910. *Latham House, Ormskirk.*
- Latymer, Francis Burdett Thomas, 5th L.** (cr. 1431). Surname Money-Countts. B. 1852. Established his claim to the barony 1912. Only son of the Rev. J. D. Money by his second marriage with Clara, daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., who was imprisoned in the Tower for speaking disparagingly of the House of Commons. He took the name of Countts by Royal Warrant in '80, according to the will of the Duchess of St. Albans, by which he became heir to the shares in the banking house of Countts & Co., formerly held by his aunt, the Baroness Burdett-Countts. E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; called to Bar '79. Has published a considerable quantity of verse; is also a claimant to the Oxford peerage. *Heir.* Hon. Hugh Burdett Money-Countts, s. *Stoodleigh Court, Tiverton, Devon. Oxford and Cambridge, Royal Automobile.*
- Lauderdale, Frederick Henry, 13th E.** of (cr. 1624). Surname Maitland. B. 1840, s. 1884. S.R.P.; L.L. Berwickshire '90-1901. *Heir.* Visct. Maitland, s. *Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, Co. Berwick. Carlton.*
- Lawrence, John Hamilton, 2nd L.** (cr. 1869). Surname Lawrence. B. 1846, s. 1879; Lord-in-Waiting '95-1905. *Heir.* Hon. A. G. Lawrence, s. L.U. 66, *Pent Street, Belgrave Square; Chetwode Manor, Buckingham. Brooks's.*
- Leconfield, Charles Henry, 3rd L.** (cr. 1859). Surname Wyndham. B. 1872, s. 1900; served during the S. African campaign in the No. 4 Remount Dept. Depot, and was wounded. *Heir.* Capt. the Hon. W. Reginald Wyndham, *bro.* 9, *Chesterfield Gardens, S.W.*
- Leeds, George Godolphin, 10th D.** of (cr. 1694). Surname Osborne. B. 1862, s. 1895. M.P. Brixton D. '87-96; Assist. Sec. to Colonial Sec. '87-8; Treasurer of Queen Victoria's Household '95-6. *Heir.* John Francis, Marquis of Carmarthen, s. C. 11, *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. Carlton, R.Y.S.*
- Leicester, Thomas William, 3rd E.** of (cr. 1837). Surname Coke. B. 1848, s. 1909. G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir.* Visct. Coke, s. U. *Holkham, Norfolk.*
- Leigh, Francis Dudley, 3rd L.** (cr. 1839). Surname Leigh. B. 1855, s. 1905. Priv. sec. to Lord Cross when Sec. for India. Late Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Warwickshire Imp. Yeo.; Hon. Col. 3rd and 7th Batts. Royal Warwickshire Regt. *Heir.* Hon. R. Leigh, *bro.* L.U. 31, *Grosvenor Square, W.; Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth; Adelstrop House, Chipping Norton, Oxon.*
- Leinster, Maurice, 6th D.** of (cr. 1766). Sits as V. Leinster (1747). Surname FitzGerald. B. 1887, s. 1893. Is premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland. *Heir-pres.* J. d. Desmond, *bro.* Carlton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.
- Leith of Fyvie, Alexander John, 1st Baron (U.K.)** (cr. 1905). Surname Forbes-Leith. B. 1847. Retired R.N. '72; iron and steel manufacturer U.S.A. from '72-93. *Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire; Lupton, Churston Favers, S. Devon. Naval and Military, Carlton, R.Y.S.*
- Leitrim, Charles, 5th E.** of (cr. 1795). Surname Clements; sits as Baron Clements (1831). B. 1879, s. 1892. Served in S. Africa 1900-1912.

- Heir*, Hon. F. P. Clements, bro. *Milford*, co. *Donegal*.
- Leven and Melville**, John David, 14th E. of (cr. 1641). Surname Leslie-Melville. B. 1886, s. 1906. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. A. L. Leslie-Melville, bro. 11, *Hereford Gardens*, S.W. *Carlton, Travellers*.
- Lichfield**, Augustus, 92nd Bp. of. (See founded 656.) Surname Legge. B. 1839, app. 1891; 5th s. of the 4th Earl of Dartmouth. E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxon; B.A. '61; M.A. '64; curate of Handsworth '64; priest '65; curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, '66-7; vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, '67; Hon. Canon of Rochester '77; vicar of Lewisham '79; rural dean of Greenwich '80, and of Lewisham '86; Proctor in Convocation for Rochester '85-91; Bishop of Lichfield July '91. *The Palace, Lichfield*.
- Lichfield**, Thomas Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Anson. B. 1856, s. 1892. *Heir*, Visct. Anson, s. *Shugborough Hall, Stafford*; 38, *Great Cumberland Place, W.*
- ***Lifford**, James Wilfred, 5th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Hewitt. B. 1837, s. 1887. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. A. R. Hewitt, bro. C. *Austin House, Broadway, Worces.*
- Lilford**, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Powys. B. 1863, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. Stephen Powys, bro. *Lilford Hall, Northamptonshire*.
- Limerick**, William Henry Edmond de Vere Sheaffe, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Ld. Foxford (1815). Surname Pery. B. 1863, s. 1896. *Heir*, Visct. Glentworth, s.
- ***Lincoln**, Edward Lee, 89th Bp. of. (See founded about 800. The see was known formerly as Lindsey, then Leicester, then Dorncester; in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln.) Surname Hicks. B. 1843, app. 1910; s. of Edward Hicks, of Oxford. E. Magdalen Coll. School and Brasenose Coll., Oxon; Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll. '66; Rector of Fenny Compton '73; Hon. Canon of Worcester '84; first Principal of Hulme Hall (Owens Coll.) '86; Canon of Manchester 1902-1910. Is a Progressive. *Old Palace, Lincoln*.
- Lincolnshire**, Charles Robert, 1st M. of (cr. 1912; Earl Carrington 1895; Barony 1796). Surname Wynn-Carrington. B. 1843, s. as L. Carrington 1868. K.G.; G.C.M.G.; P.C.; Joint Hered. Lord Great Chamberlain, acting during the present reign; M.P. Wycombe '65-8; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms 81-5; Governor N. S. Wales '85-90; Lord Chamberlain 1902-5; Pres. Board of Agriculture Dec. 1905-11. K.G. 1906. Pres. National Liberal Club; Lord Privy Seal 1911-12. *Heir*, Visct. Wendover, s. L. *Daws Hill Lodge, High Wycombe; Gwydyr Castle, North Wales*; 53, *Princes Gate, London*.
- Lindley**, Lindley, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Lindley. B. 1828. Called to the bar '50, Q.C. '72, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas '75, Lord Justice of Appeal '81, Master of the Rolls 1907-1900, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary 1900-6. Author of several works on law. F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon, LL.D. Edin. and Camb. P.C. Member Royal Commission on Historical MSS. *East Carleton, Norwich. Athenæum*.
- ***Lindsay**, David, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Surname Bethune. B. 1832, s. 1894. S.P.; m. '66 Emily Marian, widow of Capt. Edmund Charles Barnes, and d. of Robert Crosse, Esq. *Heir*, Visct. Garnock, s. *Kilconquhar Castle, Fife; Wormistone. Caledonian and Scottish Conservative*.
- Lindsey**, Montagu Peregrine Albemarle, 12th E. of (cr. 1626). Surname Bertie. B. 1861, s. 1899. A.D.C. to Lord Carrington when Governor of New South Wales. *Heir*, Earl of Abingdon. *Uffington; Stamford. Carlton, Wellington*.
- Linlithgow**, Victor Alexander John, 2nd M. of (cr. 1902). Surname Hope. B. 1887, s. 1908. *Heir*, C. W. F. Hope, s. *Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, N.B.*; 91, *Lancaster Gate, W. Carlton*.
- ***Lisburne**, Ernest Edmund Henry Malet, 7th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Vaughan. B. 1892, s. 1899. Lieut. Scots Guards; I.P. *Heir*, Capt. George Augustus Vaughan. *Crosswood, Aberystwyth*; 15, *Basil Mansions, Basil Street, S.W.*
- ***Lisle**, George William James, 6th L. (cr. 1758). Surname Lysaght. B. 1840, s. 1898. I.P. Served in New Zealand militia '64-5. *Heir*, Hon. Horace George Lysaght, s. C. *Mallow, Co. Cork*.
- Listowel**, William, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Hare (1869). Surname Hare. B. 1833, s. 1856. K.P.; formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma; Lord-in-Waiting '80. *Heir*, Visct. Ennismore, s. *Kingston House, Prince's Gate, S.W. Brooks's*.
- Liverpool**, Arthur William de Brito Savile, 5th E. of (cr. 1905 and 1786). Surname Foljambe. B. 1870, s. 1907. Major 6th Batt. Rifle Brigade, Steward and Chamberlain to the Viceroy of Ireland 1905-8; Comptroller of the Household 1909-12; appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Dominion of New Zealand 1912. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Foljambe, h.-bro. L. *Hartsholme Hall, Lincoln*; 44, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Naval and Military, Brooks's*.
- Liverpool**, Francis James, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1880.) Surname Chavasse. B. 1846; E. Oxford; 1st class law and history; vicar of St. Paul, Upper Holloway, '73-8; rector of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, '78-89; was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter. Principal of Wycliffe Hall '89-1900; Bishop of Liverpool 1900. *The Palace, Liverpool*.
- Llandaff**, Henry, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Matthews. B. 1826. P.C.; s. Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon; admitted at Lincoln's Inn '45, in '50 called to the Bar, and commenced practice in '52; took silk '68; Bencher of Lincoln's Inn; M.P. Dunganvan (L.C.) '68-74; East Birmingham, '86-95; Home Secretary, '86-92; Chm. London Water Supply Commission '97. 6, *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
- Llandaff**, Joshua Pritchard, 94th Bp. of. (See founded in the sixth century.) Surname Hughes. B. —; app. 1905; son of Dr. Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph '70-89; E. Balliol Coll., Powis Exhibitioner; 3rd class Lit. Hum.; deacon '71, priest '72; Curate of Neath '72-7; Vicar of Newcastle, Bridgend, Glam. '77-84, Llantrisant '84; Chaplain to the late Bishop of Llandaff 1900-5. *The Palace, Llandaff*.
- Llangatfok**, John Maclean, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). B. 1870, s. 1912. Surname Rolls. E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. '93, M.A., B.C.L. '96; Capt. and Hon. Major (retired) 1st Monmouthshire Vol. Artillery; High Sheriff Monmouth 1900. C. *The Hendre, Monmouth; South Lodge, Rulland Gate, S.W. Carlton, Junior Constitutional, Royal Automobile*.

- Loch**, Edward Douglas, 2nd L. (cr. 1895). Surname Loch. B. 1873, s. 1900. Served in Soudan campaign 1898, D.S.O.; also on the staff in S. Africa. Lord-in-Waiting, 1912. *Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk. Guards', Travellers'.*
- Loftus**, L. (See Ely, M. of.)
- Londesborough**, William Francis Henry, 2nd E. of (cr. 1887). Surname Denison. B. 1864, s. 1900. Vice-Admiral of Yorks; late Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. E. Yorks Regt. K.C.V.O. 1907. C. *Heir*, Visct. Raincliffe, s. *Londesborough Park, Market Weighton; Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough; Blankney Hall, Lincoln; St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, Carlton, Marlboro'.*
- London**, Arthur Foley, 110th Bp. of. (This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York.) Surname Winnington-Ingram. B. 1858, app. 1901. E. Marlborough and Keble Coll.; ordained 1884, at S. Mary's, Shrewsbury; curate '84-5; private chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield '85-91; head of Oxford House, Bethnal Green '88-95; rector of Bethnal Green '95-7; Bishop Suffragan of Stepney '97-1901; ex-Chaplain to the Archbishop of York; Select Preacher at Oxford and Cambridge, and Lecturer on Pastoral Theology, Cambridge; Dean of the Chapels Royal. *Fulham Palace, S.W.*
- Londonderry**, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of (cr. 1816). Sits as E. Vane (1823). Surname Vane-Tempest-Stewart. B. 1852, s. 1884 P.C.; K.G.; G.C.V.O.; C.B.; M.P. Co. Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland '86-9; Chm. London School Board '95-8; A.D.C. to the King 1901; Postmaster-General 1900-2; President of the Board of Education 1902-5; Lord President of the Council 1903-5; L.L. Belfast 1900-3; L.L. co. Down 1902. *Heir*, Visct. Castlereagh, M.P., s. C. *Londonderry House, Park Lane, W. Carlton.*
- Longford**, Thomas, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Sits as Lord Silchester (1821). Surname Pakenham. B. 1864, s. 1887. K.P. H.M.L. Co. Longford; M.V.O. 4th class; served in S. Africa as Capt. Imp. Yeo. 1900, and in 1902 as Lieut.-Col. Imp. Yeo.; commanded 2nd Life Guards; half-pay 1911. m. '99, Lady Mary Villiers, d. of Earl of Jersey. *Heir*, Lord Silchester, s. C. *Pakenham Hall, Castlepollard, Ireland; North Aston Hall, Deddington, Oxon; 44, Bryanston Sq., W.*
- Lonsdale**, Hugh Cecil, 5th E., of second creation (cr. 1807). Surname Lowther. B. 1857, s. 1882. Hereditary Adm. of the coasts of Westmorland and Cumberland, and Lord Warden of the West Marches; Col. Westmorland and Cumberland Hussars. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. Lowther, bro. C. *Lowther Castle, Penrith; Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland; Barleythorpe Hall, Oakham, Rutland; 14 and 15, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Wf.*
- Loreburn**, Robert Threshie, 1st E. (cr. Baron 1905; Earl 1911). Surname Reid. B. 1846. E. Cheltenham and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Ireland Scholar, 1st-class Lit. Hum., '69); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Benchers '90; M.P. Hereford '80-85, Dumfries Burghs '86-1905; Solicitor-General May-Oct. '94; Attorney-General Oct. '94-June '95; one of the British Counsel before the Venezuelan Commission; G.C.M.G.
- Nov. '99; Lord Chancellor 1905-12; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. 1907; m. Dec. 3rd, 1907, Violet Elizabeth, s.d. of Mr. W. F. Hicks-Beach. 8, Eaton Square, S.W.; *Kingsdown House, near Dover. Brooks's, National Liberal.*
- Lothian**, Robert Schomberg, 10th M. of (cr. 1701). B. 1874, s. 1900. Surname Kerr. Sits as Ld. Ker. *Heir*, Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, m. *Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, Midlothian; Blickling Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk; Monteviot, Jedburgh, N.B.*
- Loudoun**, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Botreaux (1368). Surname Abney-Hastings. B. 1855, s. 1874. *Heir*, Paulyn Rawdon-Hastings, n. C. *Carlton.*
- *Louth**, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L. (cr. 1541). Surname Plunkett. B. 1868, s. 1883. I.P. *Heir*, the Hon. Otway R. P. O. Plunkett, s.
- Lovat**, Simon Joseph, 16th L. (cr. before 1440). Sits as Ld. Lovat (1837). Surname Fraser. B. 1871, s. 1887; served in S. Africa as Major of the corps of gillies which he raised, 1900. *Heir*, Hon. H. J. Fraser, bro. *Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness; 38, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- Lovel and Holland**, L. (See Egmont, E. of.)
- Lovelace**, Lionel Fortescue, 3rd E. of (cr. 1838). Surname King. B. 1865, s. 1906. E. Eton. *Heir*, Peter Malcolm, Visct. Ockham, b. March 30th, 1905, s. C. *Horsley Towers, Leatherhead, Surrey; Ben Damph Forest, Torridon, Ross-shire; 23, Knightsbridge, S.W. Army and Navy, St. James's.*
- Lucan**, George, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). (Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1632.) Surname Bingham. B. 1830, s. 1888; m. 1859 Cecilia Catharine, d. of 5th Duke of Richmond and Gordon (she d. 1910). K.P. '98. Served in the Rifle Brig. and Coldstream Guards, retiring as Lt.-Col. '60; Vice-Adm. of Prov. of Connaught; Co. Mayo, 1900; Knight of Legion of Honour and Medjidie; was present at Alma and Balaklava; M.P. for Mayo '65-74; I.R.P. Lient. co. Mayo 1901. *Heir*, Lord Bingham, s. C. *Lakeham House, Staines; Castlebar House, Castlebar, Ireland. Carlton, Wf.*
- Lucas**, the Rt. Hon. Auberon Thomas, 8th L. (cr. 1663). Surname Herbert. B. 1876; s. his m., 7th Earl Cowper in barony 1905. Also 5th Lord Dingwall in peerage of Scotland and co-heir to Barony of Butler. Under-Sec. for War 1908-11; Under-Sec. Colonies 1911; Parly. Sec. to Board of Agriculture 1911; P.C. 1912. *Heiress*, Hon. Nan I. Herbert (sister). 32, Old Queen Street, S.W.; *Picket Post, Ringwood.*
- Ludlow**, Henry, 2nd B. (cr. 1897). Surname Lopes. B. 1865, s. 1899. Called to the Bar Inner Temple '90; Capt. Royal Wilts Yeomanry; Chm. and President Cancer Hospital; Treasurer St. Bartholomew's; D.L. Wilts; J.P. Wilts and Northants; L.C.C. 1903-7. *Heywood, Westbury, Wilts; Lamport Hall, Northampton; 27, Portland Place, Wf. Carlton and Marlborough.*
- Lurgan**, William, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Brownlow. B. 1858, s. 1882. State Steward 1902. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. E. Brownlow, s. (b. 1892). L. *Carlton.*
- Lytton**, Victor Alexander George Robert, 2nd E. of (cr. 1882). Surname Lytton. B. 1876, s. 1891. *Heir*, Edward Anthony James, s. (b. 1903). *Knebworth, Herts; 11, North Audley Street, W.*

- Lyveden**, Courtenay Robert Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Vernon. B. 1857, s. 1902. Pres. Brit. Committee for Study of Foreign Municipal Affairs. *Heir*, Robert Fitzpatrick Courtenay, s. *Guernsey House, Folkestone. National Liberal, New Reform, Pilgrims.*
- Macclesfield**, George Loveden William Henry, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). Surname Parker. B. 1888, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil T. Parker, *un. Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire*; 22, *Down Street, W.*
- Macdonald**, Ronald Archibald, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Macdonald. B. 1853, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Macdonald** of Earnslcliffe, Susan Agnes, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Surname Macdonald. Widow of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., many years Prime Minister of Canada. *Earnslcliffe, Ottawa, Canada.*
- MacDonnell** of Swinford, Antony Patrick, 1st L. (cr. 1908). Surname MacDonnell. B. 1844. M.A., D.Litt., Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. Was Acting Chief Commr. Burma, Chief Commr. Central Provinces, Acting Lieut.-Gov. Bengal, Lieut.-Gov. N.-W. Provinces, and Chief Commr. Oudh; Under-Sec. for Ireland 1902-8; G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
- Macnaghten**, Edward, L. (cr. 1887). (Life Peer.) B. 1830. P.C.; B.A. Camb. '52, M.A. '59, and Fellow Trin.; Linc. Inn '57; K.C.; Benchers '83; M.P. Co. Antrim '80-85, N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary since '87; LL.D. Dublin '99; G.C.B., G.C.M.G. *Runkerry Bushmills, Co. Antrim, Carlton.*
- Magheramorne**, Dudley Stuart, 3rd L. (cr. 1887). Surname M'Garel-Hogg. B. 1863, s. 1903. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. M'Garel-Hogg, *bro. 37, Knyeton Road, Bournemouth.*
- Malmesbury**, James Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Harris. B. 1872, s. 1899. B.A. (Hist. Honours) Ch.Ch. Oxford; D.L., J.P., and C.A. for Hants; M.L.C.C. (Stepney) 1904-5. *m.* 1905 Hon. Dorothy Gough Calthorpe, d. of 6th Lord Calthorpe. *Heir*, William James, Viscount Fitz-Harris, s. (b. 1907). C. *Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants. Bath, Carlton.*
- Manchester**, Edmund Arbuthnott, 4th Bp. of (See founded 1847.) Surname Knox. B. 1847. app. 1903. Is s. of the Rev. George Knox. E. St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford (1st class Moderations and Lit. Hum. and Law and Mod. History), Fellow of Merton Coll. '69, Tutor '75, and Chaplain '79; rector of Kibworth Beauchamp '84; Vicar of Aston '91; hon. Canon of Worcester and Bishop Suffragan of Coventry '94; also Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and Archdeacon of Birmingham. He married '95, as his second wife, a daughter of Canon Newton. *Bishops-court, Manchester.*
- Manchester**, William Angus Drogo, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). Surname Montagu. B. 1877, s. 1892. *m.* 1900 Helena, d. of E. Zimmermann, of Cincinnati. Capt. Yeomen of the Guard Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Mandeville, s. L.U. *Kimbolton Castle, St. Neots.*
- Manners**, John Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1807). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1864. *Heir*, Hon. John Neville Manners, s. C. 18, *New Cavendish Street, W. Carlton.*
- Mansfield**, Alan David, 6th E. of (cr. 1776 and 1792). Surname Murray. B. 1864, s. 1906. Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod since '95. *Heir*, Lord Scone, s. (b. 1900). *Scone Palace; Comlongon Castle, Dumfriesshire.*
- Manvers**, Charles William Sydney, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Pierrepont. B. 1854, s. 1900; Brig.-Gen. commanding Sherwood Foresters Volunteer Brigade; M.P. Newark Div. of Notts '85-95 and '98-1900. C. *Heir*, Viscount Newark, s. *Thoresby Park, Otterton, Notts; Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham*; 6, *Tilney Street, Park Lane. Carlton, Travellers', Wellington.*
- Mar**, John Francis Erskine, 34th E. of (cr. ante 1404). Surname Goodeve-Erskine. B. 1836, s. 1866. *m.* Alice Mary Sinclair, d. of John Hamilton, Hilston Park, Co. Monmouthshire. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Garioch, s. C. 17, *Dover Street, London, W. Carlton.*
- Mar** and Kellie, Walter John Francis, 12th and 14th E. of (cr. 1565 and 1619). Surname Erskine. B. 1865, s. 1888. K.T., S.R.P.; L.L. co. Clackmannan. *Heir*, Lord Erskine, s. *Alloa House, Clackmannanshire.*
- Marchamley**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1908). Surname Whiteley. B. 1855. Returned for Stockport as a Conservative '93, but in '96 became an Independent member, and was afterwards elected as a Liberal and sat for Pudsey D. Yorks 1900-8; Patronage Sec. to Treasury 1905-8; P.C. 1907. L. *Hawkstone Park, Shrewsbury; St. Anthony's, Milnthorpe*; 31, *Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Marlborough**, Charles Richard John, 9th D. of (cr. 1702). Surname Spencer-Churchill. B. 1871, s. 1892. K.G. *m.* '95 Consuelo, d. of W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York. Chancellor of the Primrose League; Paymaster-Gen. '99, resigned 1902; P.C. '99; served in S. Africa as Staff Capt. for Imperial Yeo.; Under-Sec. for the Colonies July 1903-Dec. 1905. *Heir*, M. of Blandford, s. (b. '97). *Blenheim Palace, Oxon.*
- Masham**, Samuel, 2nd L. (cr. 1891). Surname Cunliffe-Lister. B. 1857, s. 1906. E. Harrow and Oxford. One of the largest landowners in Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. J. Masham, *bro. C. Swinton, Masham, Yorks.*
- Massereene** and Ferrard, Algernon W. J. Clotworthy, 12th Visct. (cr. 1660). Sits as Lord Oriel (1821). Surname Skeffington. B. 1873, s. 1905. Major 17th Lancers; D.S.O. *Heir*, Chichester Arthur Skeffington. *Antrim Castle, Antrim; Oriel Temple, Co. Louth.*
- Massy**, John Thomas William, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Massy. B. 1835, s. 1874. I.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. S. J. Massy, s. C. *Killakee, Rathfarnham, co. Dublin. Carlton.*
- Mayo**, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Bourke. B. 1851, s. 1872. I.R.P. '90; P.C. 1900; K.P. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. Bourke, *bro. C. Kildare Street (Dublin). Carlton, White's, Marlborough.*
- Meath**, Reginald, 12th E. of (cr. 1627). Sits as 1st. Chaworth (1831). Surname Brabazon. B. 1841, s. 1887. L.L. County and City of Dublin; K.P.; P.C.; D.L.; founded Metropolitan Public Gardens Association '82, Lads' Drill Association and Empire Movement. *Heir*, Lord Ardee, s., Lt.-Col. 2nd Batt. Gren. Guards. C. *Kilruddery, Bray, Ireland; Ottermead, Ottershaw, Chertsey*; 83, *Leicester Gate, W. Travellers', Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- Meldrum**, L. (See Huntly, M. of.)
- Melville**, Charles Saunders, 6th V. (cr. 1802). Surname Dundas. B. 1843, s. 1904. Consul-General at Hamburg '85-97, at Christiania '97-1904. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Charles C.

- Dundas, s. *Melville Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh, and Colterstock Hall, Northamptonshire. Carlton.*
- Mendip, L.** (See Clifden, V.)
- Meredyth, L.** (See Athlumney, L.)
- Mersey, John Charles, 1st L.** (cr. 1910). Surname Bigham. B. 1840. Bar. Middle Temple '70, Q.C. '83, Bench. '86; M.P. (L.U.) Liverpool (Exchange Div.) '95-7; Judge of High Court '97; President Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Div. 1909-10; P.C. *Heir*, Captain the Hon. Clive Bigham, C.M.G., s. 22, *Grosvenor Place, S.W. Athenæum, Reform.*
- Merthyr, William Thomas, 1st L.** (cr. 1911). Surname Lewis. B. 1837. Colliery proprietor and Civil Engineer; has served on many Royal Commissions; Knighted '85; Bart. '96; G.C.V.O. *The Mardy, Aberdare. Carlton, Oriental, Constitutional.*
- Methuen, Paul Sanford, 3rd L.** (cr. 1838). Surname Methuen. B. 1845, s. 1891. G.C.B.; G.C.V.O.; C.M.G.; Ensign and Lieut. Scots Guards '64; Major-Gen. '90; Lieut.-Gen. '98; special service Gold Coast '73; Brig.-Major Home Dist. '74; Mil. Sec. Ireland '77; Egyptian expedition '82; A.A.G. Home District '81-4; commanded Bechuanaland Field Force, "Methuen's Horse," '85; Adj.-Gen. S. Africa '88; Tirah campaign '97; General commanding Home District '92-97; in command of the First Div. in S. Africa '99-1901; severely wounded near Tweebosch March 1902; Colonel Scots Guards; Eastern Command 1904-8; General 1905; Commander-in-Chief South Africa 1908; Field-Marshal 1911. *Heir*, Hon. P. A. Methuen, s. *Corsham Court, Wilts. Guards' and Travellers'.*
- *Mexborough, John Horace, 5th E.** of (cr. 1766). Surname Savile. B. 1843, s. 1899. I.P. *Heir-pres.*, Lieut. J. H. Savile, h.-bro. *Methley Park, Leeds; Albert Court, Kensington Gore, S.W.*
- Michelham, Herbert Stern, 1st L.** (cr. 1906). B. 1851; son of the late Baron Herman de Stern. *E. Edinburgh, and King's Coll., London; one of H.M. Lieutenants for the City of London. Bart. 1905. Heir*, Herman Alfred, s. 26, *Prince's Gate, London; Strawberry Hill, Surrey.*
- Middleton, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L.** (cr. 1711). Surname Willoughby. B. 1844, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, bro. C. *Birdsall House, York. Carlton.*
- Midleton, William St. John Fremantle, 6th V.** (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brodrick (1796). Surname Brodrick. B. 1856, s. 1907. M.P. West Surrey '80-85; Guildford '85-1906; Financial Sec. War Office '86-92; Under Sec. for War '95-8; Foreign Affairs '98-1900; Sec. for War 1900-3; for India 1903-5; P.C. '97; Alderman L.C.C. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. George St. J. Brodrick, s. C. 34, *Portland Place, W.; Peper Harow, Godalming; Midleton, Ireland Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Midlothian, E.** of. (See Rosebery, E. of)
- *Miltown, E.** of (cr. 1763). claimed by Robert F. W. Leeson. 95, *Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.*
- Milner, Alfred, 1st V.** (cr. 1902). Surname Milner. B. 1854; P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. s. of Dr. Milner. *E. in Germany, at King's Coll., London, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; 1st class in Classics; Fellow of New Coll.; called to the Bar, Inner Temp., '81; was on the staff of the Pall Mall Gazette; private sec. to Mr. Goschen, then Chancellor of the*
- Exchequer, '87-9; Under-Sec. for Finance in Egypt '89-92; author of "England in Egypt"; Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue '92-7; succeeded Lord Rosmead as Governor of Cape Colony and High Commr. for S. Africa '97; Governor Transvaal and Orange River Colonies 1900-5. In recognition of his public services, he was created a Baron and a Privy Counsellor in 1901, and on the conclusion of peace in South Africa was raised to the rank of Viscount in 1902. In Sept. 1903 declined an invitation to join the Cabinet as Col. Sec. in succession to Mr. Chamberlain. His action in S. Africa was made the subject of debate in the House of Commons in the 1906 Session, and the Peers voted their high appreciation of his services. A public address signed by more than 370,000 people was presented in Aug. 1906, expressing high appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Crown and Empire in Africa. Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon.) 1906, LL.D. (Cambridge) 1907, Toronto and McGill 1908. *Sturry Court, near Canterbury; 47, Duke Street, St. James's, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum, and New University.**
- Minster, L.** (See Conyngham, M.)
- Minto, Gilbert John, 4th E.** of (cr. 1813). Surname Elliot, Murray-Kynynmond-Elliot. B. 1845, s. 1891. E. Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb. P.C.; K.G.; G.C.M.G.; attached to Turkish army, Russo-Turkish war, '77; served Afghanistan '79; private sec. to Gen. Sir F. Roberts, S. Africa, '81; Egyptian Campaign '82; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada '83-6; Chief of Staff in campaign in N.-W. Territories of Canada '85; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '98-1904; Viceroy of India 1905-1910. *Heir*, Visct. Melgund, s. *Minto House, Hawick, N.B. Guards', Turf, Brooks's.*
- *Molesworth, George Bagot, 6th V.** (cr. 1716). Surname Molesworth. B. 1867, s. 1906. Captain; served in Tirah expedition '97-8. I.P. *Heir*, Charles Willoughby Murray, s. *Walter's Hall, Monkton, Thanet. Naval and Military.*
- Monck, Henry Power Charles Stanley, 5th V.** (cr. 1800). Baron (P.I.) 1797. Baron (U.K.) 1866. Surname Monck. B. 1849, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. C. H. S. Monck, Capt. 3rd Batt. Coldstream Gds., s. C. *Charleville, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow; Carlton, Kildare Street.*
- Monckton, L.** (See Galway, V.)
- Moncreiff, Robert Chichester, 3rd B.** (cr. 1874, and Bt. 1626 Nova Scotia, and 1871 U.K.). Surname Moncreiff. B. 1843, s. 1909. Clerk in Holy Orders; Vicar of Tanworth-in-Arden, Warwickshire, since '85. m. 1871 Florence Kate, d. of Lt.-Col. FitzHerbert, of Somersal Herbert, Derbyshire. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. FitzHerbert Moncreiff, s. *Tullifole Castle, Kinross-shire; Tantallon House, North Berwick; The Vicarage, Tanworth-in-Arden, Warwickshire.*
- Monk Bretton, John William, 2nd L.** (cr. 1884). Surname Dodson. B. 1869, s. 1897. Formerly in the Diplomatic Service; priv. sec. to Col. Sec. L.U. *Conyngham, Lewes, Sussex; 16, Princes Gardens, S.W.*
- Monkswell, Robert Alfred Hardcastle, 3rd L.** (cr. 1885). Surname Collier. B. 1875, s. 1909. *E. Eton and Camb. 7, Chelsea Embankment.*
- Monson, Augustus Debonnaire John, 9th L.** (cr. 1728). Surname Monson. B. 1868, s. 1900. Attaché to the British Embassy, Paris, and private sec. to Ambassador '96-1900. m. 1903,

- Romaine, *d.* of late Gen. Roy Stone, U.S.A. *Heir*, Hon. John Rosebery Monson, *s.* *Burlon Hall, Lincoln; Chari Lodge, Seven-oaks.*
- Montagu** of Beaulieu, John W. E., 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Douglas-Scott-Montagu. B. '66; *s.* 1905. M.P. Hants, New Forest, '92-1905; ed. "Car Illustrated," etc. *Heir*, Hon. Robert H. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, *bro.* C. Beaulieu, Hants; 3, *Tilney Street, W. Carlton, Automobile, R.Y.S.*
- Monteagle**, L. (See Siggo, M. of.)
- Monteagle** of Brandon, Thomas, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Spring Rice. B. 1849, *s.* 1866. *Heir*, Hon. T. A. Spring Rice, *s.* L.U. *Mount Trenchard, Foynes, co. Limerick; 8, Sloane Court, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Montrose**, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Graham (1722). Surname Graham. B. 1852, *s.* 1874. K.T.; Lt.-Col. Comdt. 3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; L.L. Shropshire; Lord Clerk Register for Scotland '90; A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, M. of Graham, *s.* C. Carlton.
- Moray**, Morton Gray Stuart-Gray, 17th E. of (cr. 1561). Sits as Ld. Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796). Surname Stuart. B. 1855, *s.* 1909. *Heir*, Francis Douglas, Lord Doune, *s.* *Darnaway Castle, Forres.*
- Morley** of Blackburn, John, 1st Viscount (cr. 1908). Surname Morley. B. at Blackburn 1838; E. Cheltenham and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73, but took to literature; edited *Literary Gazette*, the *Fortnightly* '67-83, *Pall Mall Gazette* '80-83, and *Macmillan's Magazine* '83-5; M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne '83-95; Montrose '96-1908; Chief Secretary for Ireland '86; reappointed Chief Secretary '92; Sec. of State for India 1905-10; Lord President of the Council, 1910. His literary works include a number of books on the French philosophers of the eighteenth century, an essay on Compromise; Lives of Cobden, of Edmund Burke, of Walpole, and of Cromwell, and a Romanes lecture on Machiavelli '97; he is the writer of the authoritative Life of Mr. Gladstone, published in '03; Hon. L.L.D. of Glasgow, Cambridge, McGill, and Toronto Univs.; Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford; Trustee of the British Museum, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, hon. Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; hon. Professor Royal Academy of Arts; F.R.S.; P.C.; O.M. 1902; received from Mr. Carnegie the Acton Library in 1902, and gave it to Cambridge University; member Royal Commission on Historical MSS. Aug. 1904; Chancellor Manchester Univ. 1908. *Flowermead, Wimbledon Park, S.W.*
- Morley**, Edmund Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Parker. B. 1877, *s.* 1905. *Heir*, Hon. M. B. Parker, *b.* L.U. *Saltram, Plympton, Devon; 31, Prince's Gardens, S.W.*
- Morton**, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, *s.* 1884. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Aberdour, *s.* Conaglen, Ardgaur, Argyll; *Loddingtoun Hall, Leicester. C. Carlton.*
- Mostyn**, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Lloyd-Mostyn. B. 1856, *s.* 1884. *Heir*, Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, *s.* C. 1, *Hereford Gardens, W. Carlton.*
- Moulton** of Bank, the Right Hon. John Fletcher, Life Peer (cr. 1912). Surname Moulton. B. 1844. E. New Kingswood School, near Bath; St. John's Coll., Camb. (Senior Wrangler and Smith's prizeman '68); Fellow of Christ's Coll., Camb. '69-73; Barr. Middle Temple '74; Q.C. '85; M.P. (L.) Clapham '85-6, South Hackney '94-5, Launceston Div. '98-1906; Lord Justice of Appeal 1906; Knighted 1906; P.C. 1906; F.R.S. '57, *Onslow Square, S.W. Athenæum, Reform, National Liberal, Garrick.*
- Mount Cashell**, Edward George Augustus Harcourt, 6th E. (cr. 1781). E. Eton and St. John's Coll., Camb. (M.A.). Surname Moore. B. 1829, *s.* 1898. Called Bar Lincs. Inn '54. *Beryl, Wells, Somerset. United University, Carlton.*
- Mount Edgecumbe**, William Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1749). Surname Edgecumbe. B. 1832, *s.* 1861. P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '79-80; Lord Steward of the Household '86-92; L.L. and Vice-Admiral Cornwall; member Council Duchy of Cornwall 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Vallerot, *s.* C. *Mount Edgecumbe, Plymouth. Carlton.*
- Mountgarret**, Edmund Somerset, 15th Visct. (cr. 1550). Surname Butler. B. 1875, *s.* 1912. Sits as Baron Mountgarret (1911). *Ballyconra, co. Kilkenny; Nidd Hall, Ripley; 111, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- Mountmorres**, William Geoffroy Bouchard, 6th V. (cr. 1763). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1872, *s.* 1880. E. Radley and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Scholar and Exhibitioner of both). F.L.S., F.R.G.S. Ex-L.C.C.; traveller; late Lieut. R.N.V.R.; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Francis R. De Montmorency. *The Deanery, Athlone, co. Westmeath.*
- Mount-Stephen**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Stephen. B. 1829. Emigrated ('50) to Canada, and became merchant in Montreal. President Bank of Montreal '78, first President Canadian Pacific Railway Co., '81, and for his services made a Bart. '86. In Jan. 1905 he gave £200,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. G.C.V.O. 1905. 17, *Carlton House Terrace; Brocket Hall, Hatfield.*
- Mowbray**, Charles Botolph Joseph, 24th L. Mowbray (cr. 1283), 25th L. Segrave (cr. 1283), and 21st L. Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts (cr. 1448). Surname Stourton. B. 1867, *s.* 1893. *Heir-apparent*, Hon. William Marmaduke Stourton, *s.* *Allerton Park, near Knaresborough, Yorks.*
- Munaster**, Josslyn Francis, 1st L. in the peerage of the U.K. (cr. 1898), 5th L. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1783), Bart. (cr. 1676). Surname Pennington. B. 1834, *s.* 1862. Served in Crimea. M.P. for W. Cumberland '72-80; Cumberland (Egremont D.) '85, '86-92. L.L. Cumberland. *Heir*, Hon. A. J. Pennington, *bro.* C. *Munaster Castle, Cumberland. Carlton.*
- Munster**, Aubrey, 4th E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Fitz-Clarence. B. 1862, *s.* 1902. *Heir*, Hon. Harold E. Fitz-Clarence, *bro.* 2, *Warwick Square, S.W. Carlton, Bachelors', St. James's.*
- Murray** of Elibank, the Rt. Hon. Alexander William Charles Oliphant, 1st L. (cr. 1912). Surname Murray. B. 1870, *e.s.* of Viscount Elibank; was Assist. Priv. Sec. to Lord Ripon at Colonial Office '94, and Mr. Sydney Buxton '95; Comptroller of the Household Dec. 1905; M.P. (L.) Peebles and Selkirk 1906-10, Midlothian 1910-11; Junior Liberal Whip 1908; Under-Sec. for India 1909-10;

- Parl. Sec. to Treasury 1910-12; P.C. 1911. *Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peeblesshire.*
- Muskerry**, Hamilton Matthew Fitzmaurice, 4th L. (cr. 1781). Surname Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan. B. 1854, s. 1868. I.R.P.; formerly in the R.N. *Heir*, Hon. R. M. Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan, s. *Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick. Carlton, St. George's Yacht.*
- Napier and Ettrick**, William John George, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Ettrick (1872). Surname Napier. B. 1846, s. 1898. Entered diplomatic service '69, Third Sec. '73, Second '76; Sec. at Stockholm and Tokio. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Francis E. B. Napier, s. *Thirlestane, Selkirk, N.B.*; 4, *Grafton Street, W. New.*
- Napier of Magdala**, Robert William, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Napier. B. 1845, s. 1890, Lt.-Col. Bengal Army retired; served in Abyssinia. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. C. Napier, bro. C. 9 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- Nelson**, Horatio, 3rd E. (cr. 1805). Surname Nelson. B. 1823, s. 1835. Is a g.n. of the great Admiral. *Heir*, Hon. T. H. Nelson, s. C. *Trafalgar House, Salisbury. Carlton.*
- Newborough**, William Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Wynn. B. 1873, s. 1888. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas John Wynn, bro. C. 39, *Park Lane, W.*
- Newburgh**, Charles, 9th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Bandini. B. 1862, s. 1908. S.P.; is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. *Heir*, Visct. Kynnaid, s. *Rome.*
- Newcastle**, Norman Dumenil John, 4th Bp. of (See created 1882). Surname Straton. B. 1840, app. 1907. E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '62, M.A. '69, D.D. '92); D.D. Durham 1908; deacon '65; priest '65; Vicar of Kirkby Wharfe '66; Vicar and Rural Dean of Wakefield '75; Proctor in Convocation for Archdeaconry of Craven '80; Hon. Canon of Ripon '83; Archdeacon of Huddersfield and Hon. Canon of Wakefield '88; Bishop of Sodor and Man '92-1907, and Dean '95-1907. *Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne. National.*
- Newcastle**, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). Surname Pelham-Clinton. B. 1864, s. 1879. *Heir*, Lord H. Francis Pelham Clinton-Hope, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Newlands**, James Henry Cecil, 2nd L. (cr. 1898). Surname Hozier. B. 1851, s. 1906. M.P. S. Lanarkshire '86-1906. *Heir*, none. *Mauldslie Castle, Carlisle, N.B.*; *Barrowfield Lodge, Brighton*; 36, *Grosvenor Square, W.*
- Newton**, Thomas Wodehouse, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1898. Surname Legh. M.P. for Lancashire, Newton D., '86-98; diplomatic service '80, retired '86; Capt. and Hon. Major Lancs. Hussars Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. D. Legh, s. C. 7, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Carlton, Turf, St. James's.*
- Nicholson**, William Gustavus, Field-Marshal, 1st L. (cr. 1912). Surname Nicholson. B. 1845; entered R.E. 1865; served in the Afghan War, march to Candahar, Egyptian War, Burma, Tirah, and South Africa; was Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief and Director of Transport at Headquarters in South Africa; Chief British Military Attaché, Japanese Army, 1904-5; Quarter-Master General 1905-7; Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Army Council 1908-11; K.C.B. '08; G.C.B. 1908; and Field-Marshal 1911; Chairman of Commission on Indian Army Expenditure 1912. *Athenaeum, United Service, Army and Navy, Naval and Military.*
- *Norbury**, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). Surname Graham-Toler. B. 1862, s. 1873. I.P. *Heir*, Otway Scarlett Graham-Toler, c.
- Norfolk**, Henry, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). Surname Fitz-Alan-Howard. B. 1847, s. 1860. K.G.; P.C.; G.C.V.O.; is premier Duke and Earl and hered. Earl Marshal of England; Mayor of Sheffield '95-7; hon. freeman of the city 1900; Postmaster-Gen. '95-1900; resigned to serve in the S. African campaign as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo.; first Mayor of Westminster, 1900-1; L.L. Sussex; J.P. City of London; m. Feb. 15th, 1904, Hon. Gwendolen Mary Constable-Maxwell, to whom passed the Scottish barony of Herries on the death of Lord Herries, Oct. 5th, 1908. *Heir*, Bernard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Normanby**, the Rev. Constantine Charles Henry, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Surname Phipps. B. 1846, s. 1890. Vicar of St. Mark's, Worsley near Manchester, '72-90; Canon of Windsor '91-1907. *Heir*, Earl of Mulgrave, s. *Mulgrave Castle, Whilby, Yorks.*
- Normanton**, Sidney James, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Sits as Ld. Somerton (1873). Surname Agar. B. 1865, s. 1896. *Heir*, Edward John Sidney Christian Welborne Ellis, Viscount Somerton, s. *Somerley, Ringwood, Hants. Bachelors', Marlborough.*
- North**, William Henry John, 11th L. (cr. 1554). Surname North. B. 1836, s. 1884. Late Lieut. 1st Life Guards and late Major Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars; Hon. Col. 4th Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Territorial Decoration; Knight of the Order of Malta; Vice-President of the Association of the Order in Great Britain. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. J. North, s. C. *Wroxton Abbey, Banbury; Kirtling Tower, Newmarket. Carlton.*
- Northampton**, William George Spencer Scott, 5th M. of (cr. 1812). Surname Douglas-Maclean-Compton. B. 1851, s. 1897; entered Dip. Service; priv. sec. to Earl Cowper when Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; M.P. Stratford-on-Avon Div. '85-6, and Barnsley Div. '89-97. K.G. 1908. *Heir*, E. Compton, s. L. *Castle Abbey, Northampton; Compton Winyates, Kinelon, Warwickshire*; 51, *Lennox Gardens, S.W. St. James's, Travellers'.*
- Northbourne**, Walter Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname James. B. 1846, s. 1893. M.P. Gateshead '74-93. *Heir*, Hon. W. J. James, s. L. 6, *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- Northbrook**, Francis George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). Surname Baring. B. 1850, s. 1904. M.P. Winchester '80-85; Beds (Biggleswade Div.) '86-92. *Heir* (to Barony), Hon. Francis H. Baring, un. U. 42, *Portman Square, W.*; Stratton, Micheldever Station, Hants. *Travellers', Brooks's, Turf.*
- Northcliffe**, Alfred Charles William, 1st L. (cr. 1905; Bart. 1904). Surname Harmsworth. B. July 15th 1865, at Chapelizod, co. Dublin. E. Stamford Grammar School; principal proprietor of *The Times*, *Daily Mail*, and many other journals and magazines. 22, *St. James's Place, S.W.*
- Northeast**, David John, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Carnegie. B. 1865, s. 1891. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Rosehill, s. 6, *Hans Crescent, S.W.*; *Elhie Castle, Arbroath, N.B.*; *Longwood, Winchester.*
- Northington**, L. (See Henley, L.)

- Northumberland**, Henry George, 7th D. of (cr. 1766). Surname Percy. B. 1846, s. 1890; *m.* '68, Lady Edith, d. 8th D. of Argyll; M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85; Treasurer of Household '74-5; called to the House of Peers in his father's Barony of Lovaine '87; L.L. Northumberland 1904; K.G., P.C. *Heir*, Alan Ian, Earl Percy, s. C. *Alnwick Castle, Northumberland*; 2, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- Norton**, Charles Leigh, 2nd L. (cr. 1878). Surname Adderley. B. 1846. E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. D.L. and J.P. Warwickshire; sometime Assist. Local Govt. Inspector; Priv. Sec. to his father when Pres. of Board of Trade '74-8; and Sec. to Special Mission to Spain '78. *Heir*, Hon. R. B. Adderley, s. C. *Hans Hall, Birmingham.*
- *Norwich**, Bertram, 6th Bp. of. Surname Pollock. B. 1863, app. 1910. E. at Charterhouse (scholar), and Trin. Coll. Camb. (scholar); B.A. 1885; B.D. 1902; D.D. 1903; Assist. Master Marlborough '86; Master of Wellington '93-1910; was Chaplain-in-Ordinary to his late Majesty and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield; C.V.O. *Palace, Norwich.*
- Nunburnholme**, Charles Henry Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1906). Surname Wilson. B. 1875, s. 1907. Served in S. Africa, D.S.O. 1900; M.P. Hull West 1906-7; *m. c. d.* Lord Carington; L.L. E. Riding, Yorks 1908. *Heir*, his son, b. 1904. *Ferryby Hall, North Ferryby, East Yorks*; 16, *Chesham Place, S.W.*
- O'Brien**, Peter, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname O'Brien. B. 1842. Called to the bar '65, Q.C. '80; Crown Prosecutor '81; Third Sergeant '84; Sol.-Gen. and Att.-Gen. '87, and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland since '89. Bart. '91. P.C. *Airfield, co. Dublin. Carlton, Kildare Street.*
- O'Hagan**, Maurice Herbert Towneley, 3rd Baron (cr. 1870). Surname Towneley O'Hagan. B. 1882, s. 1900. E. Marlborough and Trin. Coll. Camb.; M.A.; J.P. Essex; Lieut. Essex Batt. R.H.A. (T.); was Assist. Priv. Sec. to the First Lord of Admiralty 1906; Lord-in-Waiting 1907-10. Has Grand Cross of North Star (Sweden) and Queen Isabella (Spain). *m.* The Hon. Frances Constance Madalenna, d. of Lord Strachie. (C.). *Pyrgo Park, Havering atte Bower, Essex. Brooks's, Burlington.*
- O'Neill**, Edward, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). Surname O'Neill. B. 1839, s. 1883. M.P. Co. Antrim '63-80. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s. C. *Shanes Castle, Co. Antrim, Ireland, and 12, Queen's Gate, S.W. Carlton.*
- Onslow**, Richard William Alan, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Onslow. B. 1876; s. 1911. E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford, M.A.; Attaché H.M. Diplomatic Service 1901; appointed Madrid 1902, Tangier 1903; granted allowances for knowledge of Arabic and International Law; 3rd Sec. St. Petersburg; Private Sec. to Sir C. Hardinge 1904-6, and Sir A. Nicolson 1906; 2nd Sec. Berlin 1907; Assist. Private Sec. to Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 1909-11; Clerk in the Foreign Office and Private Sec. to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State. J.P., D.L. for Surrey. *m.* 1906, Hon. Violet Marcia Warwick, d. of 3rd Lord Poltimore. *Heir*, Hon. V. A. H. Onslow, bro. *The Foreign Office; Clandon Park, Guildford*; 3, *Stafford Mansions, Buckingham Gate, S.W. St. James's, Beefsteak, Turf, Travellers's.*
- Oranmore and Browne**, Geoffrey Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1836). Surname Browne. B. 1861, s. 1900; I.R.P., C.V.O. C. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Dominick Edward, s. 12, *Cavendish Place, W.*; *Castle McGarrett, Claremorris, Ireland*; *Bourtree Hill, Irvine, Scotland*; *The Mount, Kilmarnock, Scotland. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- Orford**, Robert Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Walpole. B. 1854, s. 1894. Capt. W. Norfolk Mil. C. *Heir* (to barony only), Henry Spencer Vade-Walpole, c. *Wolterton Park, Norwich*; 36, *Bruton Street, W. Carlton, Travellers's, Bachelors'.*
- Oriel**, L. (See Massereene, V.)
- *Orkney**, Edmund Walter, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1867, s. 1889. S.P.; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry '98-1903. *Heir*, Lady Mary Constance Hamilton, d. C. *Glanmore, Templemore*; *The Tythe House, Stewkley, Bucks. Carlton, White's, Pratt's; Kildare St., Dublin.*
- Ormathwaite**, Arthur, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Walsh. B. 1827, s. 1881. M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, s. C. *Strellington House, Chichester. Carlton.*
- Ormonde**, James Edward William Theobald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Ld. Ormonde (1821). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1854. K.P.; P.C. (Irel.); Vice-Adm. of Leinster, and hered. Chief Butler of Ireland; L.L. Co. Kilkenny. *Heir*, Lord I. Butler, bro. C. 32, *Upper Brook Street, W. Carlton.*
- Oxenford**, L. (See Stair, E. of.)
- Oxford**, Charles, 34th Bp. of. Surname Gore. B. 1853, translated 1911. E. Balliol Coll., Oxford; deacon '76, priest '78; Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford '75-95, Lecturer '76-80; Select Preacher Oxford '82-4 and '94-6; Select Preacher Cambridge '80, '93, '95, and '98; Bampton Lect. Oxford '91; Lecturer in Pastoral Theology at Cambridge '99; Chaplain to Bp. of Lincoln '85; Vicar of Radley, Berks, '93-4; Hon. Chaplain to Queen Victoria '98-1900; Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria 1900-1; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King; Canon of Westminster '94-1902; Bp. of Worcester 1902, of Birmingham 1905; Hon. D.D. Edin. 1896; D.D. Oxon. 1901; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. 1905; Hon. L.L.D. Camb. 1909 and Birmingham 1908. Author and editor of "The Church and the Ministry," "Roman Catholic Claims," "The Holy Spirit and Inspiration" in "Lux Mundi," "Incarnation of the Son of God," "The Body of Christ," "Dissertations," "Epistle to the Ephesians," "Epistle to the Romans," Essays in Aid of Church Reform, "The New Theology and the Old Religion," "Orders and Unity." *Cuddesdon, Oxford.*
- Peckover** of Wisbech, Alexander, 1st L. (cr. U.K. 1907). B. 1830; was managing partner Gurney, Peckover & Co., bankers; F.S.A., F.R.G.S., LL.D. Camb.; L.L. Cambs. '93-1906. *Bank House, Wisbech.*
- Peel**, William R. W., 2nd V. (cr. 1895). Surname Peel. B. 1867, s. 1912. E. Harrow and Balliol; M.P. (U.) for Manchester S. 1900-5; for Taunton 1909-12; formerly Leader of the Municipal Reform Party, L.C.C.; Barr. Inner Temple '93. 52, *Grosvenor Street, W.*; *Latimer, Chesham, Bucks. Carlton, Brooks's, White's.*
- Pembroke and Montgomery**, Sidney, 14th E. of (cr. 1551). Surname Herbert. B. 1853, s. 1895.

- P.C., G.C.V.O.; hered. Visitor of Jesus Coll., Oxford; Lord Steward of the Household '95-1905; M.P. Wilton '77-85; Croydon '86-95; a Lord of the Treasury '85-92; was Junior Conservative Whip. *Heir*, Ld. Herbert, s. C. *Wilton House, Salisbury. Carlton.*
- Penrhyn**, Edward Sholto, 3rd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Douglas-Pennant. B. 1864, s. 19-7. Owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; entered 1st Life Guards; M.P. S. Northants '95-1900. *Heir*, Hon. Alan George Sholto Douglas-Pennant, s. C. *Penrhyn Castle, Bangor, N. Wales; Wicken Park, Stony Stratford. Carlton.*
- Pentland**, John, 1st B. (cr. 1909). Surname Sinclair. B. 1860. G.C.I.E. Served in Soudan Expedition '85; retired from army as Capt.; M.P. Forfarshire '97-1909; Sec. for Scotland 1905-12; Governor of Madras 1912; Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada '95-7. *Government House, Madras. Brooks's, Army and Navy.*
- ***Perth**, Wm. Huntly, 15th E. oi (cr. 1605). Is also Viscount Strathallan, to which title he s. 1893. Chief of the clan Drummond. Surname Drummond. B. 1871, s. 1902. S.P. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. James Eric Drummond, *h.-bro.*
- Peterborough**, Edward Carr, 28th Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Glynn. B. 1843, app. 1896. y. s. of the 1st Lord Wolverton; E. at Harrow and Univ. Coll. Oxon.; B.A. '67; ordained deacon and priest by the Archbp. of York, to whom he was chaplain '77-93; curate of Doncaster '68-71; vicar '75-8; vicar of St. Mary, Beverley, '72-5; hon. chaplain to the late Queen '81-4; chaplain in ordinary to Her Majesty '84-86; vicar of Kensington '78-96. m. '82, Lady Mary Campbell, d. of the Duke of Argyll. *The Palace, Peterborough. Athenaeum and United University*
- Petre**, Lionel G. C., 16th L. (cr. 1603). Surname Petre. B. 1809, s. 1908. 13, *Great Stanhope Street, W.*
- Pirie**, William James, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Pirrie. B. 1847. Entered Harland & Wolff's, Belfast, '62; partner '74; now chairman. Lord Mayor Belfast '96-7; K.P. 1908; P.C. '97; Hon. Freeman '98; LL.D., D.Sc. *Witley Park, Godalming, Surrey; 24, Belgrave Square, London, S.W. Reform (London); Kildare St., Dublin, and Ulster, Belfast.*
- Playfair**, George James, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). C.V.O. Surname Playfair. B. 1849, s. 1898. Hon. Col. 2nd Highland Brigade R.F.A. *Heir*, Lyon G. H. Lyon Playfair, s. C. *Naval and Military.*
- Plunket**, William Lee, 5th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Plunket. B. 1864, s. 1897. G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; formerly in Diplomatic Service; m. Lady Victoria, d. of 1st M. of Dufferin and Ava; priv. sec. to Lords Lieut. of Ireland 1901-4; Gov. of New Zealand 1904-10. *Heir*, Hon. Terence C. Plunket, s. C. *Old Connaught House, Bray, Co. Wicklow. Carlton.*
- Plymouth**, Robert George, 1st E. of (cr. 1905). Viscount Windsor (1905), 14th L. Windsor (cr. 1529). Surname Windsor-Clive. B. 1857, s. as L. Windsor 1869. P.C.; L.L. Glamorganshire; Paymaster-General '91-2; First Commr. of Works 1902-5. *Heir*, Viscount Windsor, s. C. *Hewell Grange, Redditch; St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff; 54, Mount St., W. Carlton.*
- Poltimore**, Coplestone Richard G. Warwick, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Bampfylde. B. 1859, s. 1908. *Heir*, Hon. George W. Warwick, s. C. *Poltimore Park, Exeter; Court Hall, North Molton, N. Devon; 8, Belgrave Square, S.W. Bachelors', Marlborough.*
- ***Polwarth**, Walter Hugh, 8th L. (cr. 1690). Surname Hepburne-Scott. B. 1838, s. 1867. L.L. Selkirkshire. *Heir*, Master of Polwarth, s. C. *Harden, Roxburghshire; Humble House, East Lothian.*
- Ponsonby**, L. (See Bessborough, E. of.)
- Pontypridd**, Alfred, 1st L. (cr. 1912). Surname Thomas. B. 1810. M.P. (L) East Glamorganshire 1885-1910; knighted 1902. *Bronwydd, Cardiff. Devonshire, Reform.*
- ***Portarlington**, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Dawson-Damer. B. 1883, s. 1900. *Heir*, Hon. George Seymour Dawson-Damer, *bro. Came House, Dorchester; Emo Park, Portarlington.*
- Portland**, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). Surname Cavendish-Bentinck. B. 1857, s. 1879. P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O.; Master of the Horse '86-92 and '95-1905; L.L. Caithness-shire '89, L.L. Notts. '98; Pres. of the Home of Rest for Horses; m. June 11th, '89, Miss Dallas-Yorke. *Heir*, M. of Titchfield, s. C. 3, *Grosvenor Square, W.*
- Portman**, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd V. (cr. 1873). Surname Portman. B. 1829, s. 1888. M.P. Shaftesbury 52-7, and Dorsetshire '57-85; Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72; Chm. Dorset C.C. *Heir*, Hon. H. B. Portman, s. L.U. *Cryanston, Blandford, Dorset; Wentworth Lodge, Bournemouth; 22, Portman Square, W.*
- Portsmouth**, Newton, 6th E. of (cr. 1743). Surname Wallop. B. 1856, s. 1891. Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest; M.P. Barnstaple '80-85, S. Molton D. '85-91; Under-Sec. for War Dec. 1905-8. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. Wallop, *bro. L. Hurstbourne Park, Whitechurch, Hants. Brooks's.*
- Poulett**, William John Lydston, 7th E. (cr. 1706). B. 1883. C. *Hinton St. George, Crewkerne, Raleigh, Pratt's.*
- Powerscourt**, Mervyn Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1743). Surname Wingfield. B. 1830, s. 1904. I.P.; Baron Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom; M.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, s. L.U. *Powerscourt, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, Ireland. Guards' and Marlborough.*
- Powis**, George Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1824). Surname Herbert. B. 1862, s. 1891. m. '90, Hon. Violet Lane Fox (Baroness Darcy de Knayth); L.L. Shropshire. *Heir*, Visct. Clive, s. C. 45, *Berkeley Square, W.*
- ***Queensberry**, Percy Sholto, 9th M. of (cr. 1682). Surname Douglas. B. 1868, s. 1900. S.P. Lieut. 3rd Battn. King's Own Scottish Borderers. *Heir*, Lord Douglas Howick, s. 14, *Brook Green, W.*
- Radnor**, Jacob, 6th Earl of (c. 1765). Surname Pleydell Bouverie. B. 1868, s. 1900. M.P. Wilton D. of Wilts '92-1900. Lieut.-Col. comdg. 1st Wilts Rifle Vol. Corps 1903. C. *Heir*, Visct. Folkestone, s. C. *Longford Castle, Salisbury. Carlton, St. Stephen's, Turf.*
- ***Radstock**, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1833, s. 1857. I.P.; M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon.; Honours, 2nd Law and History, 2nd Physical

- Science; Col. West Middlesex R.V. '60-66. *Heir*, Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, s. *Mayfield, Woolston, Hants.*
- Baglan**, George FitzRoy Henry, C.B., 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Somerset. B. 1857, s. 1884. Late Capt. Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Col. (Hon. Col.) Roy. Engineers Milit.; Under-Sec. for War 1900-1902; Gov. of Isle of Man 1902. *Heir*, Hon. F. R. Somerset, s. C. *Government House, Isle of Man, Carlton, Guards.*
- Ramsay**, L. (See Dalhousie, E. of.)
- Ranfurly**, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Ranfurly (1826). Surname Knox. B. 1856, s. 1875. G.C.M.G.; a Lord-in-Waiting '95-7; Gov. New Zealand '97-1904. P.C. Ireland 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Northland, s. C. *Northland House, Dunganmon, Co. Tyrone; 33, Lennox Gardens, S.W. Carlton, R.Y.S. (Coves).*
- Rathdonnell**, Thomas Kane, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname McClintock-Bunbury. B. 1848, s. 1879. I.R.P. '89; H.M.L. Co. Carlow '90. *Heir*, Hon. T. L. McClintock-Bunbury, s. C. *Lisnavagh, Rathvilly, co. Carlow. Carlton, Naval and Military, Cavalry, London; Kildare Street Club, Dublin.*
- Rathmore**, David Robert, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Plunket. B. 1838. Called Irish Bar '62; Q.C. '68; Law Adviser Irish Govt. '68; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '75-7; Paymaster-Gen. '80; First Commr. of Works '85-6 and '86-92; M.P. Dublin Univ. '70-95; P.C.; L.L.D.; Direc. L. & N. W. Rv. C. *Southfield House, Wimbledon Park, S.W. Carlton.*
- Ravensthorpe**, Arthur Thomas, 5th L. (cr. 1821), and a Bt. (1642). Surname Liddell. B. 1837, s. 1904; formerly in the War Office. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Wellesley Liddell, s. C. *Ravensthorpe Castle, Gateshead, Durham; Eslington Park, Whittingham, Northumberland. Junior Carlton.*
- Bayleigh**, John William, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Strutt. O.M. B. 1842, s. 1873. E. at and Hon. Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb.; Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prizeman '65; Sc.D. Camb. and Dublin; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge '79-84; Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution '87-1905; President Royal Society 1905-8; Scientific adviser to Trinity House; author of "Theory of Sound" and of numerous memoirs relating to Mathematics and Physics, republished by the Camb. Univ. Press; O.M. June 1902; Knight of the Prussian Order "Pour le Mérite"; Officier Legion of Honour; awarded the Nobel prize for Physics 1904, and presented it to Cambridge University. P.C. 1905. Chancellor Camb. Univ. 1908. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Strutt, s. C. *Terling Place, Wilham, Essex. Athenaeum.*
- Reay**, Donald James, 11th L. (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Reay (1881). Surname Mackay. B. 1839, s. 1876. P.C.; K.T.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Chief of Clan Mackay; Rector of St. Andrews Univ. '84-6; Gov. of Bombay '85-90; L.L. Roxburghshire '92; Under-Sec. for India '94-5; President Royal Asiatic Society; Chm. London Sch. Bd. '97-1904; Pres. British Academy 1902-7. D.Litt. Oxford and Cambridge; L.L.D. St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; British Delegate Hague Peace Conference 1907. *Heir*, Baron Eric Mackay, e. (to Sc. barony). L. *Carolside, Earlston, Berwickshire, N.B.; Ophemer, Netherlands; 6, Great Stanhope Street, W. Travellers', Athenaeum, St. James's, New (Edinburgh).*
- Redesdale**, Algernon Bertram, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Freeman-Mitford. B. 1837; 3rd s. of Henry Reveley Mitford, of Exbury, Hants. Entered Foreign Office '58; Sec. to H.M. Office of Works '74-86; M.P. S.W. Warwickshire '92-5; Trustee of National Gallery and Wallace Collection and Shakespeare's Birthplace; Governor of Wellington College; author "Tales of Old Japan," etc. G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; m. 1874, Lady Clementine Ogilvy, d. of 2nd Earl of Airlie. *Heir*, Major Hon. C. B. Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, s. C. *Balsford Park, Moreton-in-Marsh, Marlborough, Travellers', Carlton, Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Rendel**, Stuart, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Rendel. B. 1834. s. of the late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, '61, but never practised; director Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.; M.P. Montgomeryshire '80-94. L. *Hatchlands, Guildford; 10, Kensington Palace Green. Athenaeum, Brooks's.*
- Rendlesham**, Frederick Archibald Charles, 6th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Thellusson. B. 1868, s. 1911. I.P.; late Capt. Suffolk Artillery. *White's.*
- Revelstoke**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Baring. B. 1863, s. 1897. P.C.; G.C.V.O. Director Bank of England; partner Baring Bros. & Co. Receiver-Gen. Duchy of Cornwall 1908. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Baring, bro. L.U. 3. *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Travellers', Turf.*
- Ribblesdale**, Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Lister. B. 1854, s. 1876. P.C.; Capt. Rifle Brigade; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Master of Buckhounds '92-95; chief L. Whip House of Lords '98; Trustee Nat. and Nat. Portrait Galleries; Member Royal Commission on Horse Breeding. *Heir*, Hon. C. A. Lister, s. L. *Gisborne Park, Yorks; 32, Green Street, W. Turf, Brooks's.*
- Richmond**, Lennox and Gordon, Charles Henry, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Gordon-Lennox. Duke of Aubigny in France. B. 1845, s. 1903. M.P. W. Sussex '69-85, and Chichester '85-88; Col. 3rd Batt. Roy. Sussex Regt.; A.D.C. to the King; C.B. 1902; G.C.V.O. 1904; K.G. 1905. *Heir*, E. of March, s. C. *Goodwood, Chichester. Carlton.*
- Ridley**, Matthew White, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). Surname Ridley. B. 1874, s. 1904. m. 1899, Hon. Rosamond Cornelia Gwladys Guest, d. of Lord Wimborne; M.P. Stalybridge 1900-4. *Heir*, Hon. Matthew White Ridley, s. *Blagdon, Cranlington, Northumberland; 10, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf.*
- Ripon**, Frederick Oliver, 2nd M. of (cr. 1871). Surname Robinson. B. 1852, s. 1909. M.P. Ripon '74-80; K.C.V.O. 1902; Treasurer in Household of H.M. Queen Alexandra 1901. *Heir*, none. L. *Studley Royal, Ripon; 9, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. Marlborough, White's.*
- Ripon**, Thomas Wortley, 4th Bp. of. (See founded 678, restored 1836.) Surname Drury. B. 1847, app. 1911. E. King William's Coll., Isle of Man, and Christ's Coll., Cambridge (25th Wrangler, 3rd-class Class. Tripos, 1st-class Theological); Math. Master, King William's College, '74-6; Rector of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield, '76-82; Principal C.M.S. Coll., Islington, '82-99; Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, '99-1907; Member of Fulham Conference on Confession 1900-1, and of Royal

- Comm. on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904-6; D.D., M.A.; Bishop of Sodor and Man 1907-11. *The Palace, Ripon.*
- Ritchie** of Dundee, Charles, 2nd L. (cr. 1905). Surname Ritchie. B. 1866. *Heir*, Hon. Philip Ritchie, s. 18a, *Collingham Gardens, S.W.*
- Roberts** of Kandahar and Pretoria, Frederick Sleigh, 1st E. (cr. 1901). Surname Roberts. He is the son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B. B. 1832. E. at Eton and Addiscombe. Lieut. in the Bengal Artillery '51; Capt. and Brevet-Major '60; served in the Indian Mutiny, and gained the Victoria Cross; in the Abyssinian war ('68) as Assistant Quartermaster-General and brevet Lieut.-Colonel; in the Looshai Expeditionary Force; C.B. '72; Quartermaster-General in India '75; in the Afghan war of '78 commanded the column sent to operate through the Kuram Valley, and gained a brilliant victory at Charasiab and entered Kabul. On the investiture of Kandahar by Ayoub Khan, after the disaster at Maiwand, he marched from Kabul to Kandahar, one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times, and defeated the Pretender. He was created a baronet '81, and given the G.C.B. and C.I.E. In '81 he took command of the forces against the Boers in South Africa, but was recalled in consequence of peace being made. He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the Indian Army '85; was created a Peer Jan. '92; G.C.S.I. '93; in April '93 resigned his command. Field-Marshal and Com.-in-Chief in Ireland '95; appointed to command the forces in S. Africa at the end of '99, and achieved a series of brilliant successes, amongst them being the relief of Kimberley, the capture of Cronje, and the annexation of the two Republics. His only son won his V.C. and met his death at the battle of Colenso. In recognition of his services his lordship was in 1901 created an Earl, and voted a grant of £100,000; received the order of the Garter, and the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration in the German Army. He was appointed Commr.-in-Chief in succession to Lord Wolseley, but retired on abolition of the office, Feb. 1904. In 1905 issued a stirring appeal for a system of national military training. Visited Canada to represent the Army at the Quebec Tercentenary 1908. LL.D. Dublin, Cambridge, Durham, and Glasgow; D.C.L. Oxon. '81; D.Litt. Dublin; P.C. '95; K.P. '97; K.G. 1901; O.M. 1902. *Heiress-pres.*, Lady Aileen Mary, d. *Englemere, Ascot. Athenæum, United Service.*
- Robson**, William Snowdon (cr. 1910). (Life Peer.) B. 1852. E. Gonville and Caius Coll. Camb.; D.C.L. Durham 1906; Hon. Fellow, Caius Coll. Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C. '92; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne '95; Bencher Inner Temple 1900; M.P. (L.) Bow and Bromley D. '85-6, South Shields '95-1910; appointed Solicitor-General Dec. 1905; Attorney-General 1908; Lord of Appeal 1910-12; G.C.M.G. 1911. 26, *Eaton Square, S.W.* *Brooks's, Reform, Athenæum.*
- Rochester**, John Reginald, 101st Bp. of. (See founded 604.) Surname Harmer. B. 1857; s. Rev. George Harmer. E. Eton and King's Coll., Camb. (Bell Univ. Schol., 5th Classic '81; 1st class Theological Tripos; Fellow King's '83). Deacon '83. priest '84; Chaplain to Bishop Lightfoot, and one of his literary executors; edited his "Apostolic Fathers," etc.; Fellow Corpus Christi, Camb. '90; Dean '92; Bishop of Adelaide '95; Bishop of Rochester March 1905. *Bishops Court, Sevenoaks.*
- *Roden**, Robert Julian Orde, 7th E. of (cr. 1771). 1.P. Surname Jocelyn. B. 1845, s. 1910. Col. late King's (Liverpool) Regt.; served in Zulu War; D.L. and J.P. *Heir*, Viscount Jocelyn, s. *Tullymore Park, co. Down.*
- Rodney**, George Brydges Harley Guest, 8th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Rodney. B. 1891, s. 1909. *Evergreen Cottage, Knighton, Dorset.*
- Rollo**, John Rogerson, 10th L. (cr. 1651). Sits as Lord Dunning (1869). Surname Rollo. B. 1835, s. 1852. Formerly S.R.P. *Heir*, William, Master of Rollo, s. L. *Duncrub Castle, Dunning, N.B. Athenæum.*
- Romilly**, William Gaspard Guy, 4th L. (cr. 1866). Surname Romilly.
- Romney**, Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Marsham. B. 1864, s. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Marsham, s. C. *Gayton Hall, King's Lynn.*
- Rosebery**, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). P.C., K.G., K.T. Sits as Earl of Midlothian (1911). Surname Primrose. B. 1847, s. 1868. E. at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford; m. '78, Hannah (died '90), d. of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P. Appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland '72; Under-Sec. Home Office, '81-3; Lord Rector Univ. Edinburgh '80 and Glasgow '99; Lord Privy Seal, and First Commr. of Works '85; Foreign Sec. '86; cast in his fortunes with Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule. Elected L.C.C. Jan. 17th, '89, Chairman '89-'93 and '92; Foreign Sec. '92, and K.G. Succeeded Mr. Gladstone in March '94 as Prime Minister, and carried on the government till its defeat in '95; resigned the leadership of the party in order to leave himself a free hand upon the Armenian Question; supported the attitude taken up by Lord Salisbury on the Fashoda situation; urged the country to support the Government during the Transvaal war. He delivered the historic Chesterfield speech Dec. 1901, in which he declared that the Liberal party were free from the Irish alliance. In 1903-4-5 he was the most conspicuous opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals and of the Government, while he drew appreciably nearer the official Liberal party. In June 1909 he addressed to the Press a notable communication in which he described Mr. Lloyd-George's Finance Bill as "not a Budget, but a revolution"; and on Sept. 10th, having previously tendered his resignation of the presidency of the Liberal League, he vigorously attacked the Budget in a speech delivered to a meeting of business men in Glasgow. He accused the Government of dallying with Socialism. He could not follow them in that course, and although he might think Tariff Reform an evil, Socialism was the end of all, and he found himself at the parting of the ways. He was created Baron Epsom, Viscount Mentmore, and Earl of Midlothian in 1911. He is a Captain of the Royal Co. of Archers (the King's Bodyguard for Scotland). L.L. Linnlithgow and Midlothian. Author of "William Pitt the Younger," '91, "Sir Robert Peel," '99, "The Last Phase," 1900, and "Lord Randolph Churchill," 1906. Lord Rosebery won the Derby in '94, '95, and 1905. High Steward

- of Kingston-on-Thames 1901; Chancellor of Lond. Univ. 1902. *Heir*, Visct. Mentmore. *L. Mentmore, Leighton Buzzard; Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh; The Durdans, Epsom; 38, Berkeley Square, W. Brooks's.*
- Rosmead**, Hercules Arthur Temple, 2nd L. (cr. 1896). Surname Robinson. B. 1866, s. 1897. Served in S. Africa; late Lieut. Princess Victoria (Royal Irish) Fusiliers, and Lieut.-Col. 5th Battn. Royal Fusiliers. *m.* Hon. Edith L. Hancock, *d.* 4th Ld. Castlemaine. *Heir*, Hon. Hercules Edward J. Robinson, s. C. Wycombe Lodge, Bexhill-on-Sea, Carlton, Army and Navy, Bath.
- Rosse**, William Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Parsons. B. 1873, s. 1908. Late Major Irish Guards; L.L. King's Co.; I.R.P. 1911. *Heir*, Laurence M. H., Lord Oxmantown, s. C. Birr Castle, King's County.
- Rosslyn**, James Francis Harry, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname St. Clair-Erskine. B. 1869, s. 1890. Late Lieut. Thorneycroft's M. I., and was at the relief of Ladysmith, 1900; private sec. (unpaid) to the Sec. of State for Scotland; a member of the dramatic profession under the name of James Erskine. *Heir*, Lord Loughborough, s. *Dysart, Fife, N.B.*
- Rossmore**, Derrick Warner William, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Sits as Ld. Rossmore (1838). Surname Westenra. B. 1853, s. 1874; L.L. Co. Monaghan. *Heir*, Hon. William Westenra, s. C. Rossmore Park, Monaghan; *The Stud House, Hampton Court, Carlton.*
- Rotherham**, William Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Holland. B. 1840. M.P. (L.) N. Salford '92-5, Rotherham Div. of Yorks '99-1910; Knighted 1902; Bart. 1907; sometime Temporary Chm. of Ways and Means; Member of Advisory Committee of Board of Trade; Chm. Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association, Ltd.; Director London, City and Midland Bank, and Royal Exchange Assurance; President Associated Chambers of Commerce of United Kingdom 1904-7. 61, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- Rothés**, Norman Evelyn Leslie, 18th E. of (cr. 1457), in the Peerage of Scotland. S.R.P. Surname Leslie. B. 1877, s. 1893. *Heir*, Lord Leslie, s. *Leslie House, Leslie, Fife, N.B.*
- Rothschild**, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Rothschild. B. 1840; *e. s.* late Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; M.P. Aylesbury '65-85; L.L. Buckinghamshire since '89; was Chm. Old Age Pensions Committee. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild, s. L.U. 148, *Piccadilly; Tring Park, Tring, Turf, Marlborough, St. James's, Brooks's.*
- Rowallan**, Archibald Cameron, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname Corbett. B. 1856; M.P. (L.) Glasgow, Tradeston D., '85-1911. *Rowallan, Kilmarnock, and 26, Hans Place, S.W. Brooks's.*
- Roxburghe**, Henry John, 8th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Innes (1837). Surname Innes-Ker. B. 1876, s. 1892. K.T. Served in the S. African campaign 1900; A.D.C. to King George V. then Prince of Wales during his colonial tour. *Heir*, Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, *bro. Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B.*
- Russell**, John Francis Stanley, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). Surname Russell. B. 1865, s. 1878. M.I.E.E., Lieut. Army Motor Reserve. *Heir*, Hon. B. A. W. Russell, *bro. Telegraph House, Chichester; 57, Gordon Square, W.C. Automobile, Reform.*
- *Ruthven**, Walter James, 8th L. (cr. 1651). Surname Hore-Ruthven. B. 1838, s. 1864; served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny. *m.* Lady Caroline Gore, *d.* of 4th Earl of Arran, K.P. *Heir*, Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, D.S.O., Major Scots Guards, s. C. Newland, Gorebridge, Midlothian, Carlton.
- Rutland**, Henry John Brinsley, 8th D. of (cr. 1793). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1906. Principal private sec. to Marquis of Salisbury '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Leicestershire, Melton Div., '88-95; L.L. Leicestershire; formerly Capt. 3rd Battn. Leicestershire Regt.; Pres. of Leicestershire Terr. Assoc.; Hon. Col. 3rd and 4th Batts. Leicestershire Regt. *Heir*, M. of Granby, s. C. Belvoir Castle, Grantham; *Longshaw Lodge, Sheffield; Stanton Woodhouse, Rowsley; 16, Arlington Street, S.W.*
- Sackville**, Lionel Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sackville West. B. 1867, s. 1908. *e. s.* of late Col. Hon. W. Sackville West, s. of 5th Earl De la Warr; J.P. Kent; D.L.; Major West Kent Yeo.; C.C. Kent; Vice-Chm. Kent Terr. Force Assoc. E. Wellington Coll. and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.). *m.* Victoria, *d.* of late Lord Sackville, and has issue, Victoria Mary, b. '92. *Knole, Sevenoaks; 34, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. Travellers', White's.*
- St. Albans**, Edgar, 3rd Bp. of. (See created 1877.) Surname Jacob. B. 1844, app. 1903. E. New Coll., Oxford; 1st class Mods. '65, 3rd class Lit. Hum. '67, B.A. '68, M.A. '70, D.D. '95, Hon. D.D. (Durham) '96; deacon '63, priest '69; curate of Taynton, Oxon, '63-9, Witney '69-71, and St. James's, Bermondsey, '71-2; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta '72 and was his successor's Commissary '76-88; Hon. Canon of Winchester '84; Vicar of Portsea '78-96; Examining Chaplain to Bp. of Winchester '76; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen '90; in '92 Rural Dean of Landport and Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Kingston, Portsmouth; and in '96 Bishop of Newcastle, whence he was translated to St. Albans 1903. Author of "The Divine Society," being the '90 Cambridge Lectures on Pastoral Theology. *Verulam House, St. Albans, Athenæum.*
- St. Albans**, Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). Surname Beauchamp. B. 1870, s. 1898. Hered. Grand Falconer and bered. Registrar to the Court of Chancery. *Heir*, Lieut. Lord Osborne de Vere Beauchamp, *bro. Redbourne, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire.*
- St. Aldwyn**, Michael Edward, 1st Visct. (cr. 1906). Surname Hicks Beach. B. 1837. E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; High Steward Gloucester; M.P. East Gloucestershire '64-85, Bristol West '85-1906; Parliamentary Sec. to Poor Law Board March to Aug. '68; Under Sec. Home Office Aug. to Dec. '68; Chief Sec. for Ireland '74-8 and '86-7; Sec. for Colonies '78-80; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons '85-6; President of the Board of Trade '88-92; Chancellor of the Exchequer '95-1902; retired from official life Aug. 1902. P.C. and D.C.L. Chairman Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904 and of Royal Commission on Land Transfer, 1908. He was one of the first of the Unionist leaders

- to oppose Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and founded the Unionist Free Food League, but later leaned to Mr. Balfour's Retaliation policy. *Heir*, Hon. Michael H. Hicks-Beach, M.P., s. *Coln St. Aldwyn, Fairfield, Gloucestershire*; 81, *Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton Athenæum*.
- St. Asaph**, Alfred George, 91st Bp. of. (See founded 560.) Surname Edwards. B. 1848, app. 1889. *E. Jesus Coll., Oxon.* Deacon '74; curate of Llandinog and second master of Llandovery College, '74-5; head master of the same college, '75-85; vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, '85. *The Palace, St. Asaph, Flintshire, Athenæum*.
- St. Audries**, Alexander, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname Fuller-Acland-Hood. B. 1853. *E. Eton, Balliol College, Oxford*, and Sandhurst; served 1st Dragoon Guards and Grenadier Guards; Egyptian Campaign '82; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Victoria '89-91; s. his father as 4th Bart. 1892; M.P. (U) for Somerset, Wellington D., '92-1911; J.P., D.L., and C.C. Somerset; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1900, and Patronage Secretary to the Treasury 1902-5; formerly principal Opposition Whip; P.C. Nov. 1904. *St. Audries, Bridgewater. Guards, Carlton*.
- St. Davids**, John, 120th Bp. of. Surname Owen. B. 1854. (This see, founded at an early date, is said to have been originally archiepiscopal.) *E. Bottwog Grammar Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford*; senior mathematical master at Appleby Grammar School; Professor of Welsh and Classical lecturer at St. David's College, Lampeter '79; Warden and Head-master of Llandovery College '85-'89; Dean of St. Asaph '89; Principal Lampeter College '92, and Residentiary Canon at St. Asaph; Bp. '97. *The Palace, Abergwili R.S.O., Carmarthenshire. Athenæum*.
- St. Davids of Roch Castle**, John Wynford, 1st Lord (cr. 1908). Surname Philipps. B. 1860. *E. Felstead and Keble Coll.* Called to Bar '86. M.P. Mid Lanark '88-92 and '92-4, Pembrokeshire '98-1908. L. *Lydstep Haven; Roch Castle, Pembrokeshire*; 3, *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. Devonshire, Wellington, National Liberal, and Reform*.
- St. Germans**, John Granville Cornwallis, 6th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Eliot. B. 1890, s. 1911. *Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall*; 17, *Grosvenor Gardens, W.*
- St. John of Bletsoe**, Henry Beauchamp Oliver, 17th L. (cr. 1558). Surname St. John. B. 1876, s. 1912. *E. Magdalen Coll., Camb.*; D.L., J.P. Beds. *Melchbourne Park, Sharnbrook, Beds. Junior Carlton*.
- St. Leonards**, Frank Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Sugden. B. 1890, s. 1908. *Heir*, Hon. Frank Sugden, c. *elo Lady St. Leonards, Orwell Cottage, Windsor*.
- St. Levan**, John Townshend, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname St. Aubyn. B. 1857, s. 1908. Late Col. commanding Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Major Hon. E. S. St. Aubyn, bro. L.U. *St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall*.
- St. Oswald**, Rowland, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Winn. B. 1857, s. 1893. M.P. Pontefract '85-93; Capt. Coldstream Guards; served in Sudan Campaign '85. *Heir*, Hon. Rowland George Winn, s. C. *Nostell Priory, Wakefield, Yorks*; 11, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- St. Vincent**, Ronald Clarges, 6th V. (cr. 1801). Surname Jervis. B. 1859, s. 1908. *Heir*, Hon. John C. C. Jervis, s. C. *Norton Disney, Newark; Sutton-on-Derwent, Yorks.*
- *Salisbury**, Frederic Edward, 94th Bp. of. (See founded 1042.) Surname Ridgeway. B. 1848. *E. Clare Coll., Camb.* Incumbent of St. Mary Virgin, Glasgow, '78-90; St. Peter's, South Kensington, '90-1900; Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, 1900; Prebendary of St. Paul's 1901-3; Bishop Suffragan of Kensington 1901-11; Bishop of Salisbury 1911. *Palace, Salisbury*.
- Salisbury**, James E. H., P.C., C.B., 4th M. of (cr. 1879). Surname Gascoyne-Cecil. B. 1861, s. 1903. *E. Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford*; M.P. Darwen, Lancs, '85-92, and Rochester '93-1903; served in South Africa 1900; Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs 1900-03; Lord Privy Seal 1903-5; A.D.C. to the King; High Steward of Westminster 1903, of Hertford 1905; President Board of Trade Mar.—Dec. 1905. m. '87, Cicely Alice Gore, 2nd d. 5th Earl of Arran. *Heir*, Robert Arthur J., Viscount Cranborne. *C. Hatfield House, Hatfield, Herts; Manor House, Cranborne*; 20, *Arlington St., S.W. Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum*.
- Saltersford**, L. (See Courtown, E. of.)
- Saltoun**, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L. (cr. 1445). Surname Fraser. B. 1851, s. 1886. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s. 3, *Hereford Gardens, W. Carlton*.
- Sanderson**, Thomas H., 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Sanderson. B. 1841. Junior clerk in Foreign Office '59; private secretary to Lord Stanley, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs '66-68; assisted the late Lord Tenderden as H.M.'s Agent at Geneva with reference to the *Alabama* claims Nov. '71; was again private secretary to Earl of Derby from '74 to '78, and to the late Earl Granville April '80—June '85; Assist. Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs April '89; Permanent Under-Sec. Jan. '94; retired Feb. 1st, 1906; Chm. of Committee on Indian Emigration to the Crown Colonies 1909-10; Chm. of Council Roy. Soc. of Arts, 1911; C.B. '80; K.C.M.G. '87; K.C.B. '93; G.C.B. 1900; I.S.O. 1902; D.C.L. Oxon. 1907, 65, *Wimpole Street, Athenæum, Travellers'*.
- Sandhurst**, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1871). Surname Mansfield. B. 1855, s. 1876. Late Coldstream Guards. G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Under-Sec. for War '86, and '92-95; Gov. of Bombay '95-1900; Lord Chamberlain 1912; P.C. 1906. m. 1st, Lady Victoria Spencer, '81, who died March 1906; 2ndly, Eleanor Wodehouse, widow of Hon. Armine Wodehouse, M.P., and d. of Matthew Arnold. *Heir*, Hon. J. W. Mansfield, bro. L. 60, *Eaton Square, S.W. Brooks's, Turf, and Garrick*.
- Sandwich**, Edward George Henry, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Montagu. B. 1839, s. 1884. M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; late Col. Gren. Guards; Chm. Hunts C.C.; L.L. Hunts '91. K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Admiral the Hon. V. A. Montagu, R.N., bro. *Hinchingbrooke, Hunts; Hooke Court, Beaminster, Dorset*; 18, *Buckingham Gate, S.W. Travellers', Turf*.
- Sandys**, Michael Edwin Marcus, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Sandys. B. 1855, s. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. Edmund A. Marcus Sandys, bro. L.U. *Perry House, Great Portland Street, W.*; *Ombersley Court, Droitwich. Turf, Brooks's.*

- Savile, John, and L. (cr. 1888).** Surname Lumley-Savile. B. 1854, s. 1896. Has served in Diplomatic Service and Foreign Office. 12, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square*; *Rufford Abbey, Ollerton*; *Walshaw Moor, Hebden Bridge*; *Ristworth Lodge, Halifax*; *Villa Edelweiss, Cannes*.
- Saye and Sele, Geoffrey Cecil, 18th L. (cr. 1447, 1603).** Surname Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes. B. 1858, s. 1907. Comptroller of the Household 1912. Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers. *Old Southole Lodge, Reading*; s. *Rosslyn Court, Hampstead, N.W.*
- Scarborough, Aldred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E. of (cr. 1690).** Surname Lumley. B. 1857, s. 1884. Served in S. Africa 1900 with the Imp. Yeo. *Heir, Hon. O. V. Lumley, bro. C. Bandbeck Park, Rotherham, Carlton.*
- Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L. (cr. 1761).** Surname Curzon. B. 1831, s. 1856. Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. *Heir, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, s. C. Kedleston, Derby, Carlton, Arthur's.*
- Seafeld, James, 11th E. of (cr. 1701), and a Baronet (1625).** Sits as Ld. Strathspey (1884). Surname Ogilvie Grant. B. 1876, s. 1888. *Heiress to Scotch titles only, Lady Grant of Grant, d. C. Cullen House, Banffshire. Junior Constitutional, Boodle's.*
- Seaton, John Reginald Upton, 3rd L. (cr. 1839).** Surname Colborne. B. 1854, s. 1888. *Heir, Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, bro. Beechwood, Plympton, Devon. Carlton and Travellers.*
- Sefton, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, 6th E. of (cr. 1771).** Sits as Ld. Sefton (1831). Surname Molyneux. B. 1871, s. 1901. Master of the Horse Dec. 1905—Aug. 1917. *Heir, Visct. Molyneux, s. L. Croxteth, Liverpool.*
- Selborne, William Waldegrave, K.G., 2nd E. of (cr. 1882, B. Selborne 1872).** Surname Palmer. B. 1859, s. 1895. m. Lady Maud Cecil, d. of 3rd M. of Salisbury; M.P. Petersfield D. '85-92, W. Edinburgh '92-5; Under-Sec. for the Colonies '95-1900, First Lord of the Admiralty 1900-5; High Commissioner for S. Africa and Governor of Transvaal and Orange River Colonies 1905-10; Hon. Col. 3rd Militia Batt. of the Hampshire Regt.; P.C. 1900; Elder Brother of the Trinity House; K.G. 1909. L.U. *Heir, Visct. Wolmer, s. Blackmoor, Liss, Hunts. Brooks's, Athenæum.*
- Selby, James William Herschell, 2nd Visct. (cr. 1905).** Surname Gully. B. 1867, s. 1909. E. Winchester, Balliol Coll., Oxford. m. 1893, Ada Isabel, d. of A. G. Pirie, of Stoneywood House, Aberdeen. The 1st Viscount was Speaker '95-1905, and on retirement was raised to the Peerage and granted £4,000 a year for life. 3, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.*; *Farrar's Building, Temple, E.C. Brooks's, Garrick.*
- Sempill, John, 18th L. (cr. 1489).** Bart., Nova Scotia, 1630. Surname Forbes-Sempill. B. 1863, s. 1905. S.R.P. Late Capt. Black Watch. *Heir, Hon. William F. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, s. Craigievar Castle, Aberdeenshire; Fintray House, Aberdeenshire.*
- Shaftesbury, Anthony, 9th E. of (cr. 1672).** Surname Ashley-Cooper. B. 1869, s. 1886. Lieut.-Col. commanding North Irish Horse; K.P.; K.C.V.O. *Heir, Anthony Lord Ashley, s. C. St. Giles's House, Dorset; Belfast Castle, Belfast. Marlborough and Carlton.*
- Shannon, Richard Bernard, 7th E. of (cr. 1756).** Sits as L. Carleton (1786). Surname Boyle. B. 1897, s. 1906. *Heir, Hon. Robert Henry Boyle, bro. C. Carlton.*
- Shaw of Dunfermline, Thomas (Life Peer) (cr. 1909).** Surname Shaw. B. 1850. M.P. Hawick Burghs '92-1909; K.C.; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '94-5; Lord Advocate 1905-9; Lord of Appeal 1909; P.C. 1905; D.L. Edinburgh; LL.D. St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. L. 1, *Palace Gate, W. Athenæum, Reform, National Liberal.*
- *Sheffield, Lyulph Edward, Baron (cr. 1783).** Sits as Lord Stanley of Alderley. B. 1839, s. 1909. Ed. Eton and Balliol Coll. (Fellow '62-69). M.P. Oldham '80-85; Vice-Chairman London School Board '97. *Heir, Hon. Arthur Lyulph Stanley, M.P., s. L. 15, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- *Sherard, Ralph Woodchurch, 12th L. (cr. 1627).** Surname Sherard. B. 1860, s. 1912. I.P.; Col. Indian Army (retired). C. *Stowey Court, Bridgewater, Somersetshire.*
- Sherborne, Edward Lennox, 4th L. (cr. 1784).** Surname Dutton. B. 1831, s. 1883. *Heir, Hon. and Rev. Canon F. G. Dutton, bro. Sherborne House, Northleach, R.S.O.; 9, St. James's Square, Travellers, Boodle's.*
- Shrewsbury and Talbot, Sir Charles Henry John, 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784).** Surname Chetwynd-Talbot. B. 1860, s. 1877. E. Eton. Hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland; K.C.V.O. *Heir, Visct. Ingestre, s. C. Ingestre, Stafford, Carlton, White's.*
- Shute, L. (See Barrington, V.)**
- Shuttleworth, Ughtred J., 1st L. (cr. 1902).** Surname Kay-Shuttleworth. B. 1844. M.P. Hastings '69-80, and Clitheroe '85-1902; Under-Sec. India '86; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster '86; Sec. to Admiralty '92-5; Chairman of Canals Commn. 1906-11; L.L. Lancs. 1908; P.C.; LL.D. *Heir, Hon. Lawrence Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, s. L. Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley; Barbon Manor, Kirkby Lonsdale; 28, Prince's Gardens, S.W. Athenæum, Reform, Nat. Liberal.*
- Sidmouth, William Wells, 3rd V. (cr. 1805).** Surname Addington. B. 1824, s. 1864. M.P. Devizes '63-4; formerly in R.N. *Heir, Hon. G. A. Addington, s. C. Upottery Manor, Devon; 78, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Silechester, L. (See Longford, E. of.)**
- Sinclair, Charles William, 15th L. (cr. 1449).** Surname St. Clair. B. 1831, s. 1880. S.R.P.; entered the Army '48; retired Colonel '78. *Heir, Capt. Hon. A. J. M. St. Clair, Master of Sinclair, s. C. 55, Onslow Square, London, S.W. Carlton, United Service, and New Club, Edinburgh.*
- Sligo, Henry Ullick, 5th M. of (cr. 1800).** Sits as Ld. Montague (1806). Surname Browne. B. 1831, s. 1903. Bengal Civil Service '51-86; *Heir, Earl of Altamont, s. Westport House, Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland; 41, Eeleston Square, S.W.*
- *Sodor and Man, Right Rev. James Denton Thompson, D.D., 71st Bp. of. Surname Thompson. App. 1912. Son of John Roper Thompson. B. July 20th, 1856. E. Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. (B.A. '82, M.A. '86); was curate of St. James's, Didsbury, Manchester, '82-4; of St. Saviour's, Liverpool, '84-6; Clerical Sup. of Liverpool Scripture Readers' Soc. '86-90; vicar of St. Leonard's, Bootle, '90-91; Hon. Canon of Liverpool '95-1905; rector of N. Meols, Lancashire, '94-1905; rector of**

- Birmingham, Canon and Rural Dean, 1905-11; consecrated 71st Bishop of Sodor and Man 1912; *m.* '85, Isabella Susannah, *d.* of Alfred Roberts Arnold, of Bournemouth. *Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.*
- Somerhill, L.** (See Clanricarde, M. of.)
- Somers, Arthur Herbert Tennyson**, 6th B. (cr. 1784). Surname Cocks. B. 1887, s. 1899. Lieut. 1st Life Guards. *Heir*, Rev. Henry L. Somers Cocks, *un.* *Eashor, Ledbury.*
- Somerset, Algernon**, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). Surname St. Maur. B. 1846, s. 1894. *Heir*, Ld. Ernest St. Maur, *bro.* Maiden Bradley, Bath; Burton Hall, Loughborough; Berry Pomerooy, Totnes. *Army and Navy, Carlton, R. Y. Squadron.*
- Somerton, L.** (See Normanton, E. of.)
- Sondes, Lewis Arthur**, 7th E. (cr. 1860). Surname Milles. B. 1866, s. 1907. Major and Hon. Lieut. Col. 3rd Batt. Yorks Light Infantry; served in S. Africa; late Capt. 16th Lancers; late Lieut.-Col. Commanding 3rd Batt. Yorks Light Infantry. *Heir*, Hon. H. A. Milles-Lade, *bro.* Lees Court, Faversham; Nackington, Canterbury. *Cavalry.*
- Southampton, Charles Henry**, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Fitz-Roy. B. 1867, s. 1872. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Fitz-Roy, s. *Idlicote, Shipston-on-Stour.*
- Southesk, Charles N.**, 10th E. of (cr. 1633). Bart. of Nova Scotia 1663. Sits as Ld. Balinhard (1869). Surname Carnegie. B. 1854, s. 1905. Late Col. Comm. Forlar and Kincardine Artillery. *Heir*, Lord Carnegie, s. C. Kinnaird Castle, Brechin, N.B. Carlton.
- *Southwark, Hubert M.**, 2nd Bp. of (see founded 1905). Surname Burge. B. 1862. E. Bedford Grammar School, Marlborough Coll., and University Coll., Oxford (Hon. Mods. I., Lit. Hum. II.); sixth form Master at Wellington Coll. '87-90; elected Fellow and Tutor University Coll., Oxford, '90, Dean '95; Headmaster Repton School 1900-1; Headmaster Winchester School 1901-11; Hon. Fellow 1907; Bp. of Southwark 1911. *Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. New Universities, Athenæum.*
- Southwark, Richard Knight**, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Causton. B. 1843. M.P. (L.) Colchester '80-85, and Southwark, West, '88-1910. Director of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd.; Master Skinners' Co. '77-8; Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92-June '95; a Liberal Whip '92-1905; Paymaster-Gen. Dec. 1905; P.C. 1906; one of H.M. Lieuts. for City of London. 12, *Devonshire Place, W. Reform, Devonshire, City Liberal, National Liberal, Gresham.*
- *Southwell, Arthur Robert Pyers**, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Surname Southwell. B. 1872, s. 1878. *m.* '97, Dorothy Katharine, *d.* of Sir Wm. Walrond (Lord Waleran). I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. W. J. Southwell. *Knollon Hall, Ellesmere, Salop. New, Royal Automobile.*
- Southwell, Edwin**, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1884.) Surname Hoskyns. B. 1851. E. Haileybury and Jesus Coll., Camb.; Hon. D.D. 1901. Ordained '74; curate at Welwyn, Herts, '74-80; Quebec Chapel '80-81; St. Clement's, N. Kensington, '81-86; Rector of St. Dunstan, Stepney '86-95; Vicar Bolton '95-1901; Hon. Canon of Manchester '99; Suffragan Bp. of Burnley 1901-4; Bp. of Southwell Sept. 1904. *Bishop's Manor, Southwell.*
- Spencer, Charles Robert**, 6th E. (cr. 1765). Surname Spencer. B. 1857, s. 1910; son of 4th Earl Spencer. E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Cambridge (M.A.); M.P. N. Northants '80-85, Mid Northants, '85-95 and 1900-5; Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting '86; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '92-5; Lord Chamberlain 1905-12; created Viscount Althorp 1905; P.C.; G.C.V.O.; L.L. Northants 1908; Major 1st Vol. Batt. Northants Regt; Junior Liberal Whip '86-95 and 1901-5. *Heir*, Viscount Althorp, s. *Althorp, Northampton; North Croke, Fakenham.*
- Stafford, Fitzherbert Edward**, 11th L. (cr. 1640). Surname Stafford-Jerningham. B. 1833, s. 1892. *Heirship* in dispute between Francis E. FitzHerbert, *n.*, and William Henry Stafford Jerningham, *heir* presumptive to the Baronetcy of "Jerningham of Costessey," who claims like his late father to be *heir* presumptive to the Barony of Stafford in the male line, *c.* L.U. *Costessey Park, Norwich; Stafford Castle; Shifnal Manor, Salop.*
- Stair, John Hew North G. H. H.**, 11th E. of (cr. 1703). Sits as Ld. Oxenfoord (1841). Surname Dalrymple. B. 1848, s. 1903. *Heir*, John James, Visct. Dalrymple, s. C. Lochinch, Castle-Kennedy, Wigtownshire; Oxenfoord Castle, Dalkeith.
- Stalbridge, Hugh**, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1880, s. 1912. Late 14th Hussars; served in S. African War (twice mentioned in despatches). *Heir*, Hon. H. R. Grosvenor, s. C. Childe Okeford Manor, Blandford, Dorset.
- Stamford, Roger**, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Grey. B. 1836, s. 1910. *Dunham Massey Hall, Altrincham.*
- Stamfordham, Arthur John**, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname Bigge. B. 1849. Served in Zulu War '78-9; Groom-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria '80-95; Private Sec. from '95; Private Sec. to King George when Prince of Wales, and now joint Private Sec. to His Majesty; G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.; P.C. 1910. *St. James's Palace, S.W. United Service, Marlborough.*
- Stanhope, James Richard**, 7th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Stanhope. B. 1880, s. 1905. Late Capt. Grenadier Guards, and A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, Commanding London District; Capt. General Reserve of Officers from 1909; Maj. 4th Battn. Royal West Kent Regt. 1910; London County Council (Lewisham) 1910; J.P. Kent. *Chevening, Sevenoaks, Kent; 20, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- Stanley of Alderley.** (See Sheffield, L.)
- Stanmore, George Arthur Maurice**, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Hamilton-Gordon. B. 1871, s. 1912. E. Trin. Coll. Camb.; late Capt. 3rd Battn. Gordon Highlanders. *Red House, Ascot. Brooks's, Bachelors'.*
- Stewart of Garlies, L.** (See Galloway, Earl of.)
- Strachie, Edward**, 1st L. (cr. 1911) and 4th Bart. Surname Strachey. B. 1858. E. Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. Somerset, S., '92-1911; Lieut. 4th Batt. (Militia) Somerset L.I. '77-82; J.P. D.L. and C.C. Somerset; Treasurer of King Edward VII.'s Household and representative of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons 1905-10; Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture 1910-11; Pay-

- master-General 1912; P.C. 1912; member of the Court of Bristol Univ. 1909. *Sutton Court, Pensford, Somerset*; 27, *Cadogan Gardens, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers, and National Liberal.*
- Stradbroke**, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Surname Rous (1796). Surname Rous. B. 1862, s. 1886. C.B. M.A. Camb.; Hon. Col. 1st East Anglian Brigade R.F.A.; Colonel Comdg. 3rd East Anglian Brigade R.F.A.; Chm. Blything Board of Guardians; President National Sea Fisheries Protection Assoc.; President of the Council of the National Artillery Assoc.; Chm. Suffolk County Terr. Forces Assoc.; A.D.C. to the King; Vice-Admiral of Suffolk '90; C.V.O.; D.L.; J.P. Suffolk; Chairman East Suffolk C.C. *Heir*, John A. Alexander, Visct. Dunwich, s. C. *Henham, Wangford*; 138, *Lexham Gardens, S.W. Bachelors', Carlton, Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Strafford**, Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil, 5th E. of (cr. 1847). Surname Byng. B. 1835, s. 1899. Vicar of St. Peter's, Onslow Gardens, '67-89; Chaplain to Hampton Court Palace '65-7, the late Queen, the Speaker '74-89; Grand Chaplain of England in Freemasonry '89. *Heir*, Visct. Enfield, s. *Wrotham Park, Barnet*; 5, *St. James's Square.*
- Strange**, E. (See Atholl, D. of.)
- Strathcona and Mount Royal**, Donald Alexander, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Smith. B. 1820; s. of Alexander Smith of Archieston, Scotland, and Barbara, d. of Donald Stewart. m. Isabella Sophia, d. of Richard Hardisty of Canada. Hon. Pres. Bank of Montreal and Director Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railways; Gov. of Hudson's Bay Co., Chancellor McGill Univ., Montreal, and Aberdeen Univs., D.C.L. Oxon. and Durham, LL.D. Cambridge, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Victoria (Manchester), Dublin, Yale, Toronto, Queenstown, Laval, Alberta, and Ottawa Univs.; High Commr. for Canada in London since '96. G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.R.S.; Knight of Grace, Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He and Lord Mount-Stephen gave as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee of '87, £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal. 91, *Dorchester Street, West, Montreal*; *Silver Heights, Manitoba*; *Norway House, Pictou, Nova Scotia*; *Glencoe, N.B.*; *Colonsay, N.B.*; *Debden Hall, Saffron Walden, Essex*; 28, *Grosvenor Square, W.*; 17, *Victoria Street, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Stratheden and Campbell**, Hallyburton George, 3rd L. (cr. 1836, 1841). Surname Campbell. B. 1829, s. 1893. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. John Beresford Campbell, s. 17, *Bruton Street, W.*; *Hartrigge, Jedburgh.*
- Strathmore and Kinghorne**, Claude George, 14th E. of (cr. 1606). Sits as Ld. Bowes. Surname Bowes-Lyon. B. March 14th, 1855, s. 1904. L.L. Forfarshire. *Heir*, Lord Glamis, s., Scots Guards. C. *Glamis Castle, Forfarshire*; *Streatlam Castle, Darlington*; *St. Paul's, Wilden Bury, Welwyn, Carlton.*
- Strathspey**, L. (See Seafield, E. of.)
- Stuart of Castle Stuart**, L. (See Moray, E. of.)
- Sudeley**, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L. (cr. 1838). Surname Hanbury-Tracy. B. 1840, s. 1877. F.R.S.; P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist. '63-77; formerly in R.N.; Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86. *Heir*, Hon. W. C. F. Hanbury-Tracy, s. L.U. *Ormeley Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey.*
- Sudley**, L. (See Arran, E. of.)
- Suffield**, Charles, 5th L. (cr. 1786). (Bart. 1745.) Surname Harbord. B. 1830, s. 1853. P.C., G.C.V.O. Lord-in-Waiting to late King 1901-5; Master of Buckhounds '86-7; K.C.B. '76; Permanent Lord-in-Waiting; Col. 3rd Norfolk Vols.; Col. Norfolk Militia Artillery. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. C. Harbord, s. L.U. *Guntton Park, Norwich*; *Harbord House, Cromer*; 4, *Manchester Square, W. Marlborough.*
- Suffolk and Berkshire**, Henry Molyneux Paget, 10th E. of (cr. 1603, 1626). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1898. A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India. *Heir*, Charles Henry George, Viscount Andover, s. *Charlton Park, Malmesbury.*
- Sutherland**, Cromartie, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). Surname Sutherland-Leveson-Gower. B. 1851, s. 1892. K.G. Col. Staffordshire Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Sutherland '74-86; L.L. Sutherlandshire since '92. *Heir*, M. of Stafford, s. *Tiltensor Chase, Staffordshire*; *Lilleshall, Newport, Salop*; *Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland*; *House of Tongue, Sutherland*; *Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.*
- Swansea**, Ernest Ambrose, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Vivian. B. 1848, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. Odo Richard Vivian, h.-bro. C. 27, *Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum.*
- Swaythling**, Louis Samuel, 2nd L. (cr. 1907). Surname Montagu. B. 1849, s. 1911. *Heir*, Hon. Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, s. L. *Townhill Park, Bitterne, near Southampton*; 28, *Kensington Court, W.*
- Taafe**, Henry, 12th V. (cr. 1628). Surname Taaffe. B. 1872, s. 1895. Count in the Austrian peerage, as well as Viscount Taaffe, and Baron Ballymore, of Corren, co. Cavan, in Ireland; holds a commission in the Kaiser Franz-Josef Regiment of Dragoons of the Reserve. *Heir*, Hon. Edward C. R. Taaffe, s. *Eltischau Castle, Silberberg, Bohemia.*
- Talbot de Malahide**, Richard Wogan, 5th L. (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1856). Surname Talbot. B. 1846, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Talbot, s. C. *Auchinleck House, Ayrshire*; *Malahide Castle, Dublin. Army and Navy, Carlton.*
- Tankerville**, George Montagu, 7th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Bennet. B. 1852, s. 1899. Was in the R.N. '65-9; lieut. Rifle Brigade '72-80. *Heir*, Lord Ousultun, s. *Chillingham Castle, Belford, Northumberland*; *Thornington House, Mindrum R.S.O., Northumberland.*
- Teignmouth**, Charles John, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Shore. B. 1840, s. 1885. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. J. Shore, bro. C. *Crossways, Oxford.*
- Temple**, Algernon William Stephen, 5th E. (cr. 1822). Surname Temple-Gore-Langton. B. 1871, s. 1902. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Chandos Graham Temple-Gore-Langton, bro. *Newton Park, Bristol*; *Wotton, Aylesbury.*
- Templemore**, Arthur Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Chichester. B. 1854, s. 1906. *Heir*, Hon. A. C. S. Chichester, s. C. 4, *Portman Square. St. James's, Travellers', Carlton.*
- Templetown**, Henry Edward Montague Dorington Clotworthy, 4th V. (cr. 1806). Surname Upton. B. 1853, s. 1890. I.R.P. '94. *Heir*,

- Hon. Eric E. M. J. Upton, s. *Castle Upton, Templepatrick, Co. Antrim.*
- Tennyson**, Hallam, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Tennyson. B. 1852, s. 1892. Author of biography of his father (published '97) and other works. Governor of S. Australia '99, and Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia 1902-4. D.C.L. Oxford 1904, Litt.D. Camb.; G.C.M.G. P.C. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Tennyson, s. *Aldworth, near Haslemere; Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Athenæum.*
- Tenterden**, Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Abbott. B. 1805, s. 1882. E. at Eton and Trin. Hall, Camb. m. 1906, Elfrida Charlotte, only d. of Gen. Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Stuart Anthony Rowland, s. (b. 1909). 12, *Culford Mansions, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. St. James's.*
- Teynham**, Henry John Philip Sidney, 18th B. (cr. 1616). Surname Roper-Curzon. B. 1867, s. 1892. *Heir*, Hon. C. I. H. Roper-Curzon, s. 32, *Lowndes Street, S.W. Wellington.*
- Thurlow**, Thomas John, 5th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce. B. 1838, s. 1874. P.C.; formerly in dip. service; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85 and '86; Paymaster-Gen. '86. *Heir*, the Rev. the Hon. Charles Edward H.-T.-C.-Bruce, s. L.
- Tollemache**, Bentley Lyonel, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Tollemache. B. 1833, s. 1904. *Heir*, Denis Plantagenet, *Helmington Hall, Stowmarket; Peckforton, Tarporley, Cheshire. Bachelors'.*
- Torphichen**, James Walter, 12th L. (cr. 1564). Surname Sandilands. B. 1846, s. 1869. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. Sandilands, s. L. *Calder House, Mid-Calder, Scotland. Naval and Military; New (Edinburgh).*
- Torrington**, George Master, 9th V. (cr. 1712). Surname Byng. B. 1886, s. 1889. m. 1910, Eleanor, d. of the late Edwin Sowray, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. S. Byng, un. C. *Yotes Court, Maidstone.*
- Townshend**, John James Dudley Stuart, 6th M. (cr. 1786). Surname Townshend. B. 1866, s. 1899. *Heir*, Colonel Charles V. F. Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., c.
- Tredegar**, Godfrey Charles, 1st V. (cr. 1905) and 2nd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Morgan. B. 1831, s. 1875. M.P. Brecknockshire '58-75; served in the Crimea; L.L. Monmouthshire '09; Hon. L.L.D. Wales 1905. *Heir*, Lieut.-Col. Courtenay Morgan, n. C. 39, *Portman Square, W. Carlton.*
- Trevor**, Arthur William, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Hill-Trevor. B. 1852, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, h.-bro. C. *Brynkinall, Chirk, Denbigh. Carlton, White's.*
- Trimlestown**, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, 18th L. (cr. 1461). Surname Barnewall. B. 1861, s. 1891; established ('93) his claim to the barony, which had been dormant since the death of the 16th Baron ('79). *Heir*, Hon. R. N. F. Barnewall, s. *Bloomsbury, Kells, Co. Meath.*
- Truro**, Winfrid Oldfield, 5th Bp. of. (See re-founded 1877.) Surname Burrows. B. 1858; app. 1912. E. Eton, Corpus Christi and Christ Church, Oxford; Tutor of Christ's Church '84-91; Principal of Leeds Clergy School '92-1900; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Leeds, 1900-3; Vicar of St. Augustine's, Edgbaston, 1903-12; Archdeacon of Birmingham 1904-12. *Lis Escop, Truro.*
- Tweeddale**, William George Montagu, 11th M. of (cr. 1694). Sits as Ld. Tweeddale (1881). Surname Hay. B. 1834, s. 1911. E. Eton and Oxford; Lieut. 1st Life Guards. *Yester, Haddingtonshire, N.B. Bachelors'.*
- Tweedmouth**, Dudley Churchill, 3rd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Marjoribanks. B. 1874, s. 1909. Major Royal Horse Guards; Military Sec. to High Commissioner in S. Africa 1905; D.S.O., M.V.O.; Lord-in-Waiting 1910-12. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. Coutts Marjoribanks, u. *Hutton Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed; 57, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. Brooks's.*
- Tyrone**, L. (See Waterford, M. of.)
- *Valentia**, Arthur, 11th V. (cr. 1622). Surname Annesley. B. 1843, s. 1863. I.P.; M.P. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. A. Annesley, s. C. *Blitchington Park, Oxford. Carlton, White's, Turf. See COMMONS.*
- Vane**, E. (See Londonderry, M. of.)
- Vaux** of Harrowden, Hubert George Charles, 7th L. (cr. 1523). Surname Mostyn. B. 1860, s. 1883; diplomatic service, retired '99. Three daughters, co-heiresses. L. *Harrowden Hall, Wellingborough. Brooks's and Travellers'.*
- Ventry**, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Eveleigh-de-Moleyns. B. 1828, s. 1868. I.R.P. '71. *Heir*, Hon. F. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Vernon**, George Francis Augustus, 8th L. (cr. 1762). Surname Venables-Vernon. B. 1888, s. 1898. *Heir*, the Hon. F. W. L. Venables-Vernon, bro. *Sudbury Hall, Derby; Poynton Towers, Stockport.*
- Verulam**, James Walter, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Grimston. B. 1852, s. 1895. M.P. St. Albans Div. Herts '85-92. Is a Baron of Scotland, a Viscount and a Baron of Ireland, and a Baron of Great Britain, besides being a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom. Is also a Baronet. *Heir*, Visct. Grimston, s. C. *Gorhambury, St. Albans. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- Vivian**, George Crespigny Brabazon, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Vivian. B. 1878, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Anthony Crespigny Claud Vivian, s. Glynn, *Bodmin, Cornwall; 20, South Eaton Place, S.W.*
- Wakefield**, George Rodney, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1888.) Surname Eden. B. 1853. E. Richmond (Yorks) and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (2nd-class classical tripos) '76; M.A. '79, D.D. 91, Hon. Fellow of Pembroke Coll., 1903. Ordained '78: assistant master at Aysgarth School, Wensleydale, '78-9; domestic chaplain to the late Bishop Lightfoot '79-83; Vicar of Bishop Auckland '83-90; Bishop Suffragan for the diocese of Canterbury, with the title of Bishop of Dover '00-7; Bp. of Wakefield '97. *Bishopgarth, Wakefield. Athenæum.*
- Waldegrave**, William Frederick, 9th E. (cr. 1729). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1851, s. 1859. Lord-in-Waiting '86-92, '95-6; Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard '96-1905; Hon. Commissioner in Lunacy '99; P.C.; Dep. Licut. Somerset. *Heir*, Visct. Chewton, s. C. *Chewton Priory, Bath; 20, Bryanston Square Carlton, Constitutional.*

Walcran, William Hood, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Walrond. B. 1849. E. Eton; Grenadier Guards; retired '72; M.P. East Devon '80-85, Devon, Tiverton D. '85-1905; s. as 2nd Bart. '89; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6 and '86-92; second Conservative Whip '85-6 and '86-95; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury and senior Conservative Whip '95-1902; P.C.; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1902; *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Walrond, M.P., s. 44, *Hans Mansions, S.W.* Carlton, Turf, Garrick.

Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. (See special biography, p. 2.)

*Wallscourt, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Blake. B. 1841, s. 1849. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, s. 2, *Eaton Mansions, S.W.*; *Ardfy, Co. Galway. Travellers'.*

Walsingham, Thomas, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname de Grey. B. 1843, s. 1870. LL.D.; F.R.S.; F.L.S.; F.Z.S.; F.E.S. (Pres. '89-'90); Mem. Soc. Ent. de France; Ent. Ver. zu Berlin; Nederl. Soc. Ver.; Soc. Ent. de Russie; Am. Ent. Soc. Phil.; Lin. Soc. N.S.W., etc., etc.; High Steward Camb. Univ. and King's Lynn; M.P. W. Norfolk '65-71; Lord-in-Waiting '74-5. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. de Grey, half-bro. C. Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk. Carlton, Isthmian.

Warwick, Francis Richard Charles Guy, 5th E. of (cr. 1759). Sits as E. Brooke (cr. 1746). Surname Greville. B. 1853, s. 1893. m. Frances Evelyn, d. Col. the Hon. C. H. Maynard, '81. M.P. Somerset '78-85; Colchester '88-92; L.L. Essex; Past Dep. Grand Master of Freemasons '98; Lord-Lieut. of Essex; Col. Warwickshire I.Y. *Heir*, Lord Brooke, s. C. *Warwick Castle; Easton Lodge, Dunmow.*

Waterford, John Charles De La Poer, 7th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Tyrone (1786). Surname Beresford. B. 1891, s. 1911. *Curragh more, Portlaoigh, Co. Waterford.*

*Waterpark, Charles Frederick, 5th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Cavendish. B. 1883, s. 1912. Lieut. R.N. *Heir pres.*, H. S. H. Cavendish, c. *Doveridge, Derby.*

Weardale, Philip James, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Stanhope. B. 1847; son of Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope. Formerly in R.N.; M.P. Wednesbury '86-92, Burnley '93-1900; Leicestershire, Harborough D. 1904-5. *Wear-dale Manor, Brasel Char, Kent*; 3, *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*

Welby, Reginald Earle, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Welby. B. 1832. s. of the late Rev. John Earle Welby; Assist. Fin. Sec. to the Treasury '80; auditor Civil List '81; Perm. Sec. of the Treas. '85-94; G.C.B. '92; Comr. of the Exhibition of '51; Chm. of the Roy. Comm. on Military and Civil Exp. of India, and late Chm. L.C.C. 11, *Stratton Street, London, W.*

Wellington, Arthur Charles, 4th D. of (cr. 1814). Surname Wellesley. B. 1849, s. 1900. K.G., G.C.V.O. Col. formerly commanding 1st Battn. Gren. Guards. *Heir*, The Marquis Douro, s. *Stratfield Saye, Hants; Apsley House, Piccadilly, W.*

Wemyss and March, Francis Richard, 6th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Wemyss (1821). Surname Charteris. B. 1818, s. 1883. G.C.V.O.; M.P. E. Gloucestershire '41-6, Haddington-

shire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '53-5; A.D.C. to the King 1901; capt. of the Royal Company of Archers (the King's Body Guard for Scotland). *Heir*, Lord Elcho, s. C. 23, *St. James's Place, S.W.* Carlton.

Wenlock, Richard Thompson, 4th L. (cr. 1839). Surname Lawley. B. 1856, s. 1912; served in Nile Expedition '84-5, and S. African War 1901-2; Colonel 1903; C.B. 1902. *Monkhopton, Bridgenorth. Travellers', Army and Navy.*

*Wentworth, Ada Mary, Baroness (cr. 1529). Surname Milbanke. B. Feb. 26th, 1871, s. 1906, on the death of her father, the 2nd Earl of Lovelace and 13th Baron Wentworth. The Earldom of Lovelace devolved on a half-brother of the late Earl (see Lovelace). 52, *Cranley Gardens, S.W.*

Westbury, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Bethell. B. 1852, s. 1875. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bethell, s. C. 39, *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.* Carlton.

Westmeath, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1621). Surname Nugent. B. 1870, s. 1883. I.R.P.; P.C. (Ireland); assist. priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, Col. Sec. '98-1901; Sec. to Royal Commission on French Treaty Rights in Newfoundland '98. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Nugent, Capt. 15th Hussars, bro. *Pallas, Loughrea, Co. Galway. Carlton, Wellington, Kildare Street.*

Westminster, Hugh Richard Arthur, 2nd D. of (cr. 1874). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1879, s. 1899. Served in S. African war, and was A.D.C. to Lord Roberts; m. 1901, Miss Sheelagh Cornwallis West. L.L. Cheshire. G.C.V.O. 1907. *Heir*, Lord Arthur Grosvenor, m. *Eaton Hall, Chester*; 33, *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*

Westmorland, Anthony Mildmay Julian, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Fane. B. 1859, s. 1891. *Heir*, Lord Burghersh, s. C. 58, *Queen Ann Street, W.*

Wharcliffe, Francis John, 2nd E. of (cr. Baton 1826, Earl and Visct. 1876). Surname Montagu-Stuart-Wortley. B. 1856, s. 1899. Retired Commander R.N. *Heir*, Viscount Carlton, s. *Wortley Hall, Sheffield. Carlton, Naval and Military, Royal Automobile.*

Whitburgh, Thomas Banks, 1st L. (cr. 1912). Surname Borthwick. B. 1874, s. as 2nd B. 1912, and was raised to the peerage in consideration of the fact that his father, upon whom the King had been pleased to confer a peerage on the occasion of the celebration of His Majesty's birthday, died before the patent creating him a peer had passed the Great Seal. *Whitburgh Ford, Midlothian.*

Wicklow, Ralph Francis, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1891. m. 1902, Gladys, 2nd d. Duke and Duchess of Abercorn. I.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Clonmore, s. *Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Ireland.*

Wigan, L. (See Crawford, E. of.)

Willington, Freeman, 1st B. (cr. 1910). Surname Freeman-Thomas. B. 1866, E. Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.; M.P. (L.) Hastings 1900-5, and Cornwall (Bodmin Div.) 1906-10; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1906; Lord in Waiting, 1910. *Ratton, Willington, Sussex*; 5, *Lygon Place, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*

Willoughby de Broke, Richard Greville, 19th L. (cr. 1492). Surname Verney. B. 1869, s. 1902. M.P. Warwickshire (Rugby Div.) '95-1900.

Heir, Hon. J. H. P. Verney, s. C. Compton Verney, Warwick. Carlton.

Wilton, Arthur George, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Egerton. B. 1863, s. 1898. *Heir*, Visct. Grey de Wilton, s. *Heaton Park, near Manchester*. Carlton, *White's*.

Wimborne, Ivor Bertie, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guest. B. 1835. *Heir*, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, s. L. 22, *Arlington Street, S.W. Carlton*.

Winchester, Edward Stuart, 88th Bp. of. (See founded 636.) Surname Talbot. B. 1844. E. Charterhouse and Christ Ch., Oxford; 1st class in Classics '65, and in Law and Modern History '66; Warden Keble Coll. '70-88; Vicar of Leeds '88-95; Hon. Canon of Ripon '91; Chaplain to Queen Victoria '94; Bishop of Rochester '95-1905; Bishop of Southwark 1905-11. Select preacher at Oxford. A contributor to "Lux Mundi." *Farnham Castle, Surrey; Lollards' Tower, Lambeth, S.E.*

Winchester, Henry William Montagu, 16th M. of (cr. 1551) Surname Paulet. B. 1862, s. 1899. Late Capt. Hants Carabiniers I.Y. 1s premier Marquis of England L.L. Hants; Chairman Hants C.C. 1905-9. *Heir-pres.*, Capt. Charles Standish Paulet, c. *Amport St. Mary's, Andover, Hampshire*.

Winchelsea and Nottingham, Henry Stormont, 13th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Finch-Ilatton. B. 1852, s. 1898. *Heir*, Visct. Maidstone, s. C. *Harlech, Merioneth, White's, Carlton*.

Winterton, Edward, 6th E. (cr. 1766). Surname Turnour. B. 1883, s. 1907. I.P. M.P. Sussex, Horsham Div. See COMMONS.

Winton, E. of. (See Eglington, E. of.)

Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, 1st V. (cr. 1885). Surname Wolseley. B. 1833 at Golden Bridge House, Co. Dublin; s. late Major G. J. Wolseley. Served in the second Burmese war, in the Crimea, in India, and on the staff in the campaigns of '57-9, and received a brevet majority; as Lieut.-Col. in the China War of '60; and as Colonel in Canada from '62-70; commanded the Red River Expedition; Major-Gen. commanding in the Ashantee War in '73-4; and as Lieut.-Gen. commanding in the South African War in '79. Commanded in the Egyptian War of '82, and was raised to the peerage after the victory of Tel-el-Kebir; also commanded in the Sudan campaigns of '84-5, and was made a Viscount; received £25,000 for his services in Ashanti, and £30,000 for his Egyptian campaign. He has been High Commissioner to Natal and to Cyprus; Adjutant-General '82. Published his "Story of a Soldier's Life," 1903; of his "Soldier's Pocket-book" several editions have appeared. Ranger of Greenwich Park '88; Commander of the Forces in Ireland '90-95; Commander-in-Chief '95-1900; Field-Marshal '94, and published a biography of the Duke of Marlborough; Col. Royal Horse Guards (Blues) and Gold Stick to the King '96-1908; K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., O.M. 1902. m. 1867, Louisa, d. of Alexander Erskine, Esq. *Heiress* (to the Viscounty by special remainder), Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, d. *Hampton Court Palace, United Service, Athenaeum*.

Wolverhampton, Henry Ernest, 2nd V. (cr. 1908). Surname Fowler. B. 1870, s. 1911. E. at Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford; m. 1910, Evelyn Henrietta, only d. of the 3rd Baron Wrottesley. *Pine Lodge, Pyrford,*

Surrey; Carrwood House, Overstrand, Norfolk. Reform.

Wolverton, Frederic, 4th L. (cr. 1869). Surname Glyn. B. 1864, s. 1888. Partner Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Lord-in-Waiting '92-3; L.C.C. '98; Press Censor in the S. African campaign; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1902-5. *Heir*, Hon. George E. D. Carr-Glyn, s. 26, *St. James's Place, S.W. Brooks's*.

Worcester, Huyshe W., 105th Bp. of. (See founded 679). Surname Yeatman-Biggs. Appointed 1904. B. 1845, s. of Mr. H. F. Yeatman, J.P., of Stock House, Dorset. E. at Winchester, and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury; Chaplain to Bishop of Salisbury '75; Vicar of Netherbury, Wilts, '77, and of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, '79; Proctor in Convocation, '91; Exam. Chaplain to Bishop of Winchester, '91; Select Preacher to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Suffragan Bishop of Southwark '91; appointed to the see of Worcester 1904. m. Lady Barbara, d. 4th E. of Dartmouth. *Harlebury Castle, Kidderminster*.

Worlingham, L. (See Gosford, E. of.)

Wrottesley, Victor Alexander, 4th L. (cr. 1838). Surname Wrottesley. B. 1873, s. 1910. *Heir*, Hon. W. B. Wrottesley, b. 8, *Herbert Crescent, Sloane Street, S.W.*

Wynford, Philip George, 6th L. (cr. 1829). Surname Best. B. 1871, s. 1904. Major Dorset I.Y.; J.P. Dorset. m. 1906, Eva Lilian C. Napier, d. of and Lord Napier of Magdala. *Heir*, Hon. Samuel J. Best, bro. C. *Warmwell, Dorchester, Dorset*.

Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Pelham. B. 1859, s. 1875. m. '86, Hon. Marcia Amelia Mary Lane-Fox (Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right—see Conyers and Fauconberg). P.C.; Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln; Capt. Corps of Gent.-at-Arms '90-92. *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. C. *Carlton, Brocklesby Park, Lincs*.

York, Cosmo Gordon, 89th Archbp. of. Surname Lang. B. 1864. App. 1903. Primate of England, and Metropolitan, and member of the Privy Council. (The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000.) His Grace is the s. of the late Dr. Lang, Principal of Aberdeen Univ. E. Glasgow Univ., and Balliol Coll., Oxford; took 1st class in History; Fellow of All Souls'; read for the Bar, but on the eve of being called decided to prepare for the Anglican ministry; deacon '90; priest '91; curate at Leeds '91-3; Fellow of Magdalen and Dean of Divinity '93-6; vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, '94-6; vicar of Portsea '96-1901; Canon of St. Paul's and Suffragan of Stepney 1901-8; unmarried. *Bishopthorpe, York*.

Zetland, Lawrence, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). Surname Dundas. B. 1844, s. as E. 1873. K.T.; P.C.; M.P. Richmond 72-3; a Lord-in-Waiting '80; Viceroy of Ireland '89-92. *Heir*, E. of Ronaldshay, M.P., s. C. *Turf, Carlton*.

Zouche of Haryngworth, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, 15th L. (cr. 1308). Surname Curzon. B. 1851, s. 1873. Capt. 4th Batt. Roy Sussex Regt.; served in S. Africa 1900-1. *Heiress-presumptive*, Hon. Decca Curzon, sis. C. 114, *Eaton Square, S.W.*

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of members of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The Redistribution Act did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670.

With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers (with the exception of the 23 Representative Peers) may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch, and Irish judges; clergymen of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute (including revenue officers); persons who have been convicted of certain offences; aliens (unless a certificate of naturalisation has been granted to them by the Secretary of State, and they have taken the oath of allegiance); imbeciles; Government contractors (except contractors for Government loans); and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act,—all these are disqualified. By the resolution moved by Mr. Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer on August 10, 1911, and carried by 256 votes against 158, provision is made "for the payment of a salary at the rate of four hundred pounds a year to every Member of the House, excluding any Member who is for the time being in receipt of a salary as an officer of the House, or as a Minister, or as an officer of his Majesty's Household."

The Speaker is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows: "I, ———, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George, his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." An affirmation to the same effect as the oath is permitted.

A seat in the House is vacated on acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. The principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats, and are eligible for re-election; but the rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." By obtaining "the stewardship of His Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, or the stewardship of the Manor of Poyning, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties.

When a seat becomes vacant during a session, a new writ is moved for at the commencement

of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. During the recess the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices.

Parliamentary Registration.

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough. No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien, unless naturalised.

In counties the qualifications are as follow: Freehold of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. and upwards. Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefits or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. Freeholders by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Copyhold of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. Copyholders are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. Leasehold, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £30. Leaseholders by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July.

Counties and Boroughs: Occupation as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than £10. Occupation as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house. The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers. Occupation by virtue of any office, service or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held. In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency. Occupation as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10. Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house. In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year. Lodgers must

claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year.

Revising barristers are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the register in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county. An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. Any person not having his name on any list of voters, or receiving a notice of objection, should apply to the registration agent for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business to know the intricacies of the law on the subject.

Election of a Member of Parliament.

Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The day of nomination is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination.

The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll.

The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving are not counted. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland.

Where there is an equality of votes, the returning officer, if a registered elector of the county or borough, may give an additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the casting vote; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither

candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined.

A petition may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether or not the election was void, and whether corrupt practices have been committed; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a Royal Commission, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented.

Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place.

Parliamentary Procedure.

The most striking feature in the procedure of the House of Commons is the great power vested in the Speaker. The Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting vote. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order. He holds office until a dissolution. He has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5,000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4,000 and a peerage. The following have been Speakers since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament: Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), '33-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (first Viscount Hampden), '72-84; Mr. A. W. Peel (first Viscount Peel), '84-95; Mr. W. C. Gully (first Viscount Selby), '95-1905; Mr. J. W. Lowther since June 8th, 1905.

Chairman of Committee.

The Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means is a member of the House of Commons who is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. He is nominated by the Government, but is regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £2,500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, and in his absence the Deputy Chairman, or failing him, the Chairman may request one of several temporary chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him. His place

is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means exercises his authority as Deputy Speaker. He may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent holders of the office include the late Mr. Raikes, '74-'80; Sir Lyon (afterwards Lord) Playfair, '80-'83; Sir A. Otway, '83-'5; Mr. (now Lord) Courtney, '85-'92; Mr. Mellor, '93-'5; Mr. James William Lowther, '95-1905; Mr. Grant Lawson, June 21st to end of session 1905; Mr. A. (now Lord) Emmott, Feb. 1906 to Oct. 1911; and Mr. J. H. Whitley.

Deputy Chairman.

The House made provision in 1902 for the appointment of a deputy chairman, who is elected in the same way as the Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, and is also regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the Office is £1,000 a year. The Deputy Chairman, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, is entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Ways and Means, including his powers as Deputy Speaker. The Deputy Chairman may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker without any formal communication to the House. The late Mr. Jeffreys, M.P. for North Hants, was (Feb. 14th, 1902) appointed to the position, and was succeeded in June 1905 by Mr. Lawrence Hardv, M.P.; in Feb. 1906 he was succeeded by Mr. James Caldwell, M.P., who was succeeded in 1910 by Mr. J. H. Whitley, who was succeeded in 1911 by Mr. Donald Maclean.

The Serjeant-at-Arms.

The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons carries the mace when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order. The admission of strangers to the galleries and the maintenance of order in the precincts of the House are under his charge. Sir H. David Erskine, K.C.V.O., is the present Serjeant-at-Arms.

The House in Committee.

The business of the House of Commons is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the Mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in Committee of Supply, while in Committee of Ways and Means resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand committees, Select Committees chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills.

Committee of Supply.

The sums necessary to defray the charge for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by

the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the Supplementary Estimates. Votes of credit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the Army (Annual) Bill, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary.

Committee of Ways and Means.

This Committee (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to His Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the Appropriation Bill.

Sittings of the House.

The course of business is now as follows:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the House meets at 2.45 o'clock, and, after prayers, proceeds till 3 p.m. with petitions, motions for unopposed returns, and leave of absence to members, giving notice of motions, and unopposed private business. Questions are commenced at 3, and no question, unless of an urgent character, is taken after 3.45. Any member who desires an oral answer to his question may distinguish it by an asterisk, and if he do not so distinguish it the answer is printed and circulated with the votes. No motion for the adjournment of the House may be made until all the questions asked at the commencement of business (and questions may not be asked at any other time) have been disposed of, and if leave to make such motion be given, by forty members rising in their places to support it, the debate upon it takes place at 8.15 that same evening, the business then under discussion being interrupted for the purpose. After questions bills may be brought in and committees nominated, and a member may now, after notice, present a bill without an order for its introduction, and when a bill is so presented its title is read by the Clerk, and the bill is then deemed to have been read a first time, a day is fixed for the second reading, and the Bill is sent to be printed. Opposed business is suspended at 11 p.m. On Fridays the House meets at noon, and

opposed business is suspended at 5 p.m. Government business has precedence at every sitting except the sittings on Fridays, when Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence. At 8.15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays up till Easter, and at 8.15 p.m. on Wednesdays up till Whitsuntide, the business then under discussion is interrupted, and precedence is given to private members' motions after any motion for adjournment of the House or any private business set down for discussion at that hour has been disposed of. After Whitsuntide Government business has precedence at all sittings except the sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday, at which Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence.

Supply.

Thursday is now the weekly Supply day. Twenty days are allotted for the actual consideration of the votes, with a power of adding three more, apart from estimates supplementary to those of a previous session, or any vote of credit or supplementary or additional votes for war expenditure. Of the days so allotted not more than one is allotted to any vote on account, and not more than one sitting to the report of that vote. At 10 o'clock on the last day but one of the allotted days the outstanding votes are put in classes of the Civil Service Estimates, and in totals so far as the Estimates for the Navy, Army, and the Revenue Departments are concerned, and a similar procedure is observed on the last allotted day in regard to the reports of the outstanding votes.

Principal Officers of House of Commons.

Clerk of the House, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Hilbert, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Clerk Assistant, Arthur W. Nicholson, C.B.

Second Ditto, Thomas L. Webster.

Principal Clerks: Sir W. Gibbons, K.C.B., *Public Bills and Fees*; Sir Everard Doyle, Bart., *Committee Office*; G. C. Giffard, *Clerk of the Journals*; J. H. W. Somerset, *Private Bill Office*.

Senior Clerks: C. V. Frere, S. L. Simeon, A. I. Dasent, H. West, H. A. Ferguson-Davie, and A. H. Ellis.

Assistant Clerks: Percy A. Bull, F. R. W. Wynn, F. C. Holland, J. W. G. Bond, H. C. Dawkins, R. P. Colomb, B. H. Fell, J. S. Horsburgh Porter, F. C. Bramwell, W. T. Legge, C. R. Turner, and W. K. Gibbons.

Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B., J. F. Symons-Jeune.

Taxing Master, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B.

Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master, F. C. Bramwell.

Clerk to Journal Office, A. A. Taylor.

Clerks in Admission Order Office, Capt G. T. Payne, Capt. W. G. A. Garton.

Collector of Fees on Private Bills, C. L. Lockton.

Secretary to Chairman of Ways and Means, J. S. Horsburgh Porter.

Vote Office: *Principal Clerk*, Philip Smith.

Assistant Clerks: W. K. Sanderson and J. G. Mounsey.

Editor of the Official Debates, J. Dods Shaw.

Assistant Editor, W. T. Perkins.

Librarian, A. Smyth.

Assistant Librarian, Vivian Kitto.

Shorthand Writer, W. H. G. Salter.

Secretary to Speaker, Hon. Edward Cadogan.

Serjeant-at-Arms, Sir H. D. Erskine, K.C.V.O.

Deputy Serjeant, F. R. Gosset.

Assistant Serjeant, Walter Erskine.

Chaplain, The Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce.

Speaker's Counsel, Ernest Moon, K.C.

BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

The following is a list of members returned at the General Election in Dec. 1910, corrected by the results of bye-elections up to Nov. 20th, 1912. A prefixed * denotes that the member was in the last Parliament.

For pollings in the various constituencies, and the numbers of registered electors, see pp. 108-20.

***Abraham**, Rt. Hon. W. (L.), has sat for Glamorganshire, Rhondda D., since '85; *b.* '42; *E.* Cwmavon village school; miners' agent '73; J.P. Glamorganshire; member Royal Commission on Labour and Mining Royalties; a Welsh Bard under title of "Mabon." President South Wales Miners' Federation; Treasurer Miners' Federation of Great Britain; presented with a national testimonial March 1905; P.C. 1911. Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.; Bryn Bilydd, Llantwit Major.

***Abraham**, W. (N.), has sat for Dublin City, Harbour D., since April 1910; formerly sat for West Limerick and N.E. Cork; a Non-conformist. 26, Ashmount Road, Hornsey Lane, N.

Acland, Francis Dyke (L.), elected for Cornwall, Camborne D., Dec. 1910; sat for N. Riding, Yorks, Richmond D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *e. s.* Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; *b.* '74; *E.* Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; Junior Examiner Education Office 1900-1903; Financial Sec. War Office 1908-11; Parliamentary Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs 1911. 5, Cheyne Place, S.W. *Travellers', Brooks's.*

Adamson, W. (Lab.), elected for Fife, West, Dec. 1910; sec. Fife Miners' Association.

***Addison**, Christopher, M.D., F.R.C.S. (L.), has sat for Shoreditch (Hoxton), since Jan. 1910; *b.* '69; *E.* Trinity Coll., Harrogate, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; lecturer on Anatomy St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Chm. Board of Intermediate Medical Studies; has taken an active part in the promotion of the Territorial Movement. 14, Briardale Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

***Addins**, Sir William Ryland Dent (L.), has sat for Lancs., Middleton D., since 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* Mill Hill School, Univ. Coll., Lond. (B.A. Lond., Honours, English, and Philosophy), and Balliol Coll., Oxford (History Exhibitioner); Barrister-at-Law; knighted 1911; Recorder of Nottingham 1911; Vice-Chm. Northants C.C. 5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Reform, Bath, and Eighty.*

***Agar Robartes**, Hon. Thomas C. R. (L.), has sat for Cornwall, Mid or St. Austell D., since Feb. 5th, 1908; elected for Bodmin D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, but unseated on petition; *e. s.* Viscount Clifden; *b.* '80; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Lanhydrock, Bodmin;

- Wimpole Hall, Royston. *Bath, Travellers', and St. James's.*
- Agg-Gardner, James Tynte (U.),** elected for Cheltenham April 1911; sat for it '74-80, '85-95, and 1900-6; *b.* '46; *E.* Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; Alderman of Gloucestershire C.C.; is lord of the manor of Cheltenham, of which he has been Mayor, and First Freeman of the Borough. Cheltenham. *Carlton, Garrick.*
- *Agnew, George William (L.),** has sat for Salford, West D., since 1906; *b.* Jan. 19th, '52; *E.* Rugby School and St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A.; lately partner in Messrs. Thos. Agnew & Sons. Rougham Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. *Reform, Devonshire.*
- *Ainsworth, John Stirling (L.),** has sat for Argyllshire since Aug. 28th, 1903; *b.* '44; J.P. Argyllshire and Cumberland (Sheriff in '91); commanded 3rd Vol. Battn. Border Regt. '98-1902. Ardanaiseig, Kilchrenan, Argyll; Harecroft, Gosforth, Cumberland; 55, Eaton Place, S.W.
- Aitken, Sir W. Max (U.),** elected for Ashton-under-Lyne, Dec. 1910; *b.* New Brunswick, '79; son of a Presbyterian minister; is connected with various manufacturing undertakings in Canada; knighted 1911. Cherkeley Court, Leatherhead, Surrey.
- *Alden, Percy (L.),** has sat for Middlesex, Tottenham D., since 1906; *b.* '65, at Oxford; *E.* Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A., Litt. Hum.), and Mansfield Coll.; Warden Mansfield House Settlement, Canning Town, '91-1901, now Vice-President; West Ham Borough Council '92-1901; editor *Echo* 1901-2; hon. sec. National Unemployed Committee and Settlements Association; author of "The Unemployed," "Housing," "Hungary of To-day," and "Democratic England." The Outlook, Woodford Green, Essex.
- Allen, Arthur Acland (L.),** elected for Dumbartonshire Dec. 1910; sat for Christchurch 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '68 at Prestwich, Manchester; *E.* Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford (M.A.); travelled extensively; member L.C.C. since '99, and Deputy Chm. 1908. Southbourne House, Christchurch. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- *Allen, Rt. Hon. Charles Peter (L.),** has sat for Gloucestershire, Stroud D., since 1900; *b.* '61; *E.* Rugby and Oxford; a newspaper proprietor; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '88; appointed a Charity Commissioner (unpaid) 1910; P.C. 1912; D.L. for Glos. Farmhill Park, Stroud.
- Amery, Leopold Stennett (U.),** elected for Birmingham, South, May 1911; *b.* '73; *m.* 1910, Florence, *d.* of the late John Hamar Greenwood, of Whitby, Ontario; *E.* Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford; late Fellow of All Souls'; Bar. Inner Temple 1902; publications: "The Problem of the Army" (Arnold), 1903, "Fundamental Fallacies of Free Trade" (*National Review*), 1906, "The Great Question" (Pitman), 1909, and "Union and Strength" (Arnold), 1912; editor of *The Times* "History of the Boer War." 9, Embankment Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.
- *Anson, Rt. Hon. Sir William R., Bart. (U.),** has sat for Oxford University since '99; *b.* '43; *E.* Eton and Balliol College; author of several books on Law; J.P. Oxfordshire, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions since '94; Warden of All Souls' College since '81; Fellow of Eton College since '83; Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford '99; Parliamentary Sec. to the Board of Education 1902-5; P.C. 1911; Trustee of the British Museum 1911. All Souls' College, Oxford; Pusey House, Faringdon. *Athenaeum, Brooks's, Travellers', and St. James's.*
- Anstruther-Gray, Major W. (U.),** elected for St. Andrews Burghs Dec. 1910; sat for them 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '59; *E.* at Eton; joined 13th Hussars '80; served in India and Afghanistan; retired Major Royal Horse Guards; A.D.C. to Earl of Kintore when Governor of South Australia; served in South Africa; F.S.A., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. Kilmany, Fife, Scotland, and 9, Eaton Square, W. *Naval and Military, Bachelors', Marlborough.*
- *Archer-Shee, Major M. (U.),** has sat for Finsbury (Central) since Jan. 1910; *b.* '73; *E.* Oratory School, H.M.S. *Britannia*; served midshipman R.N. '81-91, Sandhurst, '92; joined 10th Hussars '93; Adjutant 10th Hussars '98; served in South African War '99-1902 (siege of Ladysmith; Staff Officer, Wing's column, despatches thrice); D.S.O. 1900; Brevet-Major 1902; severely wounded; Adjutant Cavalry School 1904 (resigned 1905). 18, Park Street, W.
- *Armitage, Robert (L.),** has sat for Leeds, Central D., since 1906; *b.* Feb. 22nd, '66; *E.* Westminster School, Trinity Coll., Camb. (B.A.); joint managing director Farnley Iron Co.; Chairman Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Barrister Inner Temple; Lord Mayor Leeds 1904-5, Deputy Lord Mayor 1905-6, 1906-7, and 1908-9; Member Leeds City Council since 1904. Farnley Hall, Leeds. *National Liberal, Reform, National, Leeds Liberal.*
- Arnold, Sydney (L.),** elected for Yorks, W. Riding, Holmfirth D., June 1912; *b.* '78; contested Holderness Dec. 1910; Hon. Treasurer North Western Counties Branch Free Trade Union. Westbourne, Hale, Cheshire.
- *Ashley, Wilfrid William (U.),** has sat for N. Lancs, Blackpool D., since 1906; Opposition Whip 1911; *b.* '67; *E.* Harrow and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; Grenadier Guards '89-98; *m.* 1901, Maud (*d.* 1911), only child of Sir E. Cassel, G.C.B. Broadlands, Romsey, Hants; The Grove, Stanmore, Middlesex; Classiebawn, Sligo, Ireland; 32, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Travellers', Brooks's, Carlton.*
- *Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H. (L.),** has sat for Fife, East, since '86; *b.* '52; *E.* City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford (1st-class Classical Moderations and Litt. Hum., Craven University Scholar, and Fellow of Balliol); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn '76. Engaged with Sir C. Russell on behalf of Mr. Parnell at the Parnell Commission, K.C., Home Secretary, and P.C. '92. In the course of the Home Rule debates, he rose rapidly to the first rank in the House. He was entrusted with the conduct of the Disestablishment of the Church of Wales Bill in '94. On the defeat of the Rosebery Ministry in June '95, he resumed practice at the bar. He supported Lord Rosebery when the Liberal League was formed in 1902, and became a Vice-President. He was one of the most effective speakers on the Liberal side during 1903 on the Education question and the War Commission's report, and during 1903, 1904 and 1905 in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. Chancellor of the

- Exchequer Dec. 1905-8. On the resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman he was summoned by the King, who was then at Biarritz (April 5th, 1908), and formed a new Cabinet, himself becoming Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury. D.C.L. Oxford 1904; Lord Rector Glasgow Univ. Nov. 1905; LL.D. Edinburgh and Glasgow 1907, Aberdeen 1908, Cambridge 1909, Leeds 1910, St. Andrews 1911, Bristol 1912; Lord Rector Aberdeen Univ. 1909; an Elder Brother of Trinity House 1909; F.R.S. 10, Downing Street, Whitehall. *Brooks's, Athenæum, Reform, and National Liberal.*
- Astor, Waldorf (U.),** elected for Plymouth Dec 1910; *e. s. of* William Waldorf Astor; *E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford; barrister Inner Temple. 4, St. James's Square, S.W.*
- Atherley-Jones, L. (L.),** has sat for Durham, North-West, since '85; *b. '51; E. Manchester Grammar School and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (B.A. '74); called to the Bar '75; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1906; Benchers Inner Temple 1907; author of "Miners' Manual" ('82), "The Miners' Handbook to the Coal Mines Regulation Act" ('87), "The Fall of Lord Padockslea," and other novels published anonymously; "Commerce in War," also a Treatise on International Law. Kimbescote, Bray, Berks; 25, Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.; 4, Paper Buildings, E.C. Devonshire, Savage.*
- Bagot, Lieut.-Col. Josceline FitzRoy (U.),** has sat for S. Westmorland since Jan. 1910, and sat for it '92-1906; *b. '54; joined 96th Regiment '73, Grenadier Guards '75; retired as Captain '86; W. and C. Imp. Yeo. '86, retired Lt.-Col. 1906; served as A.D.C. to Governors-General of Canada '82-3, and again '88-9; Parliamentary Private Sec. to Home Secretary '97-9, and to Financial Secretary to the Treasury; served in South African War as Chief Military Censor (mentioned in despatches) '99-1901; I.P., D.L., and C.C. Westmorland, Levens Hall, Milnthorpe. Carlton, Marlborough.*
- Baird, John Lawrence, C.M.G. (U.),** has sat for Warwickshire, Rugby D., since Jan. 1910; *b. '74; e. s. of Sir A. Baird, Bart.; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; entered Diplomatic Service; Hon. Attaché at Vienna '96; appointed to Cairo '98, third Sec. '99, second Sec. 1902; Acting-Agent and Consul-General in Abyssinia 1902; Political Officer attached to Abyssinian Force in Somaliland 1903; second Sec. Diplomatic Service, Paris, 1904-6, Buenos Ayres 1906-8; formerly Lieutenant Lanarkshire Imperial Yeomanry; Major Scottish Horse Imperial Yeomanry; J.P., D.L. for co. Kincardine. Bilton House, Rugby; 26, Chester Street, S.W. Turf, Carlton.*
- Baker, Harold Trevor (L.),** has sat for Lancs., Accrington D., since Jan. 1910; *b. '77; E. Winchester and New Coll., Oxford (pres. Union); sometime Fellow of New Coll.; author of a "Manual of the Territorial Force"; Financial Sec. to War Office 1912. 42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; Sawley Lodge, Clitheroe.*
- Baker, J. Allen (L.),** has sat for Finsbury, Eastern D., since June 29th, 1905; *b. '52 at Trenton, Ontario, Canada; came to England '76; Chairman Joseph Baker & Sons, Ltd., engineers, Willesden; member Society of Friends. "Donnington," Donnington Road, Harlesden, N.W.*
- *Baker, Sir Randolph L., Bart. (U.),** has sat for N. Dorset since Jan. 1910; *b. '79; J.P. Dorset; Capt. Dorset Yeomanry. Rauston, Blandford, Dorset; 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.*
- *Balcarras, David Lindsay, Lord (U.),** has sat for the Chorley D. of Lancashire since June '95; *e. s. of Earl of Crawford; b. '71; E. Eton and Oxford; was President of the Oxford Union; Captain 1st Volunteer Battn. Manchester Regt.; Junior Lord of the Treasury, Oct. 1903-5; chief whip Unionist Party 1911; m. 1900, Constance, d. of the late Sir Henry Pelly, Bart., M.P. Haigh Hall, Wigan; Balcarras, Colinsburgh, Fife; and 7, Audley Square, W.*
- *Baldwin, Stanley (U.),** has sat for West Worcestershire since 1908; *b. 1867; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; vice-chairman of Baldwin's, Ltd., ironmasters; a director G.W.R. Astley Hall, Stourport, Carlton, United Universities.*
- *Balfour, Right Hon. A. J. (U.),** has sat for the City of London since Feb. 27th, 1906; sat for Manchester, East, '85-1906, having previously represented Hertford '74-85; *b. 48; e. s. of James Maitland Balfour, of Whittingehame (d. '56), and Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil, 2nd dan. of 2nd Marquis of Salisbury; E. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A. '73, Hon. Fellow 1902); was private sec. to Lord Salisbury '78-80, and went with him to Berlin '78; member of the so-called "Fourth Party"; President Local Govt. Board '85-6; Sec. for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet, and Vice-President Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, '86-7; Chief Sec. for Ireland '87-91, and carried the Crimes Act through Parliament; created the Congested Districts Board for Ireland '90; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House on the death of Mr. W. H. Smith '91, and again '95-1905. On the retirement of Lord Salisbury in 1902, he became Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal, retaining the office of First Lord of the Treasury. He introduced the Education Act, 1902. When Mr. Chamberlain made his Fiscal proposals, 1903, Mr. Balfour, held that the country was not ripe for the taxation of food. At the end of 1905 he and his Cabinet resigned. In Nov. 1911 he resigned the leadership of the Unionist party. Author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" ('79), "Essays and Addresses" ('93), enlarged edition 1904; "The Foundations of Belief, being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology" ('95, cheap edition 1901); "Reflections suggested by the New Theory of Matter" (1904); "Decadence" (1908); "Criticism and Beauty" (Romanes Lecture 1909). D.L. for East Lothian; late Captain East Lothian Yeomanry; P.C. '85; F.R.S. '88; Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh '81, St. Andrews University '85, Cambridge '88, Dublin and Glasgow '91, Manchester 1908, Liverpool 1909, Birmingham 1910, Sheffield 1912; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91; Lord Rector of St. Andrews '86, Glasgow '90; became Chancellor of Edinburgh University '91; member of the Senate of London University '88; Elder Brother of Trinity House; President British Association 1904; Captain Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews '94-5; President National Cyclists' Union '96. 4, Carlton Gardens, Pall Mall, S.W.; Whittingehame, Prestonskirk, East Lothian.*

- Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum, New Club (Edinburgh)*, and many others.
- * **Balfour**, Sir Robert, Bart. (L.), has sat for Lanarkshire, Partick D., since 1906; *b.* '44; *E.* Madras Coll., St. Andrews; partner in the firm of Balfour, Williamson & Co., London and Liverpool; Bart. 1911. 7, Princes Gate, S.W.; 2, Great St. Helens, E.C. *City of London, Bath, Reform, Ranelagh.*
- * **Banbury**, Sir Frederick G., Bart. (Ü.), has sat for City of London since June 15th, 1906; sat for Camberwell, Peckham D., '92-1906; *b.* '50; *E.* Winchester; baronet 1902. *Warneford Place, Highworth, Wilts, and 41, Lowndes Street, S.W.*
- * **Baring**, Sir Godfrey, Bart. (L.), elected for Devon, Barnstaple D., May 1911; sat for Hants, Isle of Wight, 1906-10; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton; Chairman Isle of Wight C.C.; High Sheriff, Hants '97, J.P. Hants, D.L. Isle of Wight; Bart. 1911. *Nubia House, Cowes; 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. Travellers', Brooks's, Bachelors', R.Y.S.*
- * **Baring**, Hon. Guy Victor (U.), has sat for Winchester since 1906; 4th s. of the 4th Lord Ashburton; *b.* '73; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; Major Coldstream Guards; served in S. Africa and Jubaland. *St. Cross Mill, Winchester. Carlton, Guards.*
- * **Barlow**, Clement Anderson Montague (U.), elected for Salford, S., Dec. 1910; *E.* Repton and King's Coll., Cambridge; a barrister; formerly member L.C.C.; partner in the firm of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- * **Barlow**, Sir John Emmott, Bart. (L.), has sat for the Frome Division of Somerset since '96, and sat for it '92-5; *b.* '57; *E.* Grove House School, Tottenham, and Lond. Univ.; is a barrister, but does not practise; J.P. Cheshire and Somerset, County Alderman Cheshire; senior partner Thomas Barlow & Brother, Manchester and London, and Barlow & Co., Calcutta, Shanghai, Singapore, and Kuala Lumpur (F.M.S.). Bart. 1907. *Torkington Lodge, near Stockport, Cheshire; Bryn Eirias, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire. Brooks's, Devonshire.*
- * **Barnes**, George Nicoll (Lab.), has sat for Glasgow, Blackfriars, since 1906; *b.* 1859 at Lochee, Forfar; apprenticed to Dundee engineer; went to Barrow, afterwards to London; assist. sec. to Amalgamated Society of Engineers '92-95, general sec. '96-1908; prominent in the Engineers' Lock-out of '97; Moseley Commr. to America; President National Committee of Organised Labour on Old Age Pensions; was ed. *A.S.E. Journal* and author of "The History of the A.S.E."; Chm. of the Labour Party, 1910. 2, Alderbrook Road, Balham, London, S.W.
- * **Barnston**, Harry (U.), has sat for Cheshire, Eddisbury D., since Jan. 1910; *E.* Oxford; member of the Bar; J.P. Cheshire; Captain Imp. Yeomanry. *Carlton.*
- * **Barran**, Sir John N., Bart. (L.), has sat for the Hawick Burghs since March 15th, 1909; *b.* '72; *g.s.* of 1st Bart.; *E.* Winchester and Trin. Coll. Camb.; is director of John Barran & Sons, Ltd., Leeds. *Sawley Hall, Ripon. Reform.*
- * **Barran**, Rowland Hirst (L.), has sat for Leeds, North D., since 1902; *b.* '58; director of John Barran & Sons, Ltd., merchants, of Leeds; Governor Leeds Grammar School; Member of Court, Leeds University. *Beechwood,*
- Roundhay, near Leeds. 24, Queen's Gate, S.W. Reform, Ranelagh, Bath.*
- * **Barrie**, Hugh T. (U.), has sat for Londonderry County, North D., since 1906; *b.* '60 in Glasgow; grain and produce merchant Glasgow, Belfast and Coleraine; Londonderry C.C. and J.P. *Manor House, Coleraine. Constitutional, Glasgow Conservative, Ulster (Belfast).*
- * **Barton**, William (L.), has sat for Oldham since Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; *E.* Glasgow University; was for three years a member of Manchester City Council; is actively interested in housing and sanitation; director of Manchester Athenæum; vice-president League for Taxation of Land Values. *Ashdale, Lytham, Lancs. National Liberal, Reform (Manchester).*
- * **Bathurst**, Hon. Allen B. (U.), has sat for Gloucester, Cirencester D., since Jan. 1910; sat for it '95-1906; *b.* '72; s. of 6th Lord Bathurst; *E.* Eton and Roy. Agricultural Coll., Cirencester; formerly Major (Hon. Capt. in the Army) 4th Battn. Gloucester Regt.; served at St. Helena during Boer War; now Lieut.-Col. 5th Batt. Gloucester Regt. 29, Chesham Street, S.W.; The Cranhams, Cirencester. *Carlton.*
- * **Bathurst**, Charles (U.), has sat for Wilts, Wilton D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton and Oxford; barrister (Inner Temple) '90; is gold medallist Royal Agricultural Coll., silver medallist Royal Agricultural Soc., Verderer of Forest of Dean, and writer on agricultural and educational subjects. *Lydney Park, Gloucestershire.*
- * **Beale**, Sir William Phipson, Bart. (L.), has sat for Ayrshire, South, since 1906; *b.* '39; *E.* Heidelberg and Paris; barrister Lincoln's Inn, '67; bencher '92; K.C.; Bart. 1912. *Drumlainford, Barrhill, Ayrshire. 10, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.; 2, Whitehall Court, S.W. Reform, Saville and Garrick, National Liberal, and Albemarle.*
- * **Beauchamp**, Sir Edward, Bart. (L.), elected for Suffolk, Lowestoft, Dec. 1910; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '49; *E.* for Royal Navy, in which he served as midshipman; underwriter at Lloyd's, of which he was chairman 1905; Bart. 1911. *Elderton Lodge, Gunton, Norfolk; 26, Grosvenor Place, S.W. Union.*
- * **Beck**, Arthur Cecil Tyrrell (L.), elected for Essex, Saffron Walden, Dec. 1910; sat for Cambs., N. or Wisbech D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '76; *E.* Haileybury and Cambridge Univ.; called to Bar Lincoln's Inn '98, but has never practised; J.P. Hunts and Beds.; Mayor St. Ives 1905-6; Parl. Priv. Sec. to H. J. Tennant, Under-Sec. of State War Office. *Harrold, Bedford; 26, Buckingham Gate, S.W. Reform, Brooks's.*
- * **Beckett**, Hon. William Gervase (U.), has sat for N. Riding Yorks., Whitley D., since 1906; fought the seat unsuccessfully June 1905; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton; partner Beckett & Co., bankers; chief proprietor *Saturday Review*. 2, Down Street, Piccadilly, W.; Kirkdale Manor, Nawton, Yorkshire. *Carlton, Garrick, and Bachelors'.*
- * **Benn**, Arthur Shirley (U.), has sat for Plymouth since 1910; *b.* '58; *E.* Clifton Coll., and abroad; Member L.C.C. 1907-11; Chm. Highways Committee 1909-10; Member Old Age Pensions Committee; Member London County Territorial Assoc.; student Inner Temple; lived for some time in Canada; was

- British Vice-Consul, Mobile, and Managing Director Hunter, Benn & Co.,; held Commission in Canadian Garrison Artillery; returned to England 1902. 18, Bolton Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional, Royal Thames Yacht, Royal Western Yacht.*
- * **Benn, Ion H. (U.)**, has sat for Greenwich since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; was Mayor of Greenwich 1901-2; elected to L.C.C. 1907; is a member of the Port of London Authority. 17, Collingham Gardens, S.W.
- * **Benn, Wedgwood (L.)**, has sat for Tower Hamlets, St. George's D., since 1906; *b.* '77; *E. Lycée Condorcet, Paris, London Univ. (B.A. '98, first place in honours, Univ. Prize in French); Parl. private sec. (unpaid) to Mr. McKenna successively at the Treasury, Board of Education, and Admiralty; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1910; app. Representative in the Commons First Commissioner of Works 1912. Old Knoll, Blackheath, S.E.*
- * **Bentham, George Jackson (L.)**, has sat for Lincolnshire, Gainsborough D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E. privately; J.P. for Hull City. Swanland, East Yorks.*
- * **Beresford, Admiral Lord Charles William Delapoe, G.C.B. (U.)**, has sat for Portsmouth since Jan. 1910; sat for Waterford '74-80, Marylebone, E., 85-9, York '97-1900, Woolwich 1902; *b.* '46; in the intervals of a remarkably distinguished naval career has pressed his views as to the needs of the navy with considerable vigour upon successive Governments; resigned a Lord Commissionership of the Admiralty in '88 as a protest against the ship-building programme of the (Conservative) Government, and has been a keen critic of recent Admiralty policy. 1, Great Cumberland Place, W. *Carlton, Marlborough, Athenæum, Turf, United Service, Savage.*
- * **Bethell, Sir John Henry, Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Essex, S. or Romford D., since 1906; was first Mayor of East Ham; *J.P. Essex; knighted 1906; Bart. 1911. Park House, Wanstead, Essex.*
- Bigland, Alfred (U.)**, elected for Birkenhead Dec. 1910; *b.* '55; is a member of the firm of Bigland, Sons & Jeffreys, merchants, of Liverpool. 58, Jernyn Street, S.W.
- * **Bird, Alfred F. (U.)**, has sat for Wolverhampton W. since Jan. 1910; *b.* '49; *E. King Edward's School, Birmingham; chairman of Alfred Bird & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists; J.P. Warwick; has travelled extensively in both hemispheres. Tudor Grange, Solihull, Warwickshire; Weardale, Newbridge, Wolverhampton. Carlton, Junior Carlton, Royal Automobile, Alpine, Automobile de France.*
- * **Birrell, Right Hon. Augustine (L.)**, has sat for Bristol, North D., since 1906; sat for Fifehire, West D., '89-1900; *b.* '50; *s. of Rev. C. Birrell, Nonconformist minister at Liverpool; E. Amersham Hall School and Trinity Hall, Camb.; Hon. Fellow since '99; Hon. LL.D. St. Andrews; Barrister '75, Benchers Inner Temple 1903; Quain Professor of Law, Univ. Coll., Lond., '96-9; practised at the Chancery Bar; ex-Chairman Liberal Publication Department; President Board of Education Dec. 1905-7; Chief Sec. Ireland, Jan. 1907; carried Irish Universities Act, 1908; author "Obiter Dicta," "Res Judicata," "Men, Women and Books," etc. Had charge of Education Bill*
- in Commons, 1906. 70, Elm Park Road, Chelsea. *Athenæum, New University, and National Liberal.*
- * **Black, Arthur William (L.)**, has sat for Bedfordshire, N. or Biggleswade D., since 1906; *b.* '63; lace manufacturer in Nottingham; Sheriff Nottingham '98-9, Mayor 1902-3; *J.P. for Nottingham. "Springfield," Alexandra Park, Nottingham. Eighty and National Liberal.*
- * **Boland, John P. (N.)**, has sat for Kerry, South, since 1900; Junior Whip of the Irish Party since 1906; *b.* '70; *E. Cardinal Newman's School, the Oratory, Edgbaston; London (B.A. '92), Oxford (M.A. 1900); Semester at Bonn University; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '97. 40, St. George's Square, S.W.*
- Boles, Lieut.-Col. Dennis Fortescue (U.)**, elected for Somerset W. July 1911; *b.* '61; *J.P. Somerset; commands 3rd Batt. Devonshire Regt.; Master West Somerset Foxhounds. Watts House, near Taunton. Carlton, Junior United Service, Ranelagh, Royal Automobile.*
- Booth, Frederick Handel (L.)**, elected for Pontefract Dec. 1911; *b.* '67; *Chm. Yorkshire Iron and Coal Company. 106, Grosvenor Road, S.W.; Brotherton Hall, Ferrybridge, Yorks.*
- * **Bowerman, C. W. (Lab.)**, has sat for Deptford since 1906; *b.* '51; apprenticed as compositor; member London Society of Compositors since '73; appointed News Sec. '89, Gen. Sec. '92, and Parliamentary Sec. 1906; President Trades Union Congress at Swansea 1901. 4, Battledan Road, Highbury, N.
- * **Boyle, Daniel (N.)**, has sat for North Mayo since Jan. 1910; is an alderman of Manchester City Council and *J.P. for City of Manchester. Melvin House, Levenshulme, Manchester.*
- * **Boyle, William Lewis (U.)**, has sat for Mid Norfolk since Jan. 1910; *b.* '59. Tuddenham Lodge, Hnningham, Norwich. *St. James's, Constitutional.*
- * **Boyton, James (U.)**, has sat for Marylebone, E., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '55; is a member of the firm of Elliott, Son & Boyton, auctioneers and estate agents, Vere Street, W.; member L.C.C. 1907-10. 2, Park Square West, Regent's Park; Thames Lawn, Marlow, Bucks. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- * **Brace, William (Lab.)**, has sat for Glamorgan-shire, South D., since 1906; *b.* '65; went into the Risca collieries at 12; President S. Wales Miners' Federation; member Royal Comm. Coal Supplies; a Baptist. Fields Road, Newport, Monmouthshire.
- * **Brady, Patrick J. (N.)**, has sat for Dublin, St. Stephen's Green, since Jan. 1910; is a solicitor practising in Kingstown.
- * **Brassey, H. Leonard C. (U.)**, has sat for North Northamptonshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '70; is a nephew of Lord Brassey and son-in-law of the Duke of Richmond; *E. Eton and Christ Church; late Major West Kent Yeomanry; member of the Jockey Club. Apethorpe Hall, Wansford, Northamptonshire. Carlton, Turf.*
- * **Bridgeman, William Clive (U.)**, has sat for Shropshire, W. or Oswestry D., since 1906; *b.* '64; *E. Eton, Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A.); was private sec. to Lord Knutsford and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; six years on London School Board; L.C.C. 1903; J.P. Salop. Leigh Manor, Minsterley, Salop; 13, Mansfield Street, London, W. Carlton.*
- * **Brocklehurst, W. Brocklehurst, B.A. (L.)**, has sat for Cheshire, Macclesfield D., since 1906;

- b.* '51; *E. Cheltenham Coll. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford*; silk manufacturer; *Lieut.-Col. Cheshire Imperial Yeomanry*; *J.P. Cheshire. Butley Hall, Prestbury, near Macclesfield.*
- ***Brunner, John Fowler Leese (L.)**, has sat for Cheshire, Northwich D., since Jan. 1910; sat for S.W. Lancs., Leigh D., 1906-10; *b.* '65; *E. Cheltenham Coll., Polytechnic School, Zürich, and Trinity Hall, Camb.*; managing director of Brunner, Mond, & Co., Ltd. Sandiway House, Northwich; 43, Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- ***Bryce, John Annan (L.)**, has sat for Inverness Burghs since 1906; *bro. of Right Hon. James Bryce*; *E. High School, Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs., and Balliol Coll., Oxford* (Brackenbury History Scholar and 1st-class honours in classics); director London County and Westminster Bank, Bombay-Baroda Railway Co., etc. 35, Bryanston Square, London. *Savile.*
- Buckmaster, Stanley Owen (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, W. Riding, Keighley D., Oct. 1911; sat for Cambridge 1906-10; *b.* '61; *E. Aldenham and Christ Church, Oxford*; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84; K.C. 1902; *s. of the late John Charles Buckmaster, the well known science master at South Kensington. 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*; 1, Porchester Terrace, W. *Reform, Garrick, Flyfishers.*
- ***Bull, Sir William (U.)**, has sat for Hammer-smith since 1900; *b.* '63; head of the firm of Bull & Bull, solicitors, London; L.C.C.; Chairman J. W. Singer & Sons, Frome and London. Parliamentary Private Sec. to Mr. Long when Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1905; knighted Dec. 1905; Hon. Registrar Imperial Society of Knights; Chairman of the Seaside Convalescent Hospital at Seaford. 474, Uxbridge Road, W.; 3, Stone Building, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 267 and 269, King Street, Hammersmith, W. *Carlton, Constitutional, 1900, and Lictors.*
- ***Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B. (U.)**, has sat for Westminster since '85; *b.* '51; *E. Keble Coll., Oxford (M.A. '80)*; Special Commissioner in Turkey for Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Compassionate Fund '77, and received from the Sultan the Star and Collar of the Medjidie; *m. Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assumed her name. 1, Stratton Street, W. Carlton.*
- ***Burgoyne, Alan (U.)**, has sat for Kensington, North, since Jan. 1910; is interested in Australian viticulture; has devoted considerable attention to the possibilities of submarine warfare and the details of naval construction. 25, Linden Gardens, W.
- Burn, Col. Charles R. (U.)**, elected for Devon, Torquay D., Dec. 1910; A.D.C. to the King; *b.* '50; H.M.'s Royal Body Guard; served in 1st (Royal) Dragoons; served in Hazara Campaign '88 as Orderly Officer to Maj.-Gen. McQueen (mentioned in despatches); also in South Africa (mentioned in despatches); commanded Mounted Troops under Gen. Sir A. Hunter in South African War. 77, Cadogan Square, S.W.; Stoodley Knowle, Torquay.
- ***Burna, Rt. Hon. John (L.)**, has sat for Battersea since '92; *b.* in '58 at Vauxhall, at ten years of age went to work at a local candle factory, then became a rivet boy at Vauxhall, and later apprenticed himself to an engineer at Millbank; worked as foreman engineer for twelve months on the Niger (West Africa), and on his return spent his savings in a six-months' tour through Europe; attracted public attention by his speeches on Socialism at an Industrial Remuneration Conference in London. At the General Election in '85 he stood unsuccessfully as a Socialist candidate for the western division of Nottingham; took part in the unemployed agitation of '86, and was one of the heads of the crowd which on Feb. 8th, '87, broke from the control of its leaders and caused a riot in the West End; contested the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square, and suffered six weeks' imprisonment for resisting the police ('87). An organiser of the Dock Labourers' Strike in '89; L.C.C. for Battersea; appointed President Local Govt. Board Dec. 1905. 37, Lavender Gardens, Battersea, S.W.
- ***Burt, Rt. Hon. Thomas (L.)**, has sat for Morpeth since '74; *b.* '37; Sec. Northumberland Miners' Union '65; member Labour and Mining Royalties Commission '91; President Trades Union Congress '91; Parliamentary Secretary Board of Trade Aug. '92-July '95; P.C. Dec. 1905. Permanent address, 20, Burdon Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne; London address, *Reform Club.*
- ***Butcher, John G., K.C. (U.)**, has sat for York since Jan. 1910; sat for it '92-1906; *b.* '52; *E. Marlborough and Trin. Coll., Camb.*; graduated Eighth Classic and Eighth Wrangler; late Fellow of Trinity College; J.P. for East Riding of Yorkshire; Bench of Lincoln's Inn; Hon. Freeman of City of York. 32, Elvaston Place, S.W., and Riccall Hall, Yorkshire. *Carlton, Yorkshire.*
- ***Buxton, Noel E. (L.)**, has sat for N. Norfolk since Jan. 1910; sat for Yorks, Whitby Div., 1905-6; *b.* '69; *E. Trin. Coll., Camb.*; acted as A.D.C. to his father, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, when Governor of S. Australia; was at one time a member of the Whitechapel Board of Guardians and the Central Unemployed Body. 2, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- ***Buxton, Sydney (L.)**, has sat for Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., since '86, and for Peterborough '83-5; *b.* '53; *E. Clifton Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb.*; author of "Handbook to Political Questions," "Finance and Politics," "Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer," "Fishing and Shooting," etc.; Under Colonial Sec. '92-5; Postmaster-General Dec. 1905-10; established penny post to U.S.A. 1908, and the Canadian magazine post 1907; acquired the wireless station for the Post Office 1900; President of the Board of Trade 1910. Took part in settlement of railway strike 1911. 5, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Athenaeum and Brooks's.*
- ***Byles, Sir William Pollard (L.)**, has sat for Salford, North D., since 1906, sat for Yorks., Shipley D., '92-5; *b.* at Bradford '39; *E. privately*; ex-proprietor *Bradford Observer*; knighted 1911. 8, Chalcot Gardens, Hampstead. *National Liberal, and Reform Club, Manchester.*
- ***Cameron, Robert (L.)**, has sat for Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D., since 1895; *b.* '25; *E. Fortingall Parish School and Normal College, London*; teacher, writer, and lecturer on literature, science, etc.; J.P. Sunderland. 26, Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster.
- Campbell, Captain Duncan Frederick, D.S.O. (U.)**, elected for North Ayrshire, Dec. 1911;

- b.* '76; served in S. African War 1899-'01 (wounded, despatches, medal with six clasps, D.S.O.) Wardhead House, Stewarston, Ayrshire.
- ***Campbell**, Rt. Hon. James Henry Mussen, K.C. (U.), has sat for Duhlin University since 1903; sat for St. Stephen's Green D. of Dublin '98-1900; *b.* '51; *E.* Dublin Univ.; called to Irish Bar '78, took silk '90; bencher King's Inn, '94; called to English Bar '98; bencher Gray's Inn 1901; Solicitor General for Ireland 1901-5; P.C. Ireland Dec. 1905. 30, Upper Pembroke Street, Dublin. *University (Dublin).*
- ***Campion**, William R. (U.), has sat for Sussex, Lewes, since June 1910; Major 4th Battn. Royal Sussex Regt.; is a member of the Stock Exchange; actively interested in Church work. Rowlands, Roffey, near Horsham.
- ***Carille**, Sir E. Hildred (U.), has sat for Herts, St. Albans D., since 1906; *b.* '52; *E.* privately and on the Continent; formerly Cpt. 2nd W. York Yeo. Cav.; Hon. Colonel 5th Batt. West Riding Regiment; J.P. and D.L. Herts, and J.P. W. Riding Yorks.; knighted 1911. Ponsbourne Park, Hertford. *Carlton.*
- ***Carr-Gomm**, Hubert William Culling (L.), has sat for Southwark, Rotherhithe D., since 1906; Asst. Parl. Sec. to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman when Prime Minister; his family has long been associated with Rotherhithe; *b.* '77; *E.* Eton and Oriol Coll., Oxford (M.A.); formerly Capt. 3rd V.B. The Queen's R. W. Surrey Regt.; J.P. Bucks. 15, Chester Street, S.W. *Brooks's, National Liberal.*
- ***Carson**, Right Hon. Sir Edward (U.), has sat for Dublin University since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Dublin Univ. (M.A.); LL.D. *hon. causa*; called to the Irish Bar '77, English Bar '93; K.C. Ireland and England; Solicitor-General Ireland '92; Bencher of King's Inn, Dublin, and of the Middle Temple; P.C. Ireland '96; Solicitor-General for England 1900-5; P.C. England 1905. 5, Eaton Place, S.W., and Northgate, Kotingdean. *Carlton, Garrick, Bachelors', University (Dublin), Ulster (Belfast).*
- Cassel**, Felix, K.C. (U.), elected for St. Pancras, W., Dec. 1910; *b.* '69. 25, Bryanston Square, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Castlereagh**, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, Viscount (U.), has sat for Maidstone since 1906; *e.* s. of Lord Londonderry; *b.* '78; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; Capt. in the Royal Horse Guards; *m.* Edith, *d.* of the Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, '99. Londonderry House, Park Lane, W. *Carlton, Marlborough, and Turf.*
- ***Cator**, John (U.), has sat for S. Huntingdon since Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; was a member of the London School Board, and private sec. to Mr. Chaplin when President of the Local Government Board. 52, Pont Street, S.W. *Carlton, Marlborough.*
- ***Cautley**, Henry Strother (U.), has sat for Sussex, East Grinstead D., since Jan. 1910; sat for Leeds, E., 1900-6; *b.* '63; *E.* Charterhouse and King's Coll., Cambridge (1st Class Math. Tripos); is a practising barrister, North-Eastern Circuit. 4, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.; 33, Montague Square, W.; Northwood; Horsted Keynes, Sussex. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- ***Cave**, George (U.), has sat for Surrey, Kingston D., since 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's Coll., Oxford; gained Taylorian Exhibition, and 1st in Classics; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; K.C. 1904; practises at the Chancery Bar; Chairman of Surrey Quarter Sessions; Recorder of Guildford. Wardrobe Court, Richmond, Surrey; 4, New Sq., Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 4, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W. *Athenaeum, Carlton.*
- ***Cavendish-Bentinck**, Lord Henry (U.), has sat for Nottingham, S., since Jan. 1910, and sat for it '95-1906; sat for N.W. Norfolk, '86-'92; *b.* '63; half-brother of Duke of Portland; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.L.C.C. since 1907; Major Yeomanry Cavalry and served in S. African War. 13, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Carlton, Marlborough.*
- ***Cawley**, Sir Frederick, Bart. (L.), has sat for Lancashire, South-East (Prestwich D.), since '95; *b.* '50; *E.* Aldersey Grammar School; bleacher and calico printer in Lancs., and landowner in Cheshire and Herefordshire; J.P. for Lancs. and Herefordshire; Bart. Nov. 9th, 1906. Brooklands, Prestwich; Berrington Hall, Leominster. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Cawley**, Harold T. (L.), has sat for Lancashire, S.E. (Heywood), since Jan. 1910; *b.* '78; son of Sir Frederick Cawley, Bart.; *E.* Rossall Preparatory, Rugby, and New Coll., Oxford; barrister Inner Temple, North-Western Circuit; Lieut. 6th Batt. Manchester Regiment. 224, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, S.W.
- ***Cecil**, Evelyn (U.), has sat for Aston Manor since 1900, and for Herts (East D.) '98-1900; *b.* '65; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxon; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '89; assist. priv. sec. to Prime Minister '95-1902; Chairman Steamship Subsidies Committee 1901-2; Member of Permanent Commission International Railway Congress since 1906. Weycombe, Haslemere.
- ***Cecil**, Lord Hugh Richard Heathcote Gascoyne (U.), has sat for Oxford University since Jan. 1910; sat for Greenwich, '95-1906; *b.* '69; 5th s. of 3rd M. of Salisbury; *E.* Eton and Univ. Coll. Oxford; Fellow of Hertford Coll.; was private sec. to his father in the Foreign Office; is opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Reform policy; a devoted son of the Anglican Church. 20, Arlington Street, S.W.; Hatfield House, Herts. *Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- Cecil**, Lord Robert (U.), elected for N. Herts, Nov. 23rd, 1911; sat for Marylebone, East, 1906-10; *b.* '64; 3rd s. 3rd M. of Salisbury; *E.* Eton and Oxford; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '87; K.C. '99; acted for some years as private sec. to his father at the Foreign Office. 25, Grove End Road, N.W.; Gale, Chelwood Gate, Uckfield.
- ***Chaloner**, Colonel Richard Godolphin Walmesley (C.), has sat for Liverpool, Abercromby, since Jan. 10, 1910; sat for Wilts, Westbury D., '95-1900; *b.* '56; is a brother of the Rt. Hon. Walter Long; *E.* Winchester; served with 6th Dragoon Guards in Afghan War, '79-'81; commanded 1st Batt. Imperial Yeomanry in S. African War; J.P. Wilts, and J.P., D.L., North Riding, Yorks; has been an ardent Tariff Reformer for 25 years. Gisbore Hall, Guisborough, Yorkshire. *Carlton, Cavalry, Boodle's.*

*Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Joseph (U.), has sat for Birmingham, West, since '85, and was M.P. for Birmingham '76-85; *b.* in London, July '36; *E.* private school and Univ. Coll., Lond.; joined the firm of Nettlefold, screw makers of Birmingham; was one of the leaders of the defeated unsectarian candidates for the School Board of Birmingham in '70, but in '73 he was elected chairman, and was also a member of the Town Council (Mayor '73). On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life. To him was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities, and he was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed the face of central Birmingham. In '76 he entered Parliament and took his seat below the gangway with the Radicals; Pres. Board of Trade, with Cabinet rank, '80-85, and passed a Patents Bill and a Bankruptcy Bill; Pres. Local Government Board '85 until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th, '86); Chief Commissioner to the Conference at Washington for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Canada on the Fisheries Question. Married Miss Endicott Nov. 15th, '88. During the general election of '92 his influence in the Midlands was very marked. Throughout the Home Rule debates he led the assaults on the Bill, but took practically no part in the Disestablishment debate in '94. In the autumn he outlined a policy of social reform for the joint Unionist party, and stated that the gulf between him and the Liberal party could not now be bridged over, and in June '95 took office under Lord Salisbury as Colonial Secretary. The Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, was greatly indebted to his advocacy during its passage through the House. In '98 he made the famous "long spoon" speech in reference to foreign affairs, and declared himself strongly in favour of an alliance with the United States. The negotiations with the Transvaal, which ended in war, occupied him fully during '99, and his South African policy was one of the main controversial features of the General Election of 1900 and during 1901. He had charge in 1900 of the measure for the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth. On Feb. 14th, 1902, he was presented with an address by the City of London Corporation. He presided over the 1902 Colonial Conference. In November 1902 he visited South Africa, and on his return received an address from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London (March 20th, 1903). In May 1903 he launched, at Birmingham, his scheme for the revision of the Fiscal Policy of the country and the adoption of a policy of Preferential Tariffs; and in September, believing that policy to be at that time unacceptable to the majority in the constituencies, he resigned, in order to be free to devote himself to explaining and popularising his proposals. He began his campaign for this purpose at Glasgow on Oct. 6th, 1903, and the Tariff Commission was afterwards set up on his initiative. He is President of the Central Liberal Unionist Council and of the Imperial Tariff Committee. Lord Rector of Glasgow University '79-9; LL.D. Camb. '92; D.C.L. Oxford '96; LL.D. Dublin '99; LL.D. Wales 1905; Chancellor of

Birmingham University. Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham, and 40, Prince's Gardens, S.W.

*Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. Austen (U.), who has sat for Worcestershire, East, since '92, is *e.s.* of Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '89), also Paris and Berlin; *m.* 1906, Ivy Muriel, d. Col. H. L. Dundas; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '95-1900; Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1900-2; Postmaster-General, member of the Cabinet, and P.C. 1902; Chancellor of the Exchequer Oct. 1903-Dec. 1905. 9, Egerton Place, S.W.; Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham.

*Chambers, James, K.C. (U.) has sat for S. Belfast since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Lurgan College, Queen's University, and London University; a prominent player and supporter of Rugby football, an enthusiastic golfer, and an "all-round" patron of sport; called to Irish Bar '86; K.C. 1903; Bench of the King's Inns, 64, Northumberland Road, Dublin. *Ulster, Belfast; Stephen's Green, Dublin; Royal Irish Yacht, Royal Ulster Yacht.*

*Chancellor, Henry G. (L.), has sat for Shore-ditch (Haggerston) since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Elmfield Coll., York; President North Islington Liberal Association; President English League for Taxation of Land Values, 2, Upper Hornsey Rise, N. *National Liberal, Eighthly.*

*Chaplin, Rt. Hon. Henry (U.), has sat for Surrey, Wimbledon D., since 1907; sat for Mid Lincolnshire, afterwards known as the Sleaford Div. '68-1906; *b.* '41; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster '85-6; first President of Board of Agriculture '89-92; member Agricultural Commissions '81 and '97, the Royal Commission on Horse-breeding, etc.; President of Local Govt. Board '95-1900, and as such conducted the Agricultural Rates Act through the House in '96, the Vaccination Act in '98, and the Housing Act in 1900; J.P. and D.L. Lincolnshire; Hon. LL.D. Edin. '90. Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.

*Chapple, William Allan (L.), has sat for Stirling-shire since Jan. 1910; *b.* in New Zealand '64; *E.* Dunedin Univ.; M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.; practised as a surgeon in Wellington, N.Z., until 1905; sat for Tuapeka in N.Z. Parliament, and as Parliamentary representative on the Council of Victoria Coll. Univ., N.Z. Author of books and pamphlets on physical development. 43, Grosvenor Road, Westminster, S.W. *National Liberal.*

*Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer (L.), has sat for Dundee since 1908; sat for North-West Manchester 1906-8, Oldham 1900-5; *e.s.* of the late Lord Randolph Churchill; *b.* '74; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst; served with the Spanish forces in Cuba in '95, with the Malakand Field Force, the Tirah Expeditionary Force, the Nile Expeditionary Force, and the S. African Light Horse, and was special war correspondent for the *Morning Post* during the South African campaign. Author "Story of Malakand Field Force," "The River War," "London to Ladysmith via Pretoria," "Ian Hamilton's March," and a biography of Lord Randolph Churchill (1906). He opposed the Sugar Convention Bill, criticised Mr. Brodrick's Army proposals, was one of the strongest opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's

- Fiscal proposals in 1903, 1904 and 1905, and joined the Liberal party. Parliamentary Under Sec. Colonial Office Dec. 1905; visited British East Africa autumn 1907. On appointment as President of the Board of Trade, April 1908, was defeated at Manchester, but returned at Dundee, his campaigns at both places attracting the keen interest of the whole country; Home Secretary 1910-11; First Lord of the Admiralty 1911; *m.* Miss Clementine Hozier, Sept. 12th, 1908. 33, Eccleston Square, S.W.
- ***Clancy, J. J. (N.)**, has sat for Dublin Co., North, since '85; *b.* '47; M.A. National University of Ireland; Scholar, Exhibitioner, and Prizeman of University College, Galway; acting editor of the *Nation* '80-5; called to the Irish Bar '87; K.C. 1906. 1, Breffni Terrace, Kingstown, co. Dublin. *Leinster Club, Dublin.*
- ***Clay, Captain H. Spender (U.)**, has sat for Kent, Tonbridge D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; E. Eton and Sandhurst; served in 2nd Life Guards; S. African medal and six clasps; married the only daughter of Mr. W. W. Astor. Ford Manor, Lingfield; 21, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Carlton, Turf.*
- ***Clive, Capt. Percy Archer (U.)**, has sat for Herefordshire, Ross D., 1900-5 and since Jan. 31st, 1908; *b.* '73. Whitfield, Allensmore, Hereford. *Guards' Travellers.*
- ***Clough, William (L.)**, has sat for W. Riding Yorks, Skipton D., since 1906; *b.* '62; E. Steeton Provident School, Keighley Trade School, Pannal Coll., Harrogate; worsted manufacturer until '92. The Shroggs, Steeton, near Keighley.
- ***Clyde, James A., K.C. (U.)**, has sat for Edinburgh, West D., since 1909; *b.* '63; E. Edin. Acad. and Univ.; Scottish Bar '87; Sol.-Gen. Scotland 1905; contested unsuccessfully Clackmannan and Kinross in Unionist interest 1906; J.P. and D.L. Kinross. 27, Moray Place, Edinburgh; Briglands, Fossoy, Kinross-shire; 59, Pall Mall, S.W. *Savile, University, Edinburgh.*
- ***Clynes, J. R. (Lab.)**, has sat for Manchester, North-East D., since 1906; *b.* at Oldham '69; entered a cotton factory; organiser Gasworkers' and General Labourers' Union since '91; Sec. Oldham and District Trades' Council; member National Labour Party; J.P. Oldham. 174, Union Street, Oldham.
- ***Coates, Major Sir Edward Feetham, Bart. (U.)**, has sat for Lewisham since Dec. 15th, 1903; *b.* '53; member of Messrs. Coates, Son & Co., stockbrokers, London; Lieutenant City of London; D.L. Surrey; J.P. Surrey and N. Riding; Bart. 1911. Tayles Hill, Ewell, Surrey; Helperby Hall, York; Queen Anne's Lodge, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. *Carlton, Junior United Service, Wellington, R.Y.S.*
- ***Collings, Right Hon. Jesse (U.)**, has sat for Birmingham, Bordesley D., since '86, and for Ipswich '80-86; *b.* Littleham, Devon, '31; J.P. and Ald. Birmingham (Mayor '78-9); Hon. Sec. National Education League; Founder Allotments and Small Holdings Association; President Rural League; Parliamentary Sec. Local Government Board '86; member Labour Commn. '91; P.C.; Under-Sec. Home Department '95-1902. Southfield, Edgbaston, Birmingham. *Constitutional.*
- ***Collins, Godfrey P. (L.)**, has sat for Greenock since Jan. 1910; *b.* 75. E. 11.M.S. *Britannia*; served as a midshipman '90-3; Parl. Priv. Sec. to Col. Seely, Sec. of State for War. 4, Morpeth Mansions, Westminster, and Fairford, Mauchline, Ayrshire. *Reform, Western (Glasgow).*
- ***Collins, Stephen (L.)**, has sat for Lambeth (Kennington), since 1906; *b.* '47 at Swanage; started life as a stonemason; head of Stephen Collins, Ltd., Vauxhall; L.C.C. for Kennington 1901-7; a Congregationalist and temperance worker; J.P. for London. Harborne, St. Anne's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. *National Liberal, City Liberal.*
- ***Compton-Rickett, Rt. Hon. Sir J. (L.)**, has sat for W. Riding Yorks, E. or Osgoldcross D., since 1906; sat for Scarborough '95-1905; *b.* '47; author of "Origins and Faith," "The Christ that is to be," "The Quickening of Caliban," etc.; D.L. Yorks, N. Riding; knighted 1907; Chairman Congregational Union 1907; P.C. 1911. Barham House, East Hoathly, Sussex; and 100, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W. *Reform, National Liberal, City Liberal.*
- ***Condon, T. J. (N.)**, has sat for Tipperary, East, since '85; *b.* '50; Mayor Clonmel '89, '90-91.
- ***Cooper, Richard A. (U.)**, has sat for Walsall since Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; E. Clifton College; connected with firm of Cooper & Nephews, chemical manufacturers. Felden Lodge, Boxmoor; 29, Victoria Road, Kensington. *Carlton, St. Stephens, Sports, Ranelagh.*
- ***Cornwall, Sir Edwin A. (L.)**, has sat for Bethnal Green, North-East, since 1906; *b.* '63; L.C.C. since '92 (chairman 1905-6); chief Progressive Whip 8 years, chairman Parliamentary Committee 3 years; knighted on the occasion of the visit to London of the Paris Municipal Council and the opening of Kiugsway, 1905; first Mayor of Fulham 1901; D.L. and J.P. London; member Port of London Authority; Vice-Chairman Terr. Force Assoc., Lond.; an Officer of the Legion of Honour. 155, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; Oaklands, Horley, Surrey. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Cory, Sir Clifford John, Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Cornwall, W. or St. Ives D., since 1906; *b.* '59; E. privately; member firm of Cory Bros. & Co., Ltd., colliery owners, S. Wales; director Barry Railway, and Vale of Glamorgan Railway Co.; Member Board of Conciliation for the Coal Trade of Monmouthshire and S. Wales; Member of the Joint Board for the S. Wales and Monmouthshire district, Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912; High Sheriff Monmouth 1905; C.C. Glamorganshire from '92-1910; J.P. for Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire; Bart. 1907. Llantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire; 98, Mount Street, W. *Isthmian, Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- ***Cotton, W. F. (N.)**, elected for Dublin, S., Dec. 1910; Alderman Dublin Corporation; Chm. Dublin Gas Company, and director of other large public undertakings.
- ***Courthope, George Loyd (U.)**, has sat for Sussex, East, since 1906; *b.* '77; E. Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford; Captain 5th Batt. Royal Sussex Regt. Cinque Ports; J.P. Sussex; Barrister-at-Law; *m.* 1899 Hilda Gertrude, only d. of late Major-Gen. Henry Pelham Close, Bombay Staff Corps; Chairman Central Chamber of Agriculture (1909); Chairman Departmental Committee on Swine Fever; Chairman United Club 1908-10. Chairman British Sugar Beet Council.

- *Whiligh, Sussex. *Carlton, Constitutional, National, and Bath.*
- *Cowan, William Henry (L.), has sat for Aberdeenshire E. since Jan. 1910; sat for Surrey, Guildford D., 1906-10; *b.* '62; E. Merchiston Castle and Edinburgh Univ.; partner W. & B. Cowan, of London, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Sydney, and managing director of Parkinson and W. & B. Cowan, Ltd.; has travelled widely; knows the Colonies well. The Crow's Nest, Fairways, near Uckfield, Sussex. *National Liberal.*
- *Craig, Charles Curtis (U.), has sat for South Antrim since 1903; *b.* '69; E. Clifton College. 55, Great Cumberland Place, W. *Carlton, Ulster.*
- Craig, Ernest (U.), elected for Cheshire, Crewe D., July 1912; *b.* 1859; son of W. Y. Craig, former M.P. for N. Staffordshire; is a mining engineer, Milton House, Alsager, Cheshire.
- *Craig, Herbert James (L.), son of James Craig, former M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, has sat for Tynemouth since 1906; *b.* 1869; *m.* 1909 Elsie, *d.* of Col. F. M. Rundall, C.B., D.S.O.; E. Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb.; LL.B.; Barrister-at-Law; J.P. for County of Northumberland; Lieut. in Royal Naval Volunteers, Tyneside Division. 11, Prior's Terr., Tynemouth. *Reform.*
- *Craig, Captain James (U.), has sat for Down, East, since 1906; *b.* '71; E. Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh; *m.* 1905 Cecil, *d.* of Sir Daniel Tupper, M.V.O.; Hon. Captain in the Army; served in South African war; J.P. Belfast. Craigavon, Strandtown, co. Down. *Carlton, Constitutional.*
- *Craig, Norman Carlyle, K.C. (U.), has sat for Kent, I. of Thanet Div., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '68; E. Bedford and Cambridge. Fairfield House, St. Peter's, Thanet; 1, Bolton Street, W. *Carlton, Pratt's, St. Stephen's, Royal Thames Yacht.*
- *Craik, Sir Henry (U.), has sat for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities since 1906; *b.* '46; E. Glasgow High School and Univ., and Balliol Coll., Oxon. (M.A., Honours in Classics and History '69); Examiner Educn. Dept. '70; Senior Examiner '78; Sec. to Scotch Educn. Dept. '85-1904; K.C.B. '97; LL.D. (Glasgow and St. Andrews); author of "The State and Education," "A Life of Swift," "Selections from Swift," "A Century of Scottish History," "Life of Clarendon," etc. 5A, Dean's Yard, Westminster. *Athenæum, Caledonian.*
- *Crawshaw-Williams, Eliot (L.), has sat for Leicester since Jan. 1910; *b.* '79; *m.* 1908 Alice, *d.* of late James Gay-Roberts; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxford; joined Royal Field Artillery 1900, and served in England and India; resigned commission 1903; contested Chorley Div. of Lanes. 1906; author of "Across Persia," 1907; "Problems of To-day," 1908; various political and other articles; private secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill 1906-8; Parliamentary private secretary to Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1910; J.P. 5, Aubrey Road, Holland Park, W., and Coedy-Mwstwr, Bridgend, Glamorganshire. *Brooks's, Eighty, Junior Naval and Military, National Liberal.*
- *Crean, E. (Ind. N.), has sat for Cork, South-East D., since 1900; sat for Queen's Co., Ossory D., '92-1900; Mayor of Cork '99. 3, Douglas St., Cork.
- Crichton-Stuart, Lord Ninian Edward (U.), elected for Cardiff District Dec. 1910, son of 3rd. Marquis of Bute; *b.* '83; E. Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, 43, Bryanston Square, W.
- *Cripps, Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.V.O., K.C. (U.), has sat for S. Bucks since Jan. 1910; sat for Gloucestershire, Stroud U., '95-1900; and for Lances., Stretford D., 1901-6; *b.* 1852; E. Winchester and New Coll., Oxford; Fellow of St. John's and Winchester; Attorney-Gen. to the Prince of Wales '95-1901 and reappointed 1901-8; Chairman of Bucks Quarter Sessions; Chancellor and Vicar-General of York since 1900; Vicar-General of Canterbury; Chairman of House of Laymen. 29, Wilton Crescent, S.W.; Parmoor, Henley-on-Thames. *Carlton, Marlborough, Athenæum, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- *Croft, Henry Page (U.), has sat for Christchurch since Jan. 1910; E. Eton, Shrewsbury, and Trin. Hall, Camb.; Captain 1st Batt. Hertfordshire Regt.; J.P. Herts; Chairman of the Imperial Mission. 53, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- Crooks, Wm. (Lab.), elected for Woolwich Dec. 1910; sat for it 1903 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '52; E. London, and learned the trade of a cooper; organiser of several labour bodies; L.C.C. for Poplar '92-1909; Mayor of Poplar 1901. 81, Gough Street, Poplar.
- Crumley, Patrick (N.), returned unopposed for Fermanagh, S., Dec. 1910; is an exporter of Irish cattle.
- *Cullinan, J. (N.), has sat for Tipperary, South D., since 1900; *b.* '58; E. Theirles Lay College; took a prominent part in the Land League days; was several times imprisoned. Bansha, co. Tipperary.
- *Dalrymple, John James, Viscount (U.), has sat for Wigtownshire since 1906; *c.s.* Earl of Stair; *b.* '79; E. Harrow and Sandhurst; entered Scots Guards '98; Capt.; served in S. Africa '99-1902. Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire; Oxenfoord Castle, Dalkeith; 17, Eaton Square, S.W. *Guards'.*
- *Dalziel, Davison (U.), has sat for Lambeth (Brixton), since Jan. 1910; Chairman of the Pullman Co., Ltd.; Chairman of the Standard Newspapers; Founder of Dalziel's News Agency. 18, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
- *Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry James (L.), has sat for Kirkcaldy Burghs since 1892; *b.* '68; E. Borgeue Academy, Shrewsbury High School, and King's Coll., London; newspaper proprietor; knighted 1908; P.C. 1912. Ivy Lodge, Dunmow, Essex; 8, Temple Avenue, E.C. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- *Davies, David (L.), has sat for Montgomeryshire since 1906; *b.* '80; E. Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, and King's Coll., Cambridge (2nd-class honours history); *m.* 1910 Amy, *d.* of L. T. Penman, Esq., of Lanchester, Durham; landed proprietor; Chairman Ocean and Wilson's Company, Chairman Cambrian Railways Co., and Director Barry Railway Co.; Chairman of Executive Council, and Hon. Treasurer of Welsh National Memorial to King Edward VII.; Capt. 7th Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; has 3 packs of hounds at Llandinam. Broneirion, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire. *Welsh Reform, Bath, and Royal Societies'.*
- *Davies, Ellis W. (L.), has sat since 1906 for Carnarvonshire S. or Eifion D.; *b.* '71; E. private school and Liverpool Coll.;

- solicitor, 1st-class honours, Law Society's prize. Craig Wen, Carnarvon; 33, Chancery Lane, London. *National Liberal*.
- ***Davies, M. Vaughan**. See **Vaughan-Davies**.
- Davies, Timothy (L.)**, elected for Lincs., Louth, Dec. 1910; sat for Fulham 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '57 near Carmarthen; apprenticed to the drapery business in Liverpool, and afterwards established a big business at Fulham, '85; L.C.C. for Fulham 1907-7; Mayor of Fulham 1907-2. Pantycelyn, 34, Onslow Gardens, S.W. *National Liberal*.
- ***Davies, Sir W. Howell (L.)**, has sat for Bristol, South, since 1906; *b.* '51; tanner and leather factor; Mayor of Bristol '95, Alderman '97; chairman City Finance; Pres. Anchor Society '92. Knighted 1908. Down House, Stoke Bishop; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. *National Liberal and Bristol Liberal*.
- ***Dawes, James Arthur (L.)**, has sat for Newington (Waltham) since Jan. 1910; *b.* '66; *E.* Harrow and Univ. Coll., Oxford; is a solicitor; Mayor of Southwark 1900-1; member L.C.C. 71, Kennington Park Road, S.E.; Ravensbury, Dartmouth, S. Devon. *Oxford and Cambridge*.
- De Forest, Baron Maurice Arnold (L.)**, elected for West Ham, N., July 1911; *b.* '79; *E.* Eton and Christ Church; nephew and heir of the late Baron de Hirsch; is an hereditary baron of the Austrian Empire, and is authorised by Royal licence to use his title in the United Kingdom; an hon. lieutenant in the Army, and has served in the Imperial Yeomanry. Spencer House, 27, St. James's Place, S.W. *Marlborough*.
- ***Delany, W. (N.)**, has sat for Queen's Co., Ossory D., since 1900; a farmer. Killeigh, Tullamore, Ireland.
- ***Denman, Hon. Richard Douglas (L.)**, has sat for Carlisle since Jan. 1910; *b.* '76; brother of 3rd Baron Denman; *E.* Westminster and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Stanhope and Chancellor's Prize Essays); Chairman London Juvenile Advisory Committee; Parliamentary Private Sec. to the Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P.; a member of Lloyd's; director Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society. 35, Campden Hill Road, W. *Union*.
- Denniss, Edmund Robert Bartley (U.)**, elected for Oldham Nov. 1911; a barrister. 1, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
- ***Devlin, Joseph (N.)**, has sat for Belfast, W., since 1906; sat for Kilkenny, N., 1902-5; *b.* '72; Secretary United Irish League. Alashiell House, Mount Royal, Bangor, Co. Down. *National Club (Belfast)*.
- ***Dewar, Sir John Alexander, Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Inverness-shire since 1900; *b.* '56; chairman of John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., distillers; twice Lord Provost of Perth. Dupplin Castle, Perthshire.
- ***Dickinson, Willoughby Hyett (L.)**, has sat for St. Pancras, North, since 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A.); barrister '84; J.P. and D.L. County of London; member L.C.C. since '89, Dep.-Chairman '92-6, Chairman 1900. 51, Campden Hill Road, W. *Reform, New University and National Liberal*.
- ***Dickson, Rt. Hon. Charles Scott, K.C. (U.)**, has sat for Glasgow, Central D., since 1909; *b.* '50; *E.* Glasgow and Edinburgh; Scottish Bar '77; M.P. Glasgow, Bridgeton D., 1900-5; Advocate Depute '92-5; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '96-1903; Lord-Avocate 1903-6. 22, Moray Place, Edinburgh. *Carlton, Constitutional*.
- ***Dillon, J. (N.)**, has sat for Mayo, East, since '85; sat for Tipperary '80-83; *b.* '51; *E.* Catholic Univ., Dublin; became L.R.C.S.I., afterwards making politics his vocation. Assisted in the formation of the Irish Land League '79, and was closely identified with the Plan of Campaign. He has twice been imprisoned (in '88 and '91) on political charges. Elected Chairman of the Irish party, in succession to Mr. Justin McCarthy, '96, '97 and '98. North Great George's Street, Dublin.
- ***Dixon, Charles H. (U.)**, has sat for Boston since Jan. 1910; three times unsuccessfully contested the Market Harborough division of Leicestershire.
- ***Donelan, Captain A. J. C. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Wicklow, E., July 1911; sat for Cork, E., from '92 to 1911, when he was unseated on petition; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and at Sandhurst; retired from army; is Chief Nationalist Whip. Ballynona, Midleton, co. Cork.
- ***Doris, William (N.)**, has sat for W. Mayo since Jan. 1910; *b.* 1860; *E.* Christian Brothers' School, Westport; J.P. Westport; late Chairman Westport Urban Council; Vice-Chm. Castlebar Asylum Committee; C.C.; Harbour Commr. Westport. Westport, co. Mayo. 44, Narbonne Avenue, Clapham Common, S.W.
- Doughty, Sir George (U.)**, elected for Great Grimsby, Dec. 1910, and sat for it '95 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '54; J.P. for Parts of Lindsey; twice Mayor of Grimsby; knighted 1904; *m.* 1907, Eugenia Bertrance, *d.* of John Stone. Waltham Hall, Lincs. *Carlton, Devonshire*.
- ***Du Cros, Arthur Philip (U.)**, has sat for Hastings since 1908; *b.* '71; entered Civil Service, and later became managing director Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., etc.; *m.* 1895, Maude, *d.* of William Gooding, Coventry; J.P. for the County of Middlesex; Hon. Col. 8th Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt. Canons Park, Edgware; Levettleigh, St. Leonards. *Carlton, Raleigh, Junior Carlton, Travellers' (Paris)*.
- ***Duffy, W. J. (N.)**, has sat for Galway, South D., since 1900; *b.* '65; Sec. South Galway Executive, United Irish League. Shraidmor, Lough Rea, co. Galway.
- ***Duke, Henry E., K.C. (U.)**, has sat for Exeter since Jan. 1910; sat for Plymouth 1900-6; *b.* '55; Benchers Gray's Inn '99; Treasurer 1908; Recorder of Devonport. 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.; Maryfield, Exeter.
- ***Duncan, Charles (Lab.)**, has sat for Barrow-in-Furness since 1906; *b.* '65; an engineer by trade; Middlesbrough Guardian and Town Councillor '95-1900; Gen. Sec. Workers' Union since '98; life abstainer. 16, Agincourt Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.
- ***Duncan, James Hastings (L.)**, has sat for Yorks, Otley D., since 1900; *b.* '55; *E.* privately; partner William Ackroyd & Co., worsted spinners, and Duncan, Barraclough & Co., worsted manufacturers. Kineholm, Otley, Yorks.
- Edwards, Allen Clement (L.)**, elected for Glamorganshire, E., Dec. 1910; sat for Denbigh District 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '68; *E.* Knighton, Radnorshire; journalist, author, barrister-at law. 4, Pump Court, Temple. *National Liberal*.
- Edwards, Sir Francis, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Radnorshire Dec. 1910; sat for it '92-5 and 1900; *b.* '52; *E.* Shrewsbury School and Oxford

- (B.A.); a solicitor, but does not practise; D.L. and J.P. Radnorshire. 111, Ashley Gardens, S.W., and The Cottage, Knighton, Radnorshire. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- Edwards, J. Hugh (L.)**, elected for Glamorgan, Mid., Dec. 1910; *E. Aberystwith Coll.*; barrister Middle Temple; member Cardiganshire County Council.
- ***Elverston, Sir Harold (L.)**, has sat for Gateshead since Jan. 1910; *b. '66*; J.P. Cheshire; newspaper proprietor; contested Worcester 1908; Member Manchester City Council 1904-10; Hon. Sec. Lanc., Chester and N.W. Liberal Federation; knighted 1911. Fulshaw Hall, near Wilmslow, Cheshire. *Brasenose, Reform, Newcastle Liberal, National Liberal.*
- Esmonde, John (N.)**, returned unopposed Dec. 1910 for Tipperary, N.; s. of late James Esmonde, D.L., and nephew of the late Sir John Esmonde, 9th Bart. Retired from medical practice. Drominagh Castle, Borrisokane, Co. Tipperary.
- ***Esmonde, Sir T. Grattan, Bart. (N.)**, has sat for North Wexford since 1900, for Kerry, West, '92-1900, and for Co. Dublin, South, '85-92; *b. '62*; ex-Nationalist Whip; Chamberlain to Vatican Household; Grand Officer of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre and Representative of the Order for Ireland (cr. 1628). Ballynastragh, Gorey, co. Wexford.
- Essex, Richard Walter (L.)**, elected for Stafford Dec. 1910; sat for Gloucestershire, Cirencester D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b. '57*; *E. privately*; wall-paper printer; J.P. Gloucestershire. Streatham Park, S.W.; Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire. *National Liberal, Eighty.*
- ***Esslemont, George Birnie (L.)**, has sat for Aberdeen, South D., since 1907; a merchant in Aberdeen, and President Liberal Assoc. there '09-1907; J.P. Kingsacre, Aberdeen.
- ***Evans, Laming Worthington (U.)**, has sat for Colchester since Jan. 1910; *b. '68*; lately senior partner of Worthington Evans, Dauney & Co., solicitors, now retired; author of several books on company law; member of executive committee and chairman Publication Committee of National Unionist Association; vice-chairman Essex Provincial Division. 7, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.; Doghurst, Limpsfield, Surrey. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, City Carlton.*
- ***Eyres-Monsell, Bolton M. (U.)**, has sat for Worcester, Evesham Div., since Jan. 1910; *b. '80*; *E. Stubbington House, Fareham.* and H.M.S. *Britannia*; served 11 years in the Royal Navy, and is now on the emergency list. Dunbleton Hall, Evesham.
- ***Faber, George Denison (U.)**, has sat for Clapham since Jan. 1910; sat for York City 1900-10; *b. '52*; *E. Marlborough and Univ. Coll., Oxford*; called to Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Registrar Privy Council '87-96; member of the banking firm of Beckett & Co., Leeds; C.B. 1905; D.L. and J.P. W. Riding, Yorks; J.P. Oxfordshire. Rush Court, Wallingford; 14, Grosvenor Square, W.
- ***Faber, Captain Walter Vavasour (U.)**, has sat for Hants, West or Andover D., since 1906; *b. '57*; *E. Cheam School and R.M.A. Woolwich*; entered R.A. '77; Capt. '85; retired '90; volunteered S. Africa 1900-1; in Wilts Imp. Yeo. 1901-3. Weyhill, near Andover. *Naval and Military.*
- ***Falconer, James (L.)**, has sat for Forfarshire since March 1909; *b. '56*; *E. Edinburgh Univ.* (M.A.); principal partner in Gordon, Falconer & Fairweather, W.S., Edinburgh. Business address, 52, Castle Street, Edinburgh; private address, 6, Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh. *Devonshire, National Liberal, Liberal (Edinburgh).*
- ***Falle, Bertram G. (U.)**, has sat for Portsmouth since Jan. 1910; *E. Cambridge Univ. (M.A., LL.B.)* and Paris University (Bachelier en Droit); Barrister (Inner Temple) '85; Enroller of Deeds H.M. Office of Works '98; one of the English Judges of the Native Tribunal, Cairo, 1901; contested *E. Somerset* 1906. 95, Piccadilly, W. *New University, Coaching.*
- ***Farrell, J. P. (N.)**, has sat for N. Longford since 1900, and for Cavan, West, '95-1900; editor and proprietor of the *Longford Leader*, and *Roscommon, Leitrim, and Westmeath News*. Market Square, Longford; 57, Denbigh Street, S.W.
- ***Fell, Arthur (C.)**, has sat for Yarmouth since 1906; *b. '50*; *E. King's Coll., London*; St. John's Coll., Oxford; M.A., F.S.S., etc.; retired solicitor; director of various Colonial and other companies. Lauriston House, Wimbledon Common. *Carlton, Gresham, and Golvers'.*
- ***Fenwick, Rt. Hon. C. (L.)**, *b. '50*; *E. two or three years at a colliery school*; a working miner from the age of nine to thirty-five, when elected for Northumberland, Wansbeck D., which he has represented since '85; Member Northumberland Miners' Trade Union since its formation in '62, and of its Wages Board since its establishment; Sec. Parliamentary Committee Trades Union Congress '90-94; served three Royal Commissions—Coal Dust, Secondary Education (England and Wales), and Railway Accidents; Member Home Office Departmental Committee on Use of Electricity in Mines; declined to subscribe to constitution of Independent Labour Party; P.C. 1911. 95, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.; 14, Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *National Liberal.*
- ***Ferens, Rt. Hon. Thomas Robinson (L.)**, has sat for Hull, East, since 1906; *b. '47*; has been for many years director of Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., starch and blue manufacturers; director Star Life Assurance Society. P.C. 1912. Holderness House, Hull. *National Liberal.*
- ***Fetherstonhaugh, Godfrey (U.)**, has sat for North Fermanagh since 1906; *b. '58*; *E. Chard Grammar School and Trinity Coll., Dublin* (B.A. '80, M.A. '83, 1st in Classics, 2nd in Modern History); called to Irish Bar '83, to English Bar '95; K.C. '98; Bencher King's Inn 1900; practises on Connaught Circuit; J.P. for Cos. Mayo, Sligo, Westmeath, and Fermanagh. 5, Herbert Street, Dublin, and Glenmore, Crossmolina, co. Mayo. *University (Dublin); Carlton and Junior Constitutional (London), Fermanagh Club (Enniskillen).*
- ***French, Peter (N.)**, has sat for Wexford, South, since '93; *b. '44*; a farmer; J.P. and coroner co. Wexford. Harpoonstown, Bridgetown, Wexford. *National Liberal.*
- ***Field, W. (N.)**, has sat for Dublin, St. Patrick's D., since '92; *b. at Blackrock, co. Dublin*; President Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association; Vice-Pres. National Federation of Meat Trades of U.K.; President Town Tenants' League; member Agri-

- cultural Council, Vice-Pres. and Governor Royal Veterinary College of Ireland. Main Street, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
- Fiennes**, Hon. Eustace (L.), elected for Oxfordshire, Banbury, Dec. 1910; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910; s. of Lord Saye and Sele; b. '64; E. Malvern; served with French's Scouts in the Louis Riel Rebellion, Canada, also in Egypt and S. African War; was Sub-Commissioner for Native Affairs in Bechuanaland; member of Stock Exchange; J.P. Berks and Dorset. Studland House, Studland Bay, Dorset; 68, Ebury Street, S.W. *Orleans*.
- Finlay**, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bannatyne, G.C.M.G., K.C. (U.), has sat for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities since Feb. 1910; sat for Inverness Burghs '85-92, and '95-1906; b. '42; E. Edinburgh Academy and University; Solicitor-Gen. '95-1900; Attorney-Gen. 1900-6; Lord Rector Edin. Univ. 1902-3. 31, Phillimore Gardens, W. *Brooks's and Garrick*.
- Fisher**, Rt. Hon. W. Hayes (U.), has sat for Fulham since Jan. 1910, and sat for it '85-1905; b. '53; E. Haileybury and Univ. Coll. Oxford; s. of a clergyman; barrister; was private sec. to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach '86-7, and to Mr. Ralfour '87-92; Junior Lord of the Treasury '95-1902; Financial Sec. to the Treasury 1902-3; Alderman L.C.C. 1907; is Chairman of Finance and Old Age Pensions Committees L.C.C.; Chairman Royal Patriotic Fund; President National Skating Association; P.C. 1911. 13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. *Carlton*.
- Fitzgibbon**, John (N.), returned unopposed Dec. 1910 for Mayo, S.; a shopkeeper and farmer; Chairman Roscommon County Council.
- Fitzroy**, the Hon. Edward A. (U.), has sat for S. Northamptonshire since Jan. 1910; sat for it 1900-6; b. '69; s. of 3rd Lord Southampton; E. Sandhurst; formerly Lieut. 1st Life Guards. Fox Hill, West Haddon, Rugby.
- Flannery**, Sir J. Fortescue, Bart. (U.), has sat for Essex, Maldon D., since Jan. 1910; sat for Yorks, Shipley D., '95-1906; b. '51; E. Liverpool School of Science; is a consulting engineer; knighted '99; Bart. 1904. Wethersfield Manor, Essex; 5, Somers Place, Hyde Park, W. *Reform, Savage, National Sporting*.
- Flavin**, Michael Joseph (N.), has sat for North Kerry since April '96; b. '66. The Rock, Tralee, co. Kerry.
- Fleming**, Valentine (U.), has sat for S. Oxfordshire since Jan. 1910; b. '82; E. Eton and Magdalen Coll. Oxford; Lieutenant Oxfordshire Yeomanry; Barrister at Law; Partner in Messrs. Robert Fleming & Co., Crosby Square, E.C. 7, Chesterfield Gardens, W.
- Fletcher**, J. S. (U.) has sat for Hampstead since 1905; b. 1841; E. Harrow and Christ Church; called to Bar Linc. Inn '68; Chairman Hampstead Board of Guardians '89-98; L.C.C. '89-1904; Dep.-Chairman 1910. 35, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.; Bryony Hill, Hambleton, Surrey.
- Forster**, H. W. (U.), has sat for Kent, Sevenoaks D., since '92; b. '66; E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1902-6. Southend Hall, Catford, Kent, and Exbury, Southampton.
- Foster**, Philip S. (U.), has sat for Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon D., since May 4th, 1909; b. '65; E. Eton and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; Hon. Major late Staffs. Imp Ye manry; M.P. Stratford Div. 1901-5; di ector of John Foster & Son, Ltd., worsted spinners and manu facturers, Queensbury, Yorks. Canwell Hall, Sutton Coldfield. *Carlton, Junior Carlton*.
- France**, Gerald A. (L.), has sat for Morley Div. (Yorks, W.R.) since Jan. 1910; member Northumberland C.C.; Chairman Northumberland Old Age Pensions Committee; J.P. for Northumberland. Newbiggen Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Reform, National Liberal*.
- Furness**, Stephen (L.), has sat for Hartlepool since June 1910; a nephew of the former member, the first Lord Furness. 60, St. James's Street, S.W.
- Gardner**, Ernest (U.), has sat for Berks, Wokingham D., since 1901; b. '46; Mayor Maidenhead '92-3; Alderman Berks C.C.; Master Drapers' Co. 1901-2; J.P. Berks. Spencers, Maidenhead.
- Gastrell**, William Henry Houghton (U.), has sat for North Lambeth since Jan. 1910; E. Cheltenham; Member of the Grand Council of the Primrose League, of the Council of the Nat. Union of Conservative Assoc.; M.L.C.C. 1903-6; Governor Royal Free and Royal Eye Hospitals; Vice-President Tariff Reform League; late Major in Imperial Yeomanry, in which he served for nearly thirty years; Commands Lambeth Division National Reserve. Governor Royal Waterloo Hospital. 7, Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.; The Cedars, Denham, Bucks. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Prince's*.
- Gelder**, Sir William A. (L.), has sat for Lincolnshire, Brigg D., since Jan. 1910; has been Mayor of Hull 5 years in succession; knighted 1903; Chairman of Licensing Magistrates for Hull. West Parade House, Hull.
- George**, Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd (L.), has sat for Carnarvon District since '90; s. of the late Mr. W. George, of Liverpool; b. '63; E. Llanystumdwy National Schools and privately; admitted a solicitor '84; practised in London; led the Welsh educational agitation, and was one of the most effective platform speakers of the Liberals in Opposition; Pres. Board of Trade Dec. 1905-8; settled railway dispute 1907; Chancellor of Exchequer 1908; had charge of Old Age Pensions Bill; the rejection of his Budget by the House of Lords was the cause of the appeal to the country in Jan. 1910; Constable Carnarvon Castle; LL.D. Wales. Brynawelon, Criccieth; and 11, Downing Street, London.
- Gibbs**, George Abraham (U.), has sat for Bristol West since 1906; b. '73; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); Lieut.-Col. North Somerset Yeo.; served in S. Africa 1900; travelled in the East; Prov. Grand Master of Bristol Freemasons. 22, Belgrave Square, S.W.; Tyntesfield, Bristol. *White's, Arthur's, Carlton, Junior Carlton*.
- Gilhooly**, J. (N.), has sat for Cork, West, since '85; b. 45; draper at Bantry; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88. Bantry, co. Cork.
- Gill**, Alfred Henry (Lab.), has sat for Bolton since 1906; b. '56, at Rochdale; cotton operative (half-timer at 10, full time at 13); assist. sec. Bolton and District Operative Spinners' Association '96; General Sec. since '97; J.P. Bolton '99; member of Committee British Cotton Growing Association and United Textile Factory Workers' Association. 61, Hampden Street, Bolton.
- Gilmour**, John (U.), has sat for East Renfrewshire since Jan. 1910; b. '76; e. s. of Sir

- John Gilmour, Bart.; *E. Glenalmond*, Edinburgh University, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; served with Imperial Yeomanry in S. Africa; member of the Bodyguard of the Royal Company of Archers; hon. Captain in the Army; Major in the Yeomanry. Pollok Castle, Newton Mearns, Renfrewshire. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, New (Edinburgh).*
- ***Ginnell**, Laurence (Ind. N.), has sat for Westmeath, N., since 1906; *b.* '54; self-educated; Barrister of Middle Temple and of Irish Bar; author of "The Brehon Laws," "Doubtful Grant of Ireland," "Land and Liberty"; one of the founders of Irish Literary Society, London. Kilbride, Mullingar.
- Gladstone**, William Glynn Charles (L.), elected for Kilmarnock Burghs Sept. 1911; *b.* '85; grandson of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone; *E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford*; Pres. Oxford Union 1907; L.L. Flintshire. Hawarden Castle, Chester.
- ***Glanville**, Harold J. (L.), has sat for Southwark, Bermondsey, since Jan. 1910; *b.* '54; *E. Deptford Grammar School*; represented Rotherhithe on L.C.C. from '98-1910; unsuccessfully contested Rotherhithe for Parliament '92. Tressillian House, Tressillian Road, Brockley, S.E.
- Glazebrook**, Philip Kirkland (U.), elected for Manchester, S., March 1912; *E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford* Twemlow Hall, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.
- Glyn-Jones**, W. S. (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Stepney, Dec. 1910; is a pharmacist and a member of the Bar; is Parliamentary secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society and member Middlesex County Council. 26, Old Park Villas, Palmers Green, N.
- ***Goddard**, Sir Daniel Ford (L.), has sat for Ipswich since '95; *b.* '50; F.R.H.S.; Assoc. M.I.C.E.; engineer and sec. Ipswich Gas Co. '77-87; Mayor Ipswich '91; J.P. Ipswich; founded and built the Ipswich Social Settlement at a cost of £11,000; knighted 1907; has travelled extensively in Palestine and Syria; Alderman for Ipswich since '95. Oak Hill, Ipswich. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Goldman**, Charles S. (U.), has sat for Penryn and Falmouth since Jan. 1910; *b.* Cape Colony '69; served in S. African War as correspondent; m. a dau. of 1st Viscount Peel; is interested in African mines; Capt. in Royal (Duke of Cornwall's) Garrison Artillery; author of "With General French and the Cavalry in S. Africa"; editor of "Empire and the Century." Trefusis, Falmouth, Cornwall; Walpole House, The Mall, Chiswick. *Constitutional, Carlton.*
- Goldney**, Francis Bennett, F.S.A. (U.), elected for Canterbury Dec. 1910; *b.* '65; *E. Bournemouth and Paris*; has been Mayor of Canterbury for six successive years; stood for the second time as an independent Conservative candidate at the General Election of Dec. 1910 and defeated both his opponents and is now the official Unionist member. Abbot's Barton, Canterbury; 168, Ashley Gardens, S.W.
- ***Goldsmith**, Frank (U.), has sat for Suffolk, Stowmarket D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '78; *E. Cheltenham and Magdalen Coll., Oxford*; Bar, Inner Temple, but has not practised; member Westminster City Council 1903-7; member L.C.C. 1904-1910; Captain Suffolk Yeomanry. Cavenham Park, Mildenhall.
- Goldstone**, Frank Walter (Lab.), elected for Sunderland Dec. 1910; was a school teacher. 82, Ulleswater Road, Southgate, N.
- ***Gordon**, John (U.), has sat for Londonderry, South D., since 1900; *b.* '49; B.A., LL.D.; called to the Irish Bar '77; took silk '92; Bench of King's Inn '98. 25, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.
- Gordon**, Hon. John Edward (U.), returned unopposed for Brighton June 1911; sat for Elgin and Nairn '05-1906; *b.* '50; *e.s.* of the late Lord Gordon of Drumearn (Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and a life peer); *E. Edinburgh Academy and University. 1, Queen's Gardens, Hove; 44, Albert Court, Prince's Gate, S.W. Carlton.*
- ***Goulding**, Edward Alfred (U.), has sat for Worcester since Feb. 7th, 1908, sat for Wilts, Devizes D., '95-1906; *b.* '63; *E. St. John's Coll., Camb.; J.P. County of London and D.L. Co. Cork*; called to Bar Inner Temple '87; Chairman Organisation Committee Tariff Reform League. Wargrave Hall, Berks. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- ***Grant**, James A. (U.), has sat for Cumberland, Egremont D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '67; *E. in Scotland and at Christ Church, Oxford; D.L. Nairnshire; J.P. Cumberland*; travelled in Central Africa for Mr. Cecil Rhodes; unsuccessfully contested Elgin Burghs once and Banffshire three times; was private sec. to Mr. Gerald Balfour when Chief Secretary for Ireland, and held an appointment under the Board of Education from '99 to 1904. 4, Chesham Street, S.W.
- ***Greene**, Raymond (U.), has sat for Hackney, North, since Jan. 1910; elected for W. Cambridgeshire '95, and again (during his absence at the South African War) in 1900; *b.* '69; *E. Eton and Oxford; M.L.C.C. 1907*; Chairman Housing of the Working Classes Committee 1909; Lieut.-Col. Commanding Suffolk Yeomanry. 113, Mount Street, W. *Carlton, Turf, White's.*
- ***Greenwood**, Granville George (L.), has sat for Peterborough since 1906; *b.* '50; *E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (1st class Classical Tripos 1873); B.A.; barrister. 33, Linden Gardens, W. United University, National Liberal, and Eighty.*
- Greenwood**, Hamar (L.), elected for Sunderland Dec. 1910; sat for York City 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* Whitby, Ontario, Canada, '70; *E. Toronto Univ. (B.A. '95)*; was in Ontario Govt. Department of Agriculture; barrister of Gray's Inn; Capt. Territorial Reserve Force, King Edward's Horse; Parl. Sec. to Mr. Winston Churchill 1906-9. 4, Crown Office Row, Temple; 58, Onslow Gardens, S.W. *Eighty, National Liberal, British Empire, Reform.*
- ***Greig**, James William (L.), has sat for West Renfrew since Jan. 1910; *b.* '59; *E. Univ. Coll. School and Univ. of London, and Sorbonne, Paris (B.A., LL.B.)*; practises at Chancery Bar as Equity draughtsman and conveyancer; is a member of Lincoln's Inn and has practised at the Parliamentary Bar; author of books and treatises on the law of Trusts, Land Transfer, Parliamentary Procedure, Gas, Water, Tramways, and Electricity; late Col. London Scottish; V.D., C.B. 2, New Square, Lincoln's Inn; 41, Carlisle Mansions, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, Westminster. *Caledonian, Eighty, Liberal (Glasgow).*

- ***Gretton**, John (U.), has sat for Rutlandshire since 1907; M.P. for S. Derbyshire '95-1906; *b.* 1867; a director of Bass, Ratcliffe & Gretton; Col. 6th Batt. N. Staffordshire Regt. Stapleford Park, Melton Mowbray; Burton-on-Trent.
- ***Grey**, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, Bart., K.G. (L.), has sat for Northumberland, Berwick D., since '85; *b.* '62; *E.* Winchester and Balliol Coll., Oxford; won M.C.C. and Queen's Club tennis prizes '96; Under Foreign Sec. '92-5; a member of the Liberal League; joined Liberal Cabinet, Dec. 1905, as Foreign Sec.; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland; P.C. 1902. K.G. 1912. D.C.L. Oxon, 1907. Falloden, Christon Bank, Northumberland. *Brooks's.*
- ***Griffith**, Ellis J., K.C. (L.), has sat for Anglesey since '95; *b.* '60; Bar., Middle Temple, '87; Chester and North Wales Circuit; Recorder of Birkenhead since 1907; Under-Sec of State, Home Department, 1912; Fellow Downing College, Camb., and ex-President Cambridge Union. 7, Radnor Place, Hyde Park, W.; Ty-Coch Brynysicyn, Anglesey; 3 (North), King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Athenæum*. *National Liberal.*
- Griffith-Boscawen**, Col. Sir Arthur S. T. (U.), elected for Dudley Dec. 1910; sat for Kent, Tonbridge Div., '92-1906; *b.* '65. *E.* Rugby and Queen's Coll., Oxford; Pres. of Oxford Union; priv. sec. to Chancellor of Exchequer '95-1900; Parliamentary Charity Commissioner 1900-6; Hon. Sec. Church Parliamentary Committee; knighted 1911; one of the Chairmen of Standing Committees in House of Commons, Member of L.C.C., and Chm. of Housing Committee; Lieut.-Col Comdg. 3rd Royal West Kent Regt. (special reserve). 83, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; Oakham Lodge, Dudley. *Carlton*, *Athenæum*, *Constitutional.*
- ***Griffiths**, John Norton (U.), has sat for Wednesbury since 1910; *b.* '71; is Managing Director of Griffiths & Co., contractors, Ltd., Griffiths House, 59A, London Wall, E.C.; also President of the Norton Griffiths Steel Construction Co., Ltd., and Norton Griffiths & Co. Ltd. (Canada), and President of Griffiths & Co. Australia, Africa, and Russia; served in Matabele War 1896-7, and was Captain and Adjutant Lord Roberts's Bodyguard Headquarters Staff during Boer War. 3, West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W., and The Poplars, Wednesbury. *Carlton*, *Junior Carlton*, *Bath*, *Royal Automobile*, *Aero.*
- Guest**, Captain the Hon. Frederick E. (L.), elected for East Dorset Dec. 1910; was elected in Jan. 1910, but unseated on petition; *b.* '75; 3rd s. of Lord Wimborne; 1st Life Guards; served in Egyptian and S. African campaigns; Junior Lord of Treasury 1911-12; Treasurer H.M. Household 1912. Aldford House, 26, Park Lane, W.
- ***Guest**, Major the Hon. Henry (L.), elected for Pembroke and Haverfordwest Dec. 1910; sat for East Dorset June to Dec. 1910; s. of Lord Wimborne; *E.* Eton; served with 1st Royal Dragoons in S. African War; mentioned in despatches; Instructor in Cavalry School 1907-10. 20, Queen's Gate, W.
- ***Guiney**, P. (Ind. N.), has sat for North Cork since Jan. 1910; is a farmer who has served as a member of local authorities.
- Guinness**, Hon. Rupert E. C. L., C.B., C.M.G. (U.), returned unopposed for Essex, S.E., March 1912; sat for Shoreditch, Haggerston D., 1908-10; *e. s.* Lord Iveagh; *b.* '74; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb; won Diamond sculls, Henley, '95 and '96; served South African War in Irish Hospital; C.M.G. 1901; C.B. 1911; commands London Division R.N. Vol. Reserve; L.C.C. for City of London 1904-7, for Haggerston, 1907-10. 11, St. James's Sq., S.W. *Royal Yacht Squadron*, *Beefsteak*, *Leander*, *Carlton*, *Garrick.*
- ***Guinness**, Hon. Walter Edward (U.), has sat for Bury St. Edmunds since 1907; 3rd s. of Viscount Iveagh; *b.* 1880; *E.* Eton; served as Captain I.Y. in S. Africa; Major Suffolk I.Y.; L.C.C. 1907-10. 11, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Gulland**, John William (L.), has sat for Dumfries Burghs since 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Edinburgh Royal High School and University; was a corn merchant; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1909, and Scottish Whip; author of "How Edinburgh is Governed." 8, Claremont Crescent, Edinburgh. *Scottish Liberal (Edinburgh)*, *National Liberal (London)*, *Glasgow Liberal.*
- ***Gwynn**, Stephen L. (N.), has sat for Galway City since 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* St. Columba's Coll., Rathfarnham, and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; son of Dr. Gwynn, Regius Professor of Divinity, Dublin Univ.; journalist and author. 2, Great Smith Street, S.W.
- ***Gwynne**, Rupert Sackville (U.), has sat for Sussex, Eastbourne D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '73; *E.* Shrewsbury School and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; *m.* 1905 the Hon. Stella Ridley; is a member of the Bar; has three times won the Bar Point-to-Point Steeplechase; Eastbourne Board of Guardians; chairman Eastbourne Rural District Council; member of East Sussex C.C. Wootton, Polegate, Sussex; 47, Catherine Street, Westminster. *Bachelors'.*
- ***Hackett**, John (N.), has sat for Mid Tipperary since Jan. 1910; is a gentleman farmer at Longfordpass, Urlingford, Co. Tipperary, Ireland. Has been connected with the Nationalist movement for 32 years. Chairman Thurles Rural District Council since 1900; *ex officio* member of C.C., Tipperary, N.R.; J.P. for co. Tipperary. *E.* Patrician Monastery, Mountrath, Queen's Co., Ireland. "Loughrea," 37, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
- ***Haddock**, George B. (U.), has sat for N. Lancs., North Lonsdale D., since 1906; *b.* 63; *E.* Clifton Coll.; shipowner; director Harrison, Ainslie & Co., Lindal Moor mines, Furness. 113, Piccadilly, W. *Bath*, *Carlton.*
- ***Hall**, Douglas Bernard (U.), has sat for Hants (Isle of Wight), since Jan. 1910; *b.* '67; *E.* Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Sussex; High Sheriff for Sussex 1907; lord of the manor of Burton and Barlavington, Sussex, and patron of three livings; is one of the giants of the House of Commons, his height being 6ft. 5in. Burton Park, Petworth, Sussex.
- ***Hall**, E. Marshall, K.C. (U.), has sat for Liverpool, East Toxteth, since Jan. 1910; sat for Southport Div. 1900-6; *b.* '58; *E.* Rugby and Cambridge; barrister (Inner Temple) '83; Benchet 1910. 3, Temple Gardens, and 1, Welbeck House, Wigmore Street, W. *Carlton*, *Garrick*, *Beefsteak.*
- Hall**, Fred (U.), elected for Dulwich Dec. 1910; member L.C.C. since 1907; is a member of Lloyd's and the Baltic. 17, Leigham Court

- Road, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Constitutional.*
- ***Hall, Fred (Lab.)**, has sat for Yorks, W. Riding (Normanton D.), since Nov. 1905; *b.* '55; worked in a Colliery; Sec. Yorks Miners' Association '78, and afterwards treasurer and agent. Rawmarsh Hill, Parkgate, near Rotherham.
- ***Hambro, Angus V. (U.)**, has sat for S. Dorset since Jan. 1910; *b.* '83; 3rd s. of Sir Everard Hambro, K.C.V.O., of Milton Abbey; *E.* Eton; has toured the world; one of the longest amateur golf drivers; won King's Cup, Biarritz, 1909, and has played four times for England *v.* Scotland. Hill House, Milton Abbas, Dorset. *Travellers', Boodle's, Carlton.*
- ***Hamersley, Alfred St. George, K.C. (U.)**, has sat for Oxfordshire, Woodstock D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '48; *E.* Marlborough; barrister (Middle Temple); has practised at the Bar both in England and Canada; keenly interested in sports; played four times for England in International matches, and captained the English team. Woodeaton, Islip, Mon. *Carlton, Union.*
- ***Hamilton, Lord Claud John (U.)**, has sat for Kensington, South, since Jan. 1910; sat for Londonderry City '65-8, King's Lynn '69-80, Liverpool City and West Derby '80-8; *b.* '43; s. of 1st Duke of Abercorn; *E.* Harrow; in Grenadier Guards '62-7; Col. 5th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers '67-90; High Steward of Great Yarmouth; Chairman Great Eastern Railway Company and Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation; Knight of Grace, Order of St. John of Jerusalem. 4, Hans Mansions, S.W. *Carlton, Travellers'.*
- ***Hamilton, Marquis of (U.)**, has sat for Londonderry City since 1900; *e. s.* Duke of Abercorn; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton; joined 1st Life Guards '91; Captain '96; Treasurer of Household Oct. 1903-5. Coates House, Fittleworth, Sussex.
- ***Hancock, John G. (Lab.)**, has sat for Derbyshire, Mid. D., since July 16th, 1909; *b.* '57; self-educated; has been a collier; member of Nottingham City Council; is a local preacher of the United Methodist Free Church and an active Temperance worker; J.P. for county since 1906; been on Nottingham and Basford Board of Guardians. Miners' Offices, Nottingham Road, Old Basford, Nottingham; Waverley Hotel, Southampton Row, W.C.
- ***Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Lewis (L.)**, has sat for Lancashire, N.E., Rossendale D., since 1904; *b.* '63; *E.* at Eton; for years intimately connected with the work of Liberal organisation; appointed First Commissioner of Works Dec. 1905; joined the Cabinet March 1907; piloted Plural Voting Bill 1906 and Small Holdings Bill 1907 through the House; Sec. of State for the Colonies 1910. Nuneham Park, Oxon; 14, Berkeley Square, W.
- ***Harcourt, Robert Vernon (L.)**, has sat for Montrose Burghs since May 12th, 1908; 2nd s. of the late Sir W. Harcourt; *b.* '78; *E.* Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb.; honours in historical tripos. After five years in the Foreign Office he became Parliamentary and political correspondent of the *Tribune*; author of two comedies, "An Angel Unawares," and "A Question of Age"; Member Joint Committee on Stage Plays (Censorship). 3, Chester Square, S.W. (tel. 4349 Victoria); Malwood, Lyndhurst, Hants. *Bachelors', National Liberal.*
- ***Hardie, James Keir (Lab.)**, has sat for Merthyr Tydvil since 1900, and for West Ham '92-5; *b.* '56; became a journalist '82, edited the *Cumnock News* until '86, and *Miner and Labour Leader* '87-1903; founder of the Independent Labour party; Chairman of Labour Party in the House 1906-8. 10, Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane, E.C.; Lochnorris, Cumnock, Ayrshire.
- ***Hardy, Rt. Hon. Laurence (U.)**, has sat for Kent, Ashford D., since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1st-class History '76); J.P. West Riding, Yorks; D.C. and J.P. for Kent; Chairman of Grand Committees; Deputy Chairman Ways and Means, June 1905; P.C. 1911. Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent, and 42, Lowndes Square, S.W.
- ***Harmood-Banner, John Sutherland (U.)**, has sat for Liverpool (Everton D.), since 1905; *b.* '47; *E.* at Radley, and in '65 entered his father's firm, Harmood-Banner & Son, accountants, Liverpool; Chairman Pearson Knowles Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., of Wigan and Warrington. Aston Hall, Neston Brook, Cheshire.
- Harnsworth, Cecil Bisshopp (L.)**, elected for Beds, Luton Div., July 1911; sat for Droitwich Div. 1906-10; *b.* '69; *E.* Trin. Coll., Dublin. 23, Montagu Square, W. *Reform.*
- ***Harnsworth, Robert Leicester (L.)**, has sat for Caithness-shire since 1900; *b.* '70. 3, Marlborough Gate, Hyde Park, W. *Reform.*
- ***Harris, Henry P. (U.)**, has sat for Paddington, South, since Jan. 1910; *b.* '56; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Chairman L.C.C. 1907-8; D.L. and J.P. London. 93, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; Cherry Croft, Forest Row, Sussex. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- ***Harrison-Broadley, Col. Henry B. (U.)**, has sat for E. Riding Yorks, Howdenshire D., since 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Brackenbury's, Wimbledon; went out to Colorado, '72; engaged in cattle and mining industries, etc., in America. Welton House, Brough, E. Yorks. *Carlton, Conservative, Bachelors'.*
- ***Harvey, Alexander Gordon Cummins (L.)**, has sat for Rochdale since 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* privately and at Victoria Univ.; cotton manufacturer and merchant. Town House, Littleborough, near Rochdale. *Reform.*
- ***Harvey, Thomas Edmund (L.)**, has sat for Leeds, West, since Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; *E.* Bootham School, York, Yorkshire Coll., Leeds, Christ Church, Oxford, and Universities of Berlin and Paris; Warden of Toynbee Hall 1906-11; member L.C.C. 1904-7; member Central Unemployed Body 1906-10; *m.* Irene, youngest d. of Prof. Silvanus Thompson. 13, Hammersmith Terrace, W.
- ***Harvey, W. E. (Lab.)**, has sat for Derbyshire, North East D., since Jan. 1907; Financial Sec. Derbyshire Miners' Association; J.P. for the borough of Chesterfield and county of Derby. 98, Saltergate, Chesterfield; London: Westminster Palace Hotel. *National Liberal.*
- ***Haslam, James (Lab.)**, has sat for Derbyshire, Chesterfield D., since 1906; *b.* '42; *E.* village schools; 29 years a coal miner, 30 years gen. sec. Derbyshire Miners' Assn.; on Parliamentary Committee Trade Union Congress (Chairman last year up to the Sheffield Congress); J.P. Chesterfield July '93, and for county 1908. 47, Clarence Road, Chesterfield.
- ***Haslam, Lewis (L.)**, has sat for Monmouth District since 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Univ. Coll. School

- and Coll. and Univ. Hall, Lond.; director of cotton spinning and manufacturing companies. 8, Wilton Crescent, London, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- ***Havelock-Allan**, Sir Henry S. M., Bart. (L.), has sat for Durham, Bishop Auckland D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '72; grandson of the hero of Lucknow; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Capt. 4th Battn. Durham Light Infantry. Blackwell Grange, Darlington. *Brooks's.*
- ***Haviland-Burke**, Edmund (N.), has sat for King's Co., Tullamore D., since 1900; *b.* '64; *E.* on the Continent; prominent supporter of the United Irish League; war correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian* during the Turco-Greek war, '97. 79, Waterloo Road, Dublin.
- ***Hayden**, John Patrick (N.), has sat for Roscommon, South D., since July '97; journalist; proprietor of the *Westmeath Examiner* and the *Roscommon Messenger*. *Westmeath Examiner* and *Messenger* Offices, Mullingar and Roscommon.
- ***Hayward**, Evan (L.), has sat for S.E. Durham since Jan. 1910; *E.* British School and Katharine Lady Berkeley's Grammar School, Wotton-under-Edge; is a solicitor practising at 41, Moorgate Street, E.C. *National Liberal.*
- ***Hazleton**, Richard (N.), has sat for Galway, North, since 1906; in Dec. 1910 was returned also for North Louth, but was unseated on petition; *b.* 1880; son of the senior partner in a Dublin drapery firm; is a keen advocate of temperance. 18, Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
- ***Healy**, Maurice (Ind. N.), has sat for Cork City since Dec. 1910; sat for Cork, N.E., March 1910 to Dec. 1910; sat for Cork City '85-1900, and May 1909 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '59; is a solicitor; *y. b.* of Mr. T. Healy, M.P. Ashton Lawn, Cork.
- ***Healy**, Timothy, K.C. (Ind. N.), returned unopposed for N.E. Cork July 1911; sat for Louth, N., '92 to Dec. 1910; for Wexford '80-83, Monaghan '83-5, Londonderry, S., '85-6, Longford, N., '87-92; *b.* in Bantry, '55; joined Mr. Parnell in America '80; was one of the leading instruments in the downfall of Mr. Parnell, and has since acted independently of his nominal party. Took an active part in the Land League agitation '80, and was arrested in the autumn for a speech at Bantry, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Author of "Healy Clause" in the Land Act of '81. Imprisoned for a speech in '82, but released after four months. Called to the Irish Bar in '84. Author of "A Word for Ireland," "Why Ireland is not Free," and text-books on the Land Acts. K.C. '99; called to English Bar, Gray's Inn, 1903. Bencher King's Inns 1905. Glenaulin, Chapelizod, co. Dublin. *National Liberal.*
- ***Helme**, Sir Norval Watson (L.), has sat for Lancashire, Lancaster D., since 1900; *b.* '49; senior partner James Helme & Co., manufacturers; Alderman and J.P. County of Lancaster, and Alderman Borough of Lancaster; President Lancaster and District Chamber of Commerce; Chairman Lancashire Asylums Board, and President Non-County Boroughs Association of England; knighted 1912. Springfield Hall, Lancaster; 2, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- ***Helmshley**, Charles W. R. Duncombe, Viscount (U.), has sat for Yorks, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton D., since 1906; *g.s.* and *heir* Earl of Faversham; *b.* '79; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (Honours in History); Major Yorks Hussars (I.Y.); Director N.E. Railway, Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., Chilian Northern Railway Co., Ltd. Nawton Tower, Nawton, Yorks. *Bachelors', Carlton, Turf.*
- ***Hemmerde**, Edward George (L.), elected for Norfolk, N.W., May 1912; sat for Denbighshire, East D., 1906 to Dec. 1910; *b.* '71; *E.* Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxon; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '97; Northern Circuit; won the Diamond Sculls 1900; K.C. 1908; Recorder of Liverpool 1909. 23, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
- ***Henderson**, Arthur (Lab.), has sat for Durham (Barnard Castle), since July 27th, 1903; Mayor Darlington 1903-4; represents the Friendly Society of Ironfounders; Labour Whip 1906; Chairman Labour Party 1908 and 1909; Secretary 1912; Magistrate co. Durham; member of Railway Commission. Teesdale, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
- ***Henderson**, Major H. G. (U.), has sat for Berks, Abingdon D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; *E.* Eton; lately 1st Life Guards; served in S. African War; J.P. Berks. Kitemore, Faringdon.
- ***Henderson**, J. McD. (L.), has sat for Aberdeenshire West since 1906; Barrister-at-Law; F.C.A. Cambisgate, Wimbledon; White House, Felixstowe. *Reform.*
- ***Henry**, Sir Charles Solomon, Bart. (L.), has sat for Shropshire, Mid or Wellington D., since 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School, and Univ. of Göttingen; founded in '82 the firm of C. S. Henry & Co.; Bart. 1911. Parkwood, Henley-on-Thames; Brooklands, Wellington, Shropshire; 5, Carlton Gardens, S.W. *National Liberal, City Liberal, British Empire, and Automobile.*
- Herbert**, Hon. Aubrey N. H. M. (U.), elected for Somerset, S., Nov. 21st, 1911; *b.* 1870; s. of 4th E. of Carnarvon; is an Honorary Attaché in the Diplomatic service; Lieut. Royal N. Devon Yeomanry; B.A. (1908); J.P. Somerset; has travelled extensively in the Near and Far East. Pixton Park, Dulverton, Somerset. *Travellers', Bath, St. James's.*
- ***Herbert**, Major-General Sir Ivor John Caradoc, Bart. (L.), has sat for Monmouthshire, South, since 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* St. Mary's Coll., Oscott; Grenadier Guards '70; served in Egypt '82, Nile Expedition '84-5, and S. Africa as A.A.G. '99-1901; Military Attaché, St. Petersburg, '85-90; commanded Canadian local forces '90-5, and 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards '97-8; retired 1908; is Hon. Major-Gen. of the Canadian Forces; Chief Staff Officer, Home District, '08-9; C.B., C.M.G.; Bart. 1907. Llanarth Court, Raglan, Mon. *Guards', Travellers', Marlborough.*
- Hewins**, William Albert Samuel (U.), returned unopposed for Hereford March 1912; *b.* 1865; *E.* Wolverhampton School and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; Director London School of Economics '95-1903; Teacher of Modern Economic History in the University of London 1902-1903; Tooke Professor of Economic Science and Statistics at King's Coll., London, '97-1903; Member of the Senate of the University of London, 1900-1903; Secretary of the Tariff Commission. Bullingham Manor, near Hereford; 98, St. George's Square, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional.*
- ***Hickman**, Col. Thomas E. H., C.B., D.S.O. (U.), has sat for Wolverhampton, South,

- since Jan. 1910; *b.* '59; *E.* Cheltenham Coll.; joined Worcestershire Regt. '81, and has seen much active service in Egypt, the Soudan, and South Africa, being repeatedly mentioned in despatches; Governor of Dongola Province '99; commanded Western District, Cape Colony, 1902; Middleburg District 1902-8; a director of Alfred Hickman, Ltd., ironmasters, Haunchwood Collieries, Ltd., Knowles Oxygen Co.; chairman of Dominion Western Lands Corporation, Ltd., of Canada. Wergs Hall, Wolverhampton; 22, Kensington Palace Gardens, S.W. *Naval and Military, Prince's, Hurlingham, Carlton, St. Stephen's, Ranelagh.*
- ***Hicks-Beach**, Hon. Michael Hugh (U.), has sat for Gloucestershire, N. or Tewkesbury D., since 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); Lieut. Royal Gloucestershire Hussars Yeo., late Capt. 4th Battn. Gloucestershire Regt. (Militia); acted as assistant priv. secretary to his father 1901-2, and to Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, Chief Govt. Whip, 1904-5. Coln St. Aldwyn, Fairford, Glos.; 81, Eaton Place, S.W. *Bachelors' and Carlton.*
- ***Higham**, J. S. (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, Sowerby D., since 1904; *b.* '57; Mayor of Accrington '99, 1900-1; head of Highams, Ltd., cotton spinners; J.P. Accrington. Birkdale, Southport. *National Liberal.*
- ***Hill**, Sir Clement Lloyd (U.), has sat for Shrewsbury since 1906; *b.* '45; *E.* Marlborough College; Clerk in Foreign Office '67-1905; K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; has African General Service Medal with clasp for Uganda 1900; was Commissioner to Hayti '86 and '87. 13, Chesterfield Street, W. *St. James's and Travellers'.*
- ***Hill-Wood**, Samuel (U.), has sat for Derbyshire, High Peak D., since 1910; *b.* 1872; assumed by Royal Licence surname of Hill-Wood in lieu of Wood 1912; D.L. Herefordshire. Park Hall, Hayfield, Derbyshire; Moorfield, Glossop, Derbyshire. *Carlton, Bachelors', Junior Carlton.*
- ***Hills**, John Waller (U.), has sat for Durham since 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; 2nd class Lit. Hum. '89; admitted solicitor '97; in practice at 23, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster; J.P. Cumberland. High-head Castle, Carlisle. *Brooks's.*
- Hinds**, John (L.), elected for Carmarthenshire, W., Dec. 1910; *b.* '62; Chairman T. J. Harries & Co., Ltd., Oxford Street, W., and Hinds & Co. (Blackheath), Ltd. Lee Park, Blackheath, S.E.
- ***Hoare**, Samuel J. G. (U.), has sat for Chelsea since Jan. 1910; *b.* '80; *E.* Harrow and New Coll., Oxford; was private secretary to Mr. Lyttelton at the Colonial Office; 1907-10 L.C.C.; Chm. of Fire Brigade Committee; J.P., member of House of Laymen; m. Lady Maud, d. of 5th Earl Beauchamp. 59, Draycott Place, S.W. *Marlborough, Garrick, Bachelors'.*
- ***Hobhouse**, Rt. Hon. Charles E. H. (L.), has sat for Bristol, East D., since 1900; sat for East Wilts '92-5; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton, Oxford, and Sandhurst; late Lieut.-Col. commanding 6th Territorial Glouc. Regt.; Church Estates Commissioner 1906; Under-Sec. for India Jan. 1907; Financial Secretary to Treasury 1908; P.C. 1909; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1911. The Ridge, Corsham, Wilts; 47, Rutland Gate, S.W.
- ***Hodge**, John (Lab.), has sat for S.E. Lancs., Gorton D., since 1906; *b.* '55; *E.* Motherwell Ironworks School, and Hutchesontown Grammar School, Glasgow; iron and steel worker; Pres. Trades Congress '92; City Council, Manchester, '98-1901; Pres. L.R.C. 1902-4; a Wesleyan Methodist. Ormond Mansions, Great Ormond Street, Holborn, W.C.; private address, 37, Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.
- Hogge**, J. M. (L.), elected for East Edinburgh Feb. 1912; *E.* Church of Scotland Normal College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University; a licentiate of U.F. Church, engaged in social investigation and writing; is a member of York City Council.
- ***Hohler**, Gerald F., K.C. (U.), has sat for Chatham since Jan. 1910; barrister (Inner Temple) practising on South-Eastern Circuit. 2, St. James's Place, S.W.
- Holmes**, Daniel Turner (L.), elected for Lanark, Govan Div., Dec. 1911; *b.* 1863; *E.* Universities of London, Paris, and Geneva; author "Literary Tours in the Highlands," "A Scot in France and Switzerland." 42, Lancaster Gate, W.
- ***Holt**, Richard Durning (L.), has sat for Northumberland, Hexham D., since March 27th, 1907; *b.* '68; member of the shipping firm of Alfred Holt & Co., Liverpool; J.P. Lancashire. 54, Ullet Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
- ***Hope**, Harry (U.), has sat for Buteshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '65; *E.* Edinburgh Coll. School and University; is a tenant farmer; served for 13 years as an officer in the Haddington and Berwick Artillery Militia, retired as Captain in 1897; served on many local public Boards; was a member of the Scottish Agricultural Commission which visited and reported on the agricultural resources of Canada in 1908 on the invitation of the Dominion Government; has been President of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture; unsuccessfully contested Morayshire 1906. Barneyhill, Dunbar, N.B. *Constitutional, Carlton.*
- Hope**, Capt. John Augustus (U.), elected for Midlothian Sept. 1912; late King's Royal Rifles; heir pres. to the baronetcy of Hope of Pinkie.
- ***Hope**, John Deans (L.), elected for East Lothian April 1911; sat for Fifeshire, West D., 1900 to Dec. 1910; *b.* '60; *E.* Fettes Coll. Haddington, N.B.
- ***Hope**, J. F. (U.), has sat for Sheffield, Central D., since April 21st, 1908; *b.* '70; M.P. for Sheffield, Brightside D., 1900-5; J.P. Sussex; has been private sec. to several ministers; author of "A History of the 1900 Parliament." Heron's Ghyll, Uckfield, Sussex.
- ***Horne**, Charles Silvester (L.), has sat for Ipswich since Jan. 1910; *b.* '65; *E.* Newport Grammar School, Glasgow Univ. (M.A.), and Mansfield Coll., Oxford; Congregational minister at Whitefield's Central Mission, Tottenham Court Road; m. Katharine Cozens-Hardy, daughter of the Rt. Hon. the Master of the Rolls. 20, Amphill Square, N.W.
- ***Horne**, William Edgar (U.), has sat for Surrey, Guildford D., since Jan. 1910; *E.* Westminster; is a surveyor, and a director of the Prudential Assurance Co.; has served on various metropolitan local bodies. 111, 1'Place, Shackleford, Surrey; 5, Tilney St., W.

- ***Horner**, Andrew Long, K.C. (U.), has sat for S. Tyrone since Jan. 1910; *E. Foyle Coll., Londonderry, and Queen's Coll., Belfast*; unsuccessfully contested S. Tyrone 1906. 34, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin. *Constitutional, Carlton.*
- ***Houston**, R. P. (U.), has sat for Liverpool, West Toxteth D., since '92; *b. '53; E. Liverpool Coll.; Liverpool shipowner and merchant. 10, Dale Street, Liverpool; 16, Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and 36, Parkside, Albert Gate, S.W. Carlton, Junior Carlton, Royal Thames Yacht.*
- ***Howard**, Hon. Geoffrey William Algernon (L.), elected for Wilts, Westbury D., 1911; sat for Cumberland, N. or Eskdale D., 1906-10; 5th s. Earl of Carlisle; *b. '77; E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (honours in History and Law, M.A.); Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Prime Minister (unpaid); Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1911. 1, Palace Green, Kensington, W. Brooks's and Bachelors'.*
- ***Hudson**, W. (Lab.), has sat for Newcastle-on-Tyne since 1906; *b. '52; joined N.E.R. and became main line guard; President A.S.R.S '91, and re-elected seven times; Secretary Irish Section; President Irish Trades Congress 1903. Elswick House, Atherfold Road, Clapham, S.W.*
- ***Hughes**, Spencer Leigh (L.), has sat for Stockport since Jan. 1910; *b. '58; E. Woodhouse Grove School, Leeds; was for 10 years with the engineering firm of Ransomes, Ipswich, but relinquished engineering for journalism; unsuccessfully contested Jarrow 1907 and Bermondsey 1909. 57, St. George's Road, London, S.W. National Liberal, Eighty.*
- ***Hume-Williams**, William E., K.C. (U.), has sat for Notts, Bassettlaw D., since Jan. 1910; *E. Trin. Hall, Camb.; Recorder of Norwich. 6, Wilton Place, S.W. Carlton, Junior Carlton, New Oxford and Cambridge.*
- ***Hunt**, Rowland (U.), has sat for Shropshire, S. or Ludlow D., since 1903; *b. '58; E. Eton and Magdalene Coll., Camb.; volunteered for service with Lovat's Scouts during South African war; supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Boreaton Park, Salop.*
- ***Hunter**, Sir Charles R., Bart. (U.), has sat for Bath since Jan. 1910; *b. '53; E. Eton and Sandhurst; served in the Rifle Brigades in India and Burma; was on the Staff in Canada '86-7; left the Army on the death of his father '90; also served with the Imperial Yeomanry during the S African War; m. '87, Nesta, eldest daughter of A. S. Kennard, West Eaton Place, and Mortimer Hill, Berks; 39, Wilton Crescent, S.W. Travellers'.*
- ***Illingworth**, Percy Holden (L.), has sat for Yorks, W. Riding, Shipley D., since 1906; *b. '69, at Bradford; E. Jesus Coll., Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); Cobden Club Silver Medallist; was in Univ. Rugby team, and capt. Coll. boat; called to Bar '95; served in South Africa with Yorks Hussars; Capt. Westminster Dragoons I.Y.; Parl. private sec. to Mr. Birrell Feb. 1906; Junior Lord of Treasury (unpaid) 1910-12; Patronage Sec. to Treasury and Chief Government Whip, Aug. 1912. Bradford, and 102, Lancaster Gate, W. Reform, Oxford and Cambridge, Union.*
- Ingleby**, Holcombe (U.), elected for King's Lynn Dec. 1910; *b. '54; E. Oxford Univ.; Mayor of Lynn 1909-10. 12, West Halkin Street, S.W.*
- ***Isaacs**, Rt. Hon. Sir Rufus Daniel, K.C.V.O., K.C. (L.), has sat for Reading since Aug. 6th, 1904; *b. in London '60; E. Univ. Coll. School, Brussels, and Hanover; went on the Stock Exchange, but left it for the Bar; was called '87, and took silk '98; Solicitor-Gen. 1910; Attorney-Gen. 1910; K.C.V.O. 1911; P.C. 1911; promoted to a seat in the Cabinet 1912. Fox Hill, Reading; 2, Garden Court, Temple; and 32, Curzon Street, W. Reform, Garrick, Savage, National Liberal.*
- ***Jackson**, Sir John (U.), has sat for Devonport since Jan. 1910; *b. '51; E. York, and Edin. Univ.; is the well-known engineer and contractor for great public works, including Dover Harbour, Admiralty docks at Keyham, Admiralty Harbour, Simons Town, S. Africa, and elsewhere, and the Trans-Andean railway; was a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the war in S. Africa; knighted '95; hon. LL.D. Edinburgh Univ.; F.R.S. Edin.; J.P. Devonshire. 48, Belgrave Square, S.W., and Pounds, Plymouth, Carlton, Junior Carlton, Royal Automobile, Royal Yacht Squadron, Commodore Royal South-Western Yacht.*
- ***Jardine**, Ernest (U.), has sat for E. Somerset since Jan. 1910; *b. '59; E. Nottingham; a lace machine builder of Nottingham; advanced £30,000 for the purchase of the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey for the nation. The Abbey House, Glastonbury, Somerset; and The Park, Nottingham.*
- ***Jardine**, Sir John (L.), has sat for Roxburghshire since 1906; *b. '44; E. Christ Coll., Camb. (Chancellor's Gold Medal for English Verse); Indian Civil Service '64; Judicial Commissioner Burma '78; Chief Secretary Bombay '85; Judge High Court Bombay '85; Vice-Chancellor Bombay Univ. '95; Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen Univ.; retired with K.C.I.E. '97; J.P. Applegarth, Godalming. Reform and Scottish Liberal.*
- ***Jessel**, Captain H. M. (U.), has sat for St. Pancras, South, since Jan. 1910; sat for it '96-1906; *b. '66; E. Rugby, and New Coll., Oxford; late Capt. 17th Lancers, '86-96; J.P., D.L. London; Alderman City of Westminster (Mayor 1903); Chairman London Municipal Society. 50, Mount Street, Mayfair, W. Carlton, Army and Navy, Garrick, Beefsteak.*
- John**, E. T. (L.), elected for Denbighshire, E., Dec. 1910; by birth a Welshman, by business a Yorkshire ironmaster; President of Welsh Nationalist League and an ardent Federal Home Ruler. Llanidan Hall, Llanfair, P.G., Anglesey; Riversdale, Eaglescliffe S.O., co. Durham.
- ***Johnson**, William (Lab.), has sat for Warwickshire, Nuneaton D., since 1906; *b. '49; worked in factory and mine; gen. sec. and agent Warwickshire Miners' Association since '85; C.C. for Bedworth; Chairman Bedworth Parish Council; J.P. County of Warwick; Governor of the Nicholas Chamberlain Charity; Member County Police Committee; Guardian of Poor and District Councillor; for many years past Member Executive Committee Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and one of the Miners' representatives of the Coal Conciliation Board Meeting, also Treasurer of Midland Miners' Federation. Miners' Offices, Bedworth, Nuneaton.*
- ***Jones**, Rt. Hon. Sir David Brynmor (L.), has sat for Swansea District since '95; M.P. Gloucestershire, Stroud D., '92-5;

- b.* '52; *E. Univ. Coll.*, London (LL.B.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '76; joined South Wales and Chester Circuit; J.P. Gloucestershire; Judge of County Courts, Mid Wales Circuit, '85-6, and Gloucester Circuit '86-92; K.C.; Bencher Middle Temple, '99; knighted 1906; Recorder Merthyr Tydvil 1910; P.C. 1912. 27, Bryanton Square, W., and 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Reform, Devonshire, Ranelagh.*
- ***Jones, Edgar Rees (L.)**, has sat for Merthyr Borough since Jan. 1910; *b.* '78; *E. University of Wales*; is a public lecturer. Wals-town, Rhondda, Glamorgan.
- ***Jones, Henry Haydn (L.)**, has sat for Merionethshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E. Towyn Board School* and the Towyn Academy; Alderman Merionethshire C.C.; member of the Court of Governors, University College of Wales, and the Towyn Intermediate School; J.P. Merioneth. Pantyneuadd, Towyn, Merioneth. *National Liberal.*
- Jones, the Rev. Josiah Towyn (L.)**, elected for Carmarthen, E., Aug. 1912; *b.* '58; served for 4 years as cabin boy and cook on coasting vessels; entered the Ministry of the Congrega-tional Church in 1880; was for 20 years election agent to the late member for the constituency; at one time member Carmar-thenshire County Council.
- Jones, Leif (L.)**, elected for Notts., Rushcliffe D., Dec. 1910; sat for Westmorland, Appleby D., March 1905 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; s. of the late Rev. Thomas Jones, formerly Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales; *b.* of Sir D. Brynmor Jones; *E. Scotch College, Melbourne*, and Trinity Col lege, Oxford; an underwriter at Lloyd's; Pres. U.K. Alliance. 1, Palace Green, Ken-sington, W. *Reform.*
- ***Jones, William (L.)**, has sat for Carnarvon-shire, Arfon D., since '95; *b.* '60. Was a schoolmaster in Wales; studied at Aberyst-with Univ. Coll. and Oxford Univ.; has been a private tutor at Oxford; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1911. 24, Gordon Street, W.C.
- ***Jowett, Frederick William, J.P. (Lab.)**, has sat for Bradford, West D., since 1906; *b.* '64 at Bradford; at 8 worked in the mills; became manufacturer's manager; gave himself to public work 1901; journalist and lecturer. 10, Grantham Terrace, Bradford.
- ***Joyce, Michael (N.)**, has sat for Limerick since 1900; a working pilot; elected to Limerick Corporation '98, Mayor 1905 and 1906. 96, Lower Henry Street, Limerick.
- Joynson-Hicks, William (U.)**, returned unop-posed for Middlesex, Brentford D., March 23rd, 1911; sat for Manchester, N.W., 1908 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '65; *E. Merchant Taylors' School*; Solicitor, and head of firm of Joynson-Hicks, Hunt, Moore & Cardew, London; Treasurer C.E.T.S., Canterbury Diocese; Chairman Automobile Association and Motor Union; Vice-Pres. Roads Improvement Association. Holmbury, Dorking; 15, St James's Place, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Keating, Matthew (N.)**, has sat for S. Kilkeny since Aug. 10th, 1909; manufacturer's agent. 49, Altenburg Gardens, Battersea, S.W.
- Kebley-Fletcher, J. R. (U.)**, elected for Cheshire, Altrincham, Dec. 1910; fought Rossendale (Lancs.) 1906 and Jan. 1910; merchant; Past-President Liverpool Produce Exchange; *E. Liverpool* and abroad; linguist; corre-spondent *Liverpool Post* in Boer war.
- Kellaway, Fred George (L.)**, elected for Bedford Dec. 1910; *b.* '70; was a journalist; for several years member of Lewisham Borough Council and Lewisham Board of Guardians; *m.* Sarah Ellen, *d.* of the late Henry Robinson, J.P., of Greenwich; member of Eighty Club. 16, Eliot Park, Lewisham Hill, S.E.
- ***Kelly, Edward J. (N.)**, has sat for E. Donegal since Jan. 1910; *b.* '83; *E. St. Vincent's Coll.*, Castleknock, and Univ. Coll., Dublin; M.A., 1st Class Honours, and 1st place Royal Univ. of Ireland; solicitor. 5, Eden Quay, Dublin.
- ***Kennedy, Vincent (N.)**, has sat for Cavan, West, since 1904; *b.* '76; *E. Clongowes Wood Coll.*, Kildare; admitted a solicitor 1900; practises in cos. of Cavan, Longford, and Leitrim, and the High Court. 7, Farnham Street, Cavan. *National Liberal, Leinster (Dublin).*
- ***Kerr-Smiley, Peter Kerr (L.U.)**, has sat for N. Antrim since Jan. 1910; *b.* '79; s. of the late Sir Hugh Houston Smiley, 1st Bart., by Elizabeth Anne, only child of the late Peter Kerr, of Gallowhill, Paisley; *E. Eton* and Trin. Coll. Cambridge; *m.* 1905 Maud, dau. of Ernest L. Simpson, of New York; is a Lieut. Reserve of Officers; Chairman *Northern Whig, Ltd.*; formerly Lieut. 21st Lancers; assumed additional surname of Kerr 1905; unsuccessfully contested South Down Div. Jan. 1906. Grasmount, Belfast. *Marlborough, Calvary, Carlton, Constitu-tional, Ulster.*
- ***Kerry, Earl of (U.)**, has sat for Derbyshire, West D., since April 15th, 1908; *b.* '72; eldest son of Lord Lansdowne; *E. Oxford Univ.*; served in Grenadier Guards and Irish Guards (Major); gained D.S.O. in S. Africa. Sheen Falls, Kenmare; 18, Gloucester Place, W.
- Keswick, Henry (U.)**, returned unopposed for Surrey, Epsom D., March 1912; *b.* 1870; *E. Eton* and Trin. Coll., Camb.; member Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.; served in Boer War; formerly member Legislative and Executive Councils and Chairman Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong; member Royal Company of Archers. East-wick Park, Great Bookham, Surrey; 3, Lombard Street, E.C.
- ***Kilbride, Denis (N.)**, has sat for Kildare, South D., since 1903; *b.* '48; from '87-95 he represented South Kerry, and '95-1900 North Gal-way. Luggacurran, Stradbally, Queen's Co.
- ***Kimber, Sir Henry, Bart. (U.)**, has sat for Wandsworth since '85; *b.* '34; solicitor '88; 1st prizeman Incorporated Law Society; Director Capital and Counties Bank; Chair-man South Indian Railway, Pondicherry Railway, Natal Land and Colonisation Com-pany, etc.; Bart. 1904. Albany Chambers, York St., Westminster; Lausdowne Lodge, West Hill, Putney, S.W. *Carlton, St. Stephen's, City Carlton, Royal Automobile.*
- ***King, Joseph (L.)**, has sat for Somerset, North, since Jan. 1910; *b.* '60; *E. Uppingham* and Trin. Coll., Oxford; Bar. Inner Temple, but does not practise; author of works on Edu-cation and electoral reform, two subjects in which he is specially interested; has trav-elled widely and has written about Germany, Switzerland and other subjects. Sandhouse, Witley, Surrey, and 20, St. Thomas's Man-sions, S.E. *Reform, National Liberal.*

- ***Kinloch-Cooke**, Sir Clement, M.A., LL.M. (U.), has sat for Devonport since Jan. 1910; *E. Brighton College* and *St. John's Coll., Camb.*; called to the Bar '83; was legal adviser to House of Lords Sweating Commission; Priv. Sec. to Earl of Dunraven; Under-Sec. of State for Colonies; member of L.C.C. 1907-10; served on Parliamentary and Education Committees; founder and editor of the *Empire Review*; has been editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other periodicals; has travelled extensively; Chairman of Central Emigration Board, of Advisory Committee for Secondary Schools (Girls), S.W. London, and of Princess Mary Memorial Home; author of authorised memoirs of H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck, Queen Mary, etc., and of books and essays on various imperial and colonial subjects; knighted 1905. 3, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W. *Athenaeum, Carlton.*
- ***Knight**, Eric Ayshford (U.), has sat for Kidderminster since Jan. 1910; *b. '63; E. Cheltenham*; served with Imperial Yeomanry in S. African War; contested Droitwich D. 1906. Wolverley House, Kidderminster. *Carlton, Cavalry.*
- ***Knott**, James (U.), has sat for Sunderland since 1910; *b. '55*; ship owner, interested in collieries and other industries, and merchant; member of the Bar; head of the "Prince" Line. Close House, Wylam-on-Tyne.
- ***Kyffin-Taylor**, Colonel (U.), has sat for Liverpool, Kirkdale D., since July 1910; *b. '63; E. Liverpool Coll.*; a solicitor by profession; late commanding officer 1st West Lancashire Brigade Royal Field Artillery (Territorials); Chairman Northern Council of Church Association, and a member of Committee of Protestant Reformation Society.
- Lamb**, Ernest Henry (L.), elected for Rochester Dec. 1910; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b. '76, at Hornsea; E. Dulwich and Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse*; member Common Council of London 1903; C.M.G. 1907; J.P. 1907; a Wesleyan; is chairman and managing director of Foster's Parcels and Goods Express, Ltd. 82, Fore Street, E.C. *Nat. Liberal, New Reform, Eighty.*
- ***Lambert**, Rt. Hon. George (L.), has sat for Devonshire, South Molton D., since '91; *b. '66*; yeoman; J.P. Devon; C.A. Devon; Captain 3rd Batt. Devonshire Regt. '90-1900; Civil Lord of the Admiralty Dec. 1905; P.C. 1912. 34, Grosvenor Road, Westminster; Spreyton, Bow, North Devon. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- Lambert**, Richard C. (L.), elected for Wilts, Cricklade, Dec. 1910; *b. '68; E. Shrewsbury and Trin. Coll. Camb.*; has taken a keen interest in the study of social questions; also member L.C.C. West Islington 1910. Royston, West Heath Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.
- ***Lane-Fox**, George Richard (U.), has sat for Yorks, W. Riding, Barkston Ash D., since 1906; *b. '70; E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford*; Master Bramham Moor Hounds; J.P. W. Riding; D.L. co. Leitrim; West Riding, Yorkshire C.C. since '97. Bramham Park, Boston Spa. *Turf, Bachelors, and Carlton.*
- Lansbury**, George (Lab.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley, Dec. 1910; *b. '59*; was a member of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws (*q.v.*).
- ***Lardner**, James C. R. (N.), has sat for N. Monaghan since June 1907; *b. '79; E. Christian Brothers' Schools, Monaghan, and Clongowes Wood College; solicitor 1901. Church Square, Monaghan; St MacCarten's College, Monaghan. Leinster, Dublin.*
- Larmor**, Sir Joseph, F.R.S. (U.), elected for Cambridge University Feb. 1911; *b. '57; E. Queen's Coll., Belfast, and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's Coll., Galway, and Queen's Univ., Ireland, '80-85; Lecturer in Mathematics, Cambridge Univ. '85-1903; Lucasian Professor 1903; Fellow St. John's '80; knighted 1909; Sec. of Royal Society, 1901-12. St. John's College, Cambridge. Athenaeum.*
- ***Law**, Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar (U.), elected for Lancashire, Bootle D., March 27th, 1911; sat for Camberwell, Dulwich D., 1906 to Dec. 1910; sat for Glasgow, Blackfriars D., 1900-5; *b. '58; E. New Brunswick, Canada, and High School, Glasgow; formerly iron merchant, Glasgow; Parliamentary Sec Board of Trade 1902-5; elected leader of Unionist Party in H. of C. 1911. Pembroke Lodge, Kensington, W.*
- ***Law**, Hugh A. (N.), has sat for Donegal, West D., since 1902; *E. Rugby and Oxford; J.P. co. Donegal. Marble Hill, Ballymore, S.O., co. Donegal. Bath and St. Stephen's Green.*
- ***Lawson**, Hon. Harry L. W. (U.), has sat for Tower Hamlets (Mile End) since Jan. 1910, and sat for it 1905-6; sat as a Liberal for St. Pancras, West, '85-92, and for E. Gloucestershire '93-5; *b. '62; e.s. of Lord Burnham; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; barrister Inner Temple, '91; Mayor of Stepney 1908-9; M.L.C.C. '89-92 and '97-1904; Lieut.-Col. Royal Bucks Hussars; D.L. for City of London. 37, Grosvenor Square, W. Athenaeum, Marlborough, Garrick.*
- Lawson**, Sir Wilfrid, 3rd Bart. (L.), elected for Cumberland, Cockermouth, Dec. 1910; *b. '62. Isel Hall, Cockermouth. Wellington.*
- ***Leach**, Charles (L.), has sat for Yorks, Colne Valley D., since Jan. 1910; *b. '47; E. Rammoor Coll., Sheffield, and privately; for many years a minister in Birmingham, Manchester and London, and has served on various educational bodies in those cities; author of many books and stories. Springfield, Canonbury Park, London, W.*
- ***Lee**, Arthur Hamilton (U.), has sat for Hants, Fareham D., since 1900; *b. '68; E. Cheltenham and Woolwich; entered R.A. '88; Brevet Major 1900; British Military Attaché Spanish-American War '98; Military Attaché at Washington '99; Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1903-5. Chequers Court, Bucks; 10, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W. Carlton, Burlington Fine Arts, Beefsteak, Automobile.*
- ***Levy**, Sir Maurice (L.), has sat for Leicestershire, Loughborough D., since 1900; life director of Hart & Levy, Ltd., wholesale merchants and manufacturers. Knighted 1907; J.P. County of Leicester. Humberstone Hall, Leicester. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Lewis**, J. H. (L.), has sat for Flintshire since 1906; sat for Flint Boroughs '92-1905; *b. '58; E. Montreal University, and Exeter Coll., Oxford (M.A.); Junior Lord of Treasury Dec. 1905; Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Board 1909. Penucha, Caerwys, Holywell, Flintshire; 23, Grosvenor Road, S.W. Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Lewisham**, Viscount (U.), has sat for West Bromwich since Jan. 1910; *b. '81; e.s. of*

- 6th Earl of Dartmouth; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford*; unsuccessfully contested West Bromwich 1906; member L.C.C. 1906-9. 8, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Carlton*.
- ***Lloyd, George A. (U.)**, has sat for W. Staffordshire since Jan. 1910; *b. '79*; *E. Eton and Christ Church, 99, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton and St. James's*.
- ***Locker-Lampson, Godfrey L. T. (U.)**, has sat for Salisbury since Jan. 1910; *b. '75*; *E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.*; barrister; has served in Diplomatic Service at The Hague and St. Petersburg. Harnwood, Salisbury; Rowfant, Sussex; *Barlbrough Hall, Chesterfield. Travellers', Marlborough, Sussex*.
- ***Locker-Lampson, Oliver S. (U.)**, has sat for North Huntingdonshire since Jan. 1910; *b. '80*; *E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.*; is a member of the Bar. 18, Park Mansions, Knightsbridge, S.W. *Bath, Travellers', and Royal Automobile*.
- ***Lockwood, Lieut.-Colonel Rt. Hon. A. R. M. (U.)**, has sat for Essex, West or Epping D., since '92; *b. '47*; *E. Eton*; Coldstream Guards '66, retired '83; Provincial Grand Master Essex Freemasons 1902; P.C. Dec. 1905; C.V.O. Bishop's Hall, Romford, Essex, and 5, Audley Square, W.
- Logan, John W. (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, Harborough D., Dec. 1910; sat for it '91 to 1904. East Langton Grange, Market Harborough. *Cobden, National Liberal, Reform*.
- ***Long, Right Hon. W. H. (U.)**, has sat for the Strand since Jan. 1910; sat for Dublin County, South, 1906-10, Wiltshire, North, '80-85, Devises D. '85-92, Liverpool, West Derby D., '92-1900, Bristol South 1900-5; *b. '54*; *E. Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford*; J.P. Somerset and Wilts; D.L. Wiltshire; F.R.S.; Hon. LL.D. Birmingham; Parliamentary Sec. to Local Government Board '86-92; President Board of Agriculture '95-1900; President Local Government Board Nov. 1900-5; Sec. for Ireland March to Dec. 1905. Rood Ashton, Trowbridge; 65, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton, Cavalry, Beefsteak*.
- ***Lonsdale, Sir John Brownlee, Bart. (U.)**, has sat for Mid Armagh since Feb. 1900; *b. '51*; *m. Florence, d. of William Rumney, of Stubbins House, Lancs.*; J.P. and D.L. co. Armagh; High Sheriff '95; is Hon. Secretary and Whip to the Irish Unionist Party in the House of Commons; Bart. 1911. The Pavilion, Armagh; 13, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and White's*.
- ***Lough, Rt. Hon. Thomas (L.)**, has sat for Islington, West, since '92; *b. '50*; Sec. Board of Education 1905-8; P.C. 1908; founder and ex-Hon. Sec. Home Rule Union; author of "England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty"; Member Royal Archaeological Society of Ireland and Statistical Society; H.M.L. co. Cavan. Drom Mullac, Killeshandra, co. Cavan; 14, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Eighty (London), and St. Stephen's Green (Dublin)*.
- ***Low, Sir Frederick, K.C. (L.)**, has sat for Norwich since Jan. 1910; *b. '56*; Recorder of Ipswich since 1906. 51, Sloane Gardens, S.W. *Reform*.
- ***Low, Sir Francis William (U.)**, has sat for Birmingham, Edgbaston D., since '98; *b. '52*; *E. Birmingham Gram. School and London Univ.*; solicitor '76, but has retired; knighted Dec. 1905. 109, Colmore Row, Birmingham;
- 2, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Carlton (London), and Conservative (Birmingham)*.
- Lowther, Claude William Henry (U.)**, elected for N. or Eskdale Div. of Cumberland, Dec. 1910, and sat for it 1900-6; *b. '72*; s. of Capt. Francis Lowther, formerly R.N.; sometime Attaché to British Embassy, Madrid; formerly Capt. Westmorland and Cumberland Imperial Yeo.; served in S. Africa 1900 as Lieut. Imperial Yeo., and subsequently as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; present at battle of Faber's Spruit (saved life of comrade under heavy fire, for which deed recommended for V.C.); is J.P. for Cumberland; Chairman Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain. 73, Pont Street, W.; Hurstmonceaux Castle, Sussex.
- ***Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (U.)**, has sat for Cumberland, Penrith D., since '86; M.P. Rutland '83-5; *b. '55*; *E. Eton, King's Coll., London, and Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.M. '82)*; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; D.L., J.P. Cumberland; unpaid Charity Commissioner '87-91; Under-Sec. of Foreign Affairs '91-2; British Representative Venice International Sanitary Conference '92; Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker '95-1905; elected Speaker June 8th, 1905; re-elected Feb. 15th, 1906, and Feb. 15th, 1910; P.C. '98; D.C.L. Oxford 1907; LL.D. Cambridge 1910; D.C.L. Leeds 1910; received freedom of Carlisle 1908. Campsea Ash, Wickham Market, Suffolk; Speaker's House, Westminster. *Carlton, Athenæum*.
- ***Lundon, Thomas (N.)**, has sat for Limerick, East, since June 12th, 1909, when he was returned in place of his father, deceased, who had represented the constituency since 1900.
- ***Lyell, Charles Henry (L.)**, has sat for Edinburgh, S., since April 1910; M.P. East Dorset 1904-10; *b. in London '75*; *E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford (honours in History)*; resided at Oxford House, Bethnal Green; Parl. private sec. to Sir Edward Grey 1906, and to the Prime Minister 1910. 4, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.; Kinnordy, Kirriemuir, N.B. *Reform, Brooks's*.
- ***Lynch, Arthur (N.)**, has sat for Clare, West, since Sept. 3rd, 1909; *b. in Smythesdale, Victoria, Australia*; *E. Melbourne Univ., Berlin Univ., Paris Univ., St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, and Hospital Beaujon, Paris*; M.A., C.E., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; member of several scientific societies, including Mathematical Society of London, International Society of Electricians, and Aristotelian Society; physician and author. In 1900 served with the Boer forces, and took part against the British in several engagements. Charged with high treason, he was sentenced to death on Jan. 23rd, 1903. The sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, and Mr. Lynch was released on licence on Jan. 23rd of the following year. He received a free pardon on June 10th, 1907. Has published "Modern Authors," Criticism of French, German, and English Writers, Approaches, The Poor Scholar's Quest of a Mecca, A Koran of Love, and other Poems, Our Poets, Religio Athletæ, Human Documents, Une Question de Représentation Géométrique, Prince Azreel, a poem with prose notes, Psychology: A New System, Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

- ***Lyttelton**, Rt. Hon. Alfred (U.), has sat for St. George's, Hanover Square D., since June 15th, 1906; sat for Warwick and Leamington May '95-1905, but was defeated Jan. 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '78); Bar., Inner Temple, '81; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Recorder Hereford '93-4, and Oxford '94-1903; Deputy High Steward of the University of Cambridge '99; Colonial Secretary Oct. 1903 to Dec. 1905. 16, Great College Street, Westminster. *Brooks's*.
- ***Lyttelton**, Hon. John Cavendish (U.), has sat for Worcestershire, Droitwich D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '81; *e.s.* of Lord Cobham; formerly in the Rifle Brigade; is a captain in the Worcestershire Yeomanry; served in South African campaign. Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.
- ***McCallum**, Sir John M. (L.), has sat for Paisley since 1906; *b.* '47; *E.* John Neilson Institution, Paisley; soap manufacturer; J.P. Renfrewshire; knighted 1912. Southdene, Paisley. *National Liberal, Scottish Liberal (Edinburgh), Glasgow, and Paisley Liberal*.
- ***McAlmont**, Colonel J. M. (U.), has sat for Antrim, East, since '85; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton; served in 8th Hussars '66-74; retired captain '74; Aide-de-camp to Earl Cowper and late Duke of Marlborough when Viceroy of Ireland; J.P. Antrim; Hon. Col. Antrim Artillery. Magheramorne, co. Antrim. *Carlton*.
- ***MacCaw**, W. J. MacGeagh, F.R.G.S. (U.), has sat for West Down since March 20th, 1903; has large interests in India. Rokesnest Park, Godstone, Surrey; 103, Eaton Square, S.W.
- ***McCurdy**, Charles A. (L.), has sat for Northampton since Jan. 1910; *b.* '70; is a practising barrister. Send Barns, Send, near Woking, Surrey. *United Trade Unionist, Northampton*.
- ***MacDonald**, James Ramsay (Lab.), has sat for Leicester since 1906; *b.* at Lossiemouth '66; pupil teacher, and clerk in London; private sec. to T. Lough, M.P.; I.L.P. and Socialist; journalist; sec. Labour Party (L.R.C.) 1900; editor "Socialist Library"; Sec. Parliamentary Labour Party 1906-8; Chairman 1911. 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
- ***Macdonald**, John Archibald Murray (L.), has sat for Falkirk Burghs since 1906, and sat for Bow and Bromley '92-5; *b.* '54; *E.* Glasgow High School, Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs.; member of London School Board '97-1902 15, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W.; Brown's Copse, Heyshott, Midhurst, Sussex.
- McGhee**, R. (N.), elected for Mid-Tyrone Dec. 1910; sat for S. Louth '96 to 1900.
- ***McKean**, John (N.), has sat for Monaghan, South D., since 1902; *E.* St. Macarter's Seminary, Monaghan. Intermediate Exhibitioner and Medallist; called to the Irish Bar 1900. Ardnagreina, Tivoli Road, Kingstown.
- ***McKenna**, Rt. Hon. Reginald (L.), has sat for Monmouthshire, North, since '95; *b.* '63; *E.* privately, King's Coll., London, and Trin. Hall, Camb.; rowed for Cambridge in winning boat '87, and won Grand and Stewards' Cups at Henley; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '87, but does not practise; Financial Sec. to Treasury Dec. 1905-7; President Board of Education Feb. 1907; First Lord of the Admiralty 1908-11; Home Secretary 1911. *Brooks's and Reform*.
- ***Mackinder**, Halford J. (U.), has sat for Glasgow (Camlachie) since Jan. 1910; *b.* '61; *E.* Epsom Coll. and Christ Church, Oxford (Pres. Union Society); barrister; a leading authority on geography and economics; is Reader in Geography in the University of London. 25, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Union, Alpine, Glasgow Imperial Union*.
- ***McLaren**, Hon. Francis W. S. (L.), has sat for Lincolnshire, Spalding Div., since 1910; *b.* '86; *s.* of Rt. Hon. Lord Aberconway; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Bodnant Hall, Tal-y-Cafn, N. Wales; 43, Belgrave Square, W. *Bachelors*.
- McLaren**, Hon. Henry Duncan (L.), elected for Leicestershire, Bosworth, Dec. 1910; sat for Staffs, West D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '70; *e. s.* of Lord Aberconway; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A.); Bar. Lincoln's Inn; J.P. Denbighshire; *m.* 1910, Christabel, *y. d.* of Sir Melville Macnaghten; director Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co., and Tredegar Coal and Iron Co. 69, Eaton Place, S.W. *Brooks's, Reform*.
- Maclean**, Donald (L.), elected for Peebles and Selkirk Dec. 1910; sat for Bath 1906 to Jan. 1910; *E.* privately; admitted a solicitor '87, practises in Cardiff and Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; one of the founders of N.S.P.C.C.; a Presbyterian; Deputy Chairman of Committees 1911. 12, Park Place, Cardiff; 42, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. *Reform, Bath, Royal Societies*.
- ***Macmaster**, Donald, K.C. (U.), has sat for Surrey, Chertsey D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* in Canada '46; *E.* McGill Univ., Montreal; a distinguished Canadian Counsel; Member of the Dominion House of Commons '82-6. 14, Cockspur Street, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional*.
- McMicking**, Major Gilbert (L.), elected for Kirkcudbrightshire Dec. 1910; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; *E.* R.M.A., Woolwich; served in Royal Artillery '82-94, then retired; in Hon. Artillery Co. '95-1902; commanded C.I.V. battery in South Africa (C.M.G.). 9, Cheyne Place, S.W. *Reform, Naval and Military*.
- McMordie**, Robert James (U.), returned unopposed for Belfast, E., Dec. 1910; Lord Mayor of Belfast 1910-11-12; is a retired solicitor.
- ***Macnamara**, Rt. Hon. T. J. (L.), has sat for Camberwell, North D., since 1900; *b.* '61; *E.* St. Thomas's School, Exeter, and Borough Road Training Coll.; editor *Schoolmaster* '92; President N.U.T. '96, and received a testimonial from the Union 1907; Parl. Sec. Local Government Board Jan. 1907; Parl. Sec. Admiralty 1908; Fellow Royal Educational Institute of Scotland; F.I.J.; LL.D. St. Andrews; M.A. Oxford; P.C. 1911. Clontarf, Rolls Court Avenue, Herne Hill.
- ***MacNeill**, J. G. Swift (N.), has sat for Donegal, South, since '87; *b.* '49; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; called Irish Bar '76; Munster Circuit; K.C.; Professor Constitutional and Criminal Law, King's Inns, Dublin, '82-8; Professor of Constitutional Law, National University of Ireland, 1909; author of "The Irish Parliament, What it was, and What it did," etc. 17, Pembroke Road, Dublin. *National Liberal*.
- McNeill**, Ronald (U.), returned unopposed for Kent, East, July 1911; *b.* '61; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church; editor *St. James's Gazette* 1900-4; assistant editor *Encyclopædia Britannica*. 9, Moreton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W. *Junior Carlton, Bath, M.C.C.*

- Macpherson, J. I. (L.)**, elected for Ross and Cromarty June 1911; *E. Edinburgh Univ.*; is a member of the English Bar.
- ***McVeagh, Jeremiah (N.)**, has sat for Down, South D., since 1902; Journalist. 2, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.
- ***Magnus, Sir Philip (U.)**, has sat for London University since 1906; *b.* '42; *E. Univ. Coll., London, and Berlin Univ.*; was lecturer and examiner in Mathematics; organising director City and Guilds of London Institute '80-88; now supt. of the Technology Dept. there; was member Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, and of London School Bd. '90-1; member of the Senate and Fellow London Univ.; author of "Hydrostatics and Pneumatics," "Educational Aims and Efforts," etc., and ed. Education Library. 16, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; Tangley Hill, Chilworth, Surrey. *Athenæum, Carlton.*
- Malcolm, Ian Zachary (U.)**, elected for Croydon Dec. 1910; sat for Stowmarket D. '95-1906; *b.* '68; *E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford*; assist. priv. sec. to late Lord Salisbury '95-1900; Parliamentary priv. sec. to Mr. George Wyndham when Chief Sec. for Ireland, 1901-3; *m.* 1902 the daughter of Mrs. Langtry (now Lady de Bathe). 5, Bryanston Square, W. *Carlton, Garrick.*
- ***Mallaby-Deeley, Harry, M.A., LL.M. (U.)**, has sat for Middlesex, Harrow D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E. Trin. Coll., Camb.*; graduated in Law Honours '85; J.P. Surrey; director of Norwich Union Life Insurance Society; lord of the manors of Ravensbury, Biggin, and Tamworth; Chairman Princes Golf Club; Chairman Mitcham Commons Conservators; member Committee Royal Female Orphan Asylum. Mitcham Court, Surrey; Grandborough, Warwickshire; Coldham, Cambs; The Guilford, Sandwich; St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Carlton, Wellington, Surrey Magistrates', United Empire*, 1900, etc.
- ***Manfield, Harry (L.)**, has sat for Mid Northamptonshire since 1906; *b.* '55; *m.* 1909, Louisa, d. of the late Sir John Barran, Bt.; *E.* privately; senior partner Manfield & Sons, boot manufacturers, Northampton; J.P. and C.A. Northants; a Freemason; Grand Treasurer of England 1901. Moulton Grange, Northampton. *Reform, Bath, and National Liberal.*
- ***Markham, Sir Arthur Basil, Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Notts, Mansfield D., since 1900; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby; director of coal and iron companies; late Capt. 3rd Derbyshire Regiment; J.P. Leicestershire and Derbyshire; Bart. 1911. 49, Portland Place, W. *Reform, Pall Mall.*
- ***Marks, Sir George Croydon (L.)**, has sat for Cornwall, N.E. or Launceston D., since 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* privately and King's Coll., London; consulting engineer; senior partner Marks & Clerk, of London, Birmingham and Manchester, and New York, U.S.A.; a Congregationalist; J.P. Surrey and Aberystwyth; knighted 1911. St. Bernard's, Caterham, Surrey; Penarvor, Bude, N. Cornwall; 58, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. *Reform, Royal Societies', National Liberal.*
- Marshall, Arthur H. (L.)**, elected for Wakefield Dec. 1910; *b.* '70; *s.* of a Methodist minister; is a barrister on the N.E. Circuit. 7, Park Square, Leeds; 3, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple.
- ***Martin, Joseph (L.)**, has sat for St. Pancras, East, since Jan. 1910; *b.* '52; *E.* public schools of Ontario and Michigan and Toronto University; barrister and solicitor; Member Legislative Assembly, Manitoba, '82-92; Attorney-Gen. and Minister of Education, Manitoba, '83-91; Member for Winnipeg in Dominion House of Commons '93-6; Member Legislative Assembly, British Columbia, '98-1903; Attorney-Gen. and Minister of Education, British Columbia, '93-9; Prime Minister of British Columbia 1900; has fought 18 elections—won 12, lost 6. Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. *National Liberal, Royal Automobile.*
- Mason, D. M. (L.)**, elected for Coventry Dec. 1910; *b.* '65; *E.* Kelvinside and Partick Academies, Craigmount, Edinburgh, Germany, and Glasgow Univ.; an Associate of the Institute of Bankers. Ronakwood, Bickley, Kent.
- ***Mason, James Francis (U.)**, has sat for Windsor since 1906; *b.* 1861; *E.* Eton; Chairman Mason & Barry; Director Alfred Hickman, Ltd., Great Western Railway, and Dorman, Long & Co. Eynsham Hall, Witney, Oxon; 1, Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair, W. *Arthur's, Travellers', Marlborough, White's, Bachelors', Carlton.*
- ***Masterman, Rt. Hon. Charles Frederick Gurney (L.)**, elected for Bethnal Green, S.W., July 1911; sat for West Ham, North, 1906-11; *b.* '73; *m.* June 2nd, 1908, Lucy Blanche, d. of Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Neville Lytton, G.C.B.; *E.* Weymouth Coll., and Christ's Coll., Cambridge (M.A.); President of the Union '96; Fellow Christ's Coll. 1900; author and journalist; Parl. Sec. Local Government Board 1908; Under-Sec. of State Home Office 1909; Financial Sec. to Treasury 1912; P.C. 1912; author of "Tennyson as a Religious Teacher," "The Heart of the Empire," "In Peril of Change," "From the Abyss," "Life of F.D. Maurice," "The Condition of England," 46, Gillingham Street, Eccleston Square, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- ***Meagher, Michael (N.)**, has sat for Kilkenny, North, since 1906; *b.* '46; *E.* St. Patrick's Coll. Mount Rath; took part in Fenian rising '67; a farmer in Kilkenny.
- ***Meehan, Francis Edward (N.)**, has sat for Leitrim, North, since 1908; *b.* '68; *E.* Manorhamilton Classical School, and St. John's Seminary, Sligo; merchant and farmer; belongs to very old Leitrim family. Manorhamilton.
- ***Meehan, Patrick Aloysius (N.)**, has sat for Queen's County since 1906; *b.* '52; *E.* Christian Brothers' Schools; engaged in commerce and farming; Chairman C.C. Queen's Co. since establishment. Maryborough.
- ***Menzies, Sir Walter, Kt. (L.)**, has sat for South Lanarkshire since 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Glasgow High Sch.; retired tube manufacturer; knighted 1909. Culcreuch, Stirlingshire; 34, Gordon Square, W.C. *Reform and Liberal (Glasgow).*
- ***Meysey-Thompson, Major Ernest Claude (U.)**, has sat for Staffs, Ilksworth D., since 1906; *b.* '59; Major Yorks Hussars; Chairman Liberal Unionist Federation, Yorks. Spellow Hill, Knaresborough, Yorks. *Bachelors'.*
- ***Middlebrook, William (L.)**, has sat for Leeds, South, since 1908; *b.* '51; solicitor '73, practising at Leeds and Morley; Mayor Morley

- '96 and 1904; Lord Mayor of Leeds 1910; Treasurer Wesleyan General Chapel Committee and Leeds Wesleyan Mission. Thornfield, Morley, Leeds. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- ***Middlemore, J. T. (U.)**, has sat for Birmingham, North D., since '99; *b.* 44; *E.* for a surgeon, but never practised; philanthropist; chief administrator of Children's Emigration Homes. Forelands, Bromsgrove.
- ***Mildmay, F. B. (U.)**, has sat for Devonshire, Totnes D., since '85; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge (B.A.); J.P. Devon; Lieut.-Col. West Kent Yeomanry, and served in South Africa. Flete, Ivy Bridge, South Devon; Shoreham Place, Sevenoaks, Kent; and 46, Berkeley Square, W. *Marlborough, Turf, Brooks's, Travellers*.
- ***Millar, J. Duncan (L.)**, elected for N.E. Lanark March 1911; sat for St. Andrews Burghs Jan. to Dec. 1910; *b.* '71; M.A., LL.B.; is a member of the English and Scottish Bars. 18, Abercromby Place, Edinburgh. *National Liberal (London), Liberal and University (Edin.)*.
- ***Mills, the Hon. Charles Thomas (U.)**, has sat for Middlesex, Uxbridge D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '87; *e.s.* of Lord Hillingdon; Lieut. West Kent Yeomanry; partner in Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Hillingdon Court, Uxbridge.
- ***Mitchell-Thomson, William (U.)**, has sat for North Down since April 1910; *b.* '77; *o.s.* of Sir M. Mitchell-Thomson, Bart.; sat for North-West Lanarkshire 1906-10; *E.* Winchester (Queen's Medallist), Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A., honours Litt. Hum.), Edinburgh (LL.B.); Advocate 1903; engaged in West India business; has travelled in Siberia, Manchuria, and Korea; a member Royal Scottish Archers. 45, Draycott Place, S.W. *Junior Carlton and Constitutional*.
- ***Molloy, Michael (N.)**, has sat for Carlow since Jan. 1910; Chairman Carlow Urban Council; member of C.C. and Board of Guardians.
- ***Molteno, Percy Alport (L.)**, has sat for Dumfriesshire since 1906; *b.* '61; *E.* Capetown and Camb. Univs.; M.A., LL.M.; barrister Inner Temple '86; author of "A Federal S. Africa" and "Life and Times of Sir J. C. Molteno"; partner Donald Currie & Co., shipowners. 10, Palace Court, W.; Parklands, Shere, Guildford. *Reform, National Liberal, New Reform*.
- ***Mond, Sir Alfred, Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Swansea since Jan. 1910; sat for Chester 1906-10; *s.* of late Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S.; *b.* '68; *E.* Cheltenham Coll., St. John's Coll. Camb., and Edin. Univ.; called to Bar (Inner Temple) '94; managing director Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., manufacturing chemists; chairman of Power Gas Corporation, Ltd.; chairman of the Mond Nickel Co., Ltd.; chairman *Westminster Gazette* Syndicate, Ltd.; Treasurer of Free Trade Union, Vice-Pres. of Navy League, President of the Council of Mansion House Assoc. on Railway and Central Traffic; Bart. 1910. 35, Lowndes Square, London, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, Eighty, Cobden, etc.*
- ***Money, L. G. Chiozza (L.)**, elected for Northamptonshire, E., Dec. 1910; sat for Paddington, N., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '70; author and economist; "a Liberal Collectivist"; has published "British Trade and the Zollverein Issue," "Through Preference to Protec-
- tion," "Elements of the Fiscal Problem," "Riches and Poverty," "Money's Fiscal Dictionary," "Things that Matter," and "Insurance and Poverty"; Fellow Royal Stat. Soc. The Grey House, Hampstead Lane, N. *Eighty, National Liberal*.
- ***Montagu, the Hon. Edwin S. (L.)**, has sat for Cambs., W. or Chesterton D., since 1906; *b.* '80; *s.* of Lord Swaythling; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (Nat. Sciences Tripos, Parts I. and II., 1900-2); President Union Society 1902; member Liberal League; joint author with Lord Lucas of "Canada and the Empire"; Parl. private sec. to Mr. Asquith, Feb. 1906; Under-Sec. for India 1910. 12, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. *Eighty*.
- ***Mooney, J. J. (N.)**, has sat for Newry since 1906; sat for South Dublin 1900-6; *b.* '74; *E.* Ushaw Coll., Durham, and Trinity Coll., Dublin; called to Irish Bar '95, English Bar 1901; J.P. co. Dublin. 6, Glendower Place, S.W. *Leinster, National Liberal*.
- ***Moore, William (U.)**, has sat for Armagh, North D., since Nov. 16th, 1906; sat for Antrim, North, '99-1905; *b.* '64; *E.* Marlborough, and Trin. Coll., Dublin (M.A.); called to the Irish Bar, '87; K.C. '99; North-Eastern Circuit. 3, Lower Merrion Street, Dublin, and Moore Lodge, Killea, *Carlton, Constitutional, Ulster (Belfast), Sackville Street (Dublin)*.
- ***Morgan, George Hay (L.)**, has sat for Cornwall, Truro D., since 1906; *b.* '66; *E.* Univ. Coll., London (B.Sc.); barrister. 4, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. 137, Victoria Street, S.W. *Reform*.
- Morison, Hector (L.)**, elected for Hackney, S., May 1912; *b.* '50; *E.* Glasgow Academy; J.P. Surrey; member of the Stock Exchange. Oakwood, Croydon.
- Morrell, Philip (L.)**, elected for Burnley Dec. 1910; sat for Oxfordshire, South or Henley D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '70; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; M.A.; J.P. 44, Bedford Square. *Savile, National Liberal*.
- ***Morrison-Bell, Major Arthur Clive (U.)**, has sat for Devonshire, Honiton D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; *s.* Sir Charles Morrison-Bell, Bart.; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; served in the Scots Guards '90-1908; was A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir Edward Hutton in Canada '98-9; served in Boer War with Canadian Contingent '99-1900 (Queen's medal, three clasps); A.D.C. to H.E. the Earl of Minto 1900-4; Organising Sec., Society for Rifle Clubs 1906-8; acted as King's Messenger to Berlin, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Vienna. Harpford House, Ottery St. Mary, Devon. *Carlton, Guards, Travellers, Bath, Alpine*.
- Morrison-Bell, Capt. Ernest Fitzroy (U.)**, elected for Devon, Ashburton D., Dec. 1910; sat for it Jan. 1908 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; entered 9th Lancers, and as Adjutant served in South Africa '99-1902; Tariff Reformer. Pitt House, Chudleigh.
- ***Morton, Alpheus C. (L.)**, has sat for Sutherlandshire since 1906, and sat for Peterborough '89-95; *b.* '40; *E.* privately in Canada; architect and surveyor; member Corporation of London since '82; Deputy Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without; member City and Guilds Institute; Lieut. City of London; Governor St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Guardian City of London; Chairman of the Metropolitan Paving Committees. 47, Gauden Road, Clapham, S.W.; 124, Chancery Lane, W.C. *National Liberal and Scottish Liberal*.

- ***Mount, William A. (U.)**, has sat for Berks, Newbury D., since Jan 1910; sat for it 1900-6; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford; is a member of the Inner Temple; member of Council of Duchy of Lancaster; was Parliamentary private sec. to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Ritchie when Chancellors of the Exchequer; J.P. Berks. Wasing Place, Reading. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- ***Muldoon, J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for East Cork July 1911; sat for East Wicklow from 1907 to 11, when he resigned in favour of Capt. Donelan, who had been unseated in East Cork; barrister at-law, King's Inns, Dublin. 72, Palmerston Road, Dublin; 6, Jeffreys Road, Clapham, London.
- ***Munro, Robert (L.)**, has sat for Wick Burghs since Jan. 1910; *b.* '68; *E.* Edinburgh Univ.; a member of the Scottish Bar; K.C. 1910; an Advocate Depute. 15, Heriot Row, Edinburgh. *Scottish Liberal Reform.*
- ***Munro-Ferguson, Rt. Hon. R. C. (L.)**, has sat for Leith Burghs since '86; was M.P. for Ross and Cromarty '84-5; *b.* '60; *E.* Sandhurst; Lieut. Grenadier Guards; J.P. and D.L. Fifeshire; D.L. Ross-shire; Lord of the Treasury '94-5; Provost of Kirkcaldy since 1906; Vice-Lieut. for Life; Director North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.; P.C. Raith House, Kirkcaldy; Novar, Ross-shire; 46, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Brooks's, Athenæum, New, and Scottish Liberal (Edinburgh), Highland (Inverness).*
- ***Murray, Capt. Hon. Arthur Cecil (L.)**, has sat for Kincardineshire since April 1908; *b.* '79; 4th s. Lord Elibank; late King's Own Scottish Borderers; China Medal; Parl. priv. sec. to Under-Sec. of State for India 1909, and Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from 1910. Darn Hall, Eddleston, Peeblesshire. *Bachelors', Brooks's.*
- ***Nannetti, Joseph P. (N.)**, has sat for Dublin, College Green D., since 1900; *b.* '51; foreman printer Dublin *Freeman's Journal*; ex-Pres. Dublin Trades Council; member Dublin Corporation; Lord Mayor Dublin 1906-7. 2, St. Anne's Villas, Dollymont, Dublin; 33, Stockwell Road, Stockwell, London.
- Needham, Christopher T. (L.)**, elected for Manchester, S.W., Dec. 1910; *E.* Manchester Grammar School and University; member of John Needham & Sons, iron and steel merchants, Manchester; Chairman of Convocation and member of Council of Univ. of Manchester.
- ***Neilson, Francis (L.)**, has sat for Cheshire, Hyde D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '67; *E.* Liverpool High School and privately; journalist and dramatist; is President of the English Land Values League. 4, Westminster Mansions, S.W.
- Neville, Reginald James (U.)**, elected for Wigan Dec. 1910; *E.* in India '63; *E.* Charterhouse and Trin. Coll. Camb.; Recorder of Bury St. Edmunds since 1905. 15, St. George's Road, S.W.
- ***Newdegate, Francis A. N. (U.)**, has sat for Warwickshire, Tamworth D., since Jan. 1909; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; M.P. Warwickshire, Nuneaton D., '92-1905; Alderman Warwickshire C.C.; J.P. and D.L. Warwickshire; D.L. Derbyshire. Arbury, Nuneaton, Warwickshire. 36, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- ***Newman, J. R. Pretymann (U.)**, has sat for Middlesex, Enfield D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; *E.* Charterhouse and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; captain late 5th Batt. Royal Fusiliers; J.P., D.L. co. Cork. 79, Eaton Square, S.W. *Isthmian, Royal Automobile, Kildare Street (Dublin).*
- ***Newton, Harry K. (U.)**, has sat for Essex, Harwich D., since Jan 1910; *b.* '75; only son of Sir Alfred Newton, Bart.; *E.* Rugby and New Coll., Oxford; is a barrister; organised the Equipment of the C.I.V., and accompanied the force to S. Africa. Boxted, Essex.
- ***Nicholson, Sir Charles Norris, Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Yorks, West Riding, S. or Doncaster D., since 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Charterhouse, Trin. Coll. Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); called to the Bar '78, but has never practised; three times Chairman Shoreditch Board of Guardians, and Poor Law Schools Committee; Second Church Estates Commissioner; Bart. 1912. 35, Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. *Oxford and Cambridge, Ranelagh, Prince's, and Queen's.*
- ***Nicholson, W. Graham (U.)**, has sat for Hants, Petersfield D., since June '97; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; late Col. Commanding (retired June 1910) 3rd Batt. (Militia) Hants Regiment. Basing Park, Alton, and 80, Eaton Square, W.
- ***Nield, H. (U.)**, has sat for Middlesex, Ealing D., since 1906; barrister Inner Temple '95; Ald. and J.P. Middlesex; Deputy Chairman Middlesex Sessions; Middlesex representative on Lea Conservancy Board. 2, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.; Bishop's Mead, The Bishop's Avenue, N. *St. Stephen's.*
- ***Nolan, Joseph (N.)**, has sat for Louth, South D., since 1900; for North Louth '85-6; is a commission agent in business in London. 404, Clapham Road, S.W.
- Norman, Sir Henry (L.)**, elected for Blackburn Dec. 1910; sat for Wolverhampton, South D., 1900 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '58; *E.* France, Harvard, U.S.A., and Leipzig; travelled extensively in the Near and Far East, Russia, and Central Asia; author of "An Account of the Harvard Grek Play" ('81), "The Real Japan" ('91), "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" ('04), "All the Russias" (1902); Hon. Sec. Budget League, 1909; knighted Nov. 9th, 1906; Assist. Postmaster-General 1909. 43, Belgrave Square, S.W.; Honeyhanger, Haslemere. *Savile, Devonshire, Royal Automobile, Ranelagh.*
- ***Norton, Captain C. W. (L.)**, has sat for Newington, West, since '92; *E.* Trin. Coll., Dublin (double prizeman), Sandhurst, and Staff College; served in the 5th Lancers and as Brigade Major of Cavalry at Aldershot; Junior Lord of the Treasury Dec. 1905; Assistant Postmaster-Gen. 1910. 2, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- ***Nugent, Sir Walter, Bart. (N.)**, has sat for S. Westmeath since 1907; *b.* 1865; Westmeath C.C.; Director M. G. W. Railway of Ireland; Chairman *Freeman's Journal, Ltd.*; J.P. co. Westmeath. Donore, Multifarnham, co. Westmeath. *Reform, London; United Service, Dublin.*
- ***Nuttall, H. (L.)**, has sat for Lancs., S.E. or Stretford D., since 1906; *b.* '49; *E.* privately and at Owens Coll., Manchester; F.R.G.S.; J.P. Cheshire and Manchester; import and export merchant at Manchester; Pres. Manchester Chamber of Commerce 1905. Raynor

- Croft, Bowdon, Cheshire. *Reform, National Liberal, and Manchester Reform.*
- *O'Brien, Patrick (N.), has sat for Kilkenny City since '95; sat for Monaghan, North, '86-'92; an engineer; Whip United Irish party. *Leinster Club (Dublin), National Liberal (London).*
- *O'Brien, William (N.), has sat for Cork City since Jan. 1910; sat for it 1900-'9, when he resigned; sat for other Irish constituencies as a Nationalist from '83 to '95, when he retired in circumstances due to party dissensions; b. '52; *E. Cloyne Diocesan Coll. and Queen's Coll., Cork*; journalist; has been prosecuted nine times, and has spent two years in prison; founded the United Irish League in '98; founded in 1910 the All for Ireland League with a programme of conciliation with the Irish Protestant minority and with the Empire. 41, Grosvenor Road, S.W.
- *O'Connor, John (N.), has sat for North Kildare since 1905; M.P. co. Tipperary '80-'85, S. Tipperary '85-'92; barrister. 4, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
- *O'Connor, T. P. (N.), has sat for Liverpool, Scotland D., since '85; for Galway Borough 80-'85; b. Athlone '48; M.A. Queen's Univ.; visited America for Land League '81, and was present at the Irish-American Convention; has written "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography," "Gladstone's House of Commons," "The Parnell Movement," "Some Old Love Stories," a biography of Mr. Parnell, "The Phantom Millions," "Life of Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman," and many tales and essays; founder, and first editor of the *Star* '88, but severed his connection with this newspaper in July '90; founded *Sunday Sun* May '91; the *Sun* evening paper '93, *M.A.P.* '98, *T.P.'s Weekly* 1902, *P.T.O.* 1906, and *T.P.'s Magazine*, 1910. 5, Tavistock Street, Strand, W.C. *National Liberal, Bath, Beefsteak, and Garrick.*
- *O'Doherty, Philip (N.), has sat for Donegal, North, since 1906; b. '71; *E. St. Columb's Coll., Derry City*; solicitor; Derry Borough Councillor. 11, East Wall, Londonderry.
- *O'Donnell, T. (N.), has sat for West Kerry since 1900; b. '72; B.L. King's Inns, Dublin, 1905; Chairman Tralee and Dingle Railway. Killorglin, co. Kerry.
- *O'Dowd, John (N.), has sat for Sligo, S., since 1900; b. '58; organiser of the United Irish League; imprisoned in Dundalk and Sligo jails under the Crimes Acts of '81-2; Chairman Sligo C.C.; wrote "Lays of South Sligo"; has the distinction of having been elected unopposed for the two constituencies of his native county on two different occasions within the one year; Chairman of County Council since '99. Dathie House, Bunninadden, co. Sligo.
- *Ogden, F. (L.), has sat for Yorks, Pudsey D., since Jan. 1910; b. '71; boot and shoe manufacturer, Pudsey, near Leeds. Lyndhurst, Pudsey. *National Liberal.*
- *O'Grady, James (Lab.), has sat for Leeds, East, since 1906; b. '66 at Bristol; took up socialist and municipal work '90; organiser of National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Assoc.; President Trade Union Congress, Bristol, '98. 35, Broxash Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
- *O'Kelly, E. P. (N.), has sat for Wicklow, West, since March 1910; is J.P. for co. Wicklow; Chairman co. Wicklow C.C. from '98. 17, Brewster Gardens, W.
- *O'Kelly, J. (N.), has sat for Roscommon, North, since '95; M.P. for the County '80-'85, and North Division '85-'92; b. '43; served in French army; ex-editor *New York Herald*; war correspondent in Cuba '73.
- *O'Malley, W. (N.), has sat for Galway, Connemara D., since '95; b. '57; is a journalist. Eaton Court, Brighton; Ennismore House, Connemara.
- *O'Neill, Capt. the Hon. Arthur E. B. (U.), has sat for Mid Antrim since Jan. 1910; b. '76; *E. Eton*; Capt. in 2nd Life Guards; served in South African War. 29, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Bachelors', Carlton, Ulster.*
- *O'Neill, Charles (N.), has sat for S. Armagh since Nov. 5th, 1909; b. '49; *E. at Glasgow University (M.B. and C.M. 1892)*; Assistant Professor of Botany '97; is a member of the Coatbridge Town Council, the old Monkland School Board, and of the Airdrie and Coatbridge Water Trust; has been a member of the County Council of Lanark, and been Senior Magistrate of Coatbridge; J.P. Lanarkshire; has the distinction of having been elected for the same constituency three times within a year; the only surviving member who was associated with Mr. Isaac Butt at the inception of the Home Rule movement. Glenravel House, Coatbridge, Scotland. *National Liberal, Irish.*
- *Orde-Powlett, the Hon. William G. A. (U.), has sat for Yorks, Richmond D., since Jan. 1910; b. '69; *e. s. of Lord Bolton*; has held a commission in the army; Major 4th (T.) Battn. Yorkshire Regt. Wensley Hall, Leyburn, Yorkshire.
- *Ormsby-Gore, the Hon. William G. A. (U.), has sat for Denbigh District since Jan. 1910; b. '85; only son of 3rd Baron Harlech; *E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford. Brogyntyn, Oswestry*; 105, Mount Street, W. *Carlton.*
- *O'Shaughnessy, Patrick Joseph (N.), has sat for Limerick, West, since Jan. 1910, and sat for it 1900-'5; b. '72. Rathkeale, co. Limerick.
- *O'Shee, James John (N.), has sat for West Waterford since Sept. 12th, 1895; land and labour reformer, solicitor. Bellevue Place, Clonmel.
- *O'Sullivan, Timothy (N.), elected for Kerry, E., Dec. 1910; s. of the late Michael O'Sullivan, J.P.; J.P.; is a merchant. Main Street, Killarney.
- Outhwaite, R. L. (L.), elected for Hanley, July 1912; b. 1869; spent his early years in wintry pursuits in the colonies. 14, Baldry Gardens, Streatham Common, S.W.
- *Paget, Almeric H. (U.), has sat for Cambridge since Jan. 1910; b. '61; *E. Harrow*; s. of Lord Alfred Henry Paget; m. a daughter of Mr. Whitney, formerly Sec. to U.S. Navy; J.P. Suffolk; Sheriff 1910; Unionist Provincial Parliamentary Whip for South Eastern Area; President Eastern Provincial Div. National Unionist Assoc. Brandon Park, Brandon, Suffolk; The Deepdene, Dorking, Surrey; 39, Berkeley Square, W. *Turf, Carlton, Garrick, United Empire, Royal Thames Yacht (Vice-Commodore).*
- *Palmer, Godfrey Mark (L.), has sat for Jarrow since Jan. 1910; b. '78; *E. Eton and Paris*; has large commercial interests on the Tyne and in London. 5, Beaufort Gardens, S.W.
- *Parker, Sir Gilbert (U.), has sat for Gravesend since 1900; b. '62; *E. Trin. Coll., Toronto (D.C.L.)*; D.L. Laval; organised the first Con-

- ference of the Universities of the Empire in 1903; Hon. Col. Royal Garrison Artillery (Kent); sometime associate editor of *Sydney Morning Herald*; author of several plays and novels, "The Seats of the Mighty," "Pierre and his People," "The Right of Way," "The Weavers," "Northern Lights," etc.; knighted 1902. 20, Carlton House Terrace. *Carlton, Garrick.*
- ***Parker, James (Lab.)**, has sat for Halifax since 1906; *b.* '63 at Awethorpe; *E.* Louth Wesleyan School and Bramhope School; paid secretary I.L.P. branch to 1905-6. 22, Salisbury Place, Halifax.
- ***Parkes, E. (U.)**, has sat for Birmingham, Central, since '95; *b.* '48; ironmaster; J.P. Birmingham. Oak Grange, Hermitage Road, Edgbaston. *Constitutional, Royal Automobile.*
- Pearce, Robert (L.)**, elected for Staffs, Leek D., Dec. 1910; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '40; *E.* Ipswich Gram. Sch.; admitted a solicitor '65; head of London firm; solicitor City Parochial Foundation; F.R.A.S.; a Unitarian. Beechcroft, East Heath Road, Hampstead, N.W. *City Liberal, National Liberal.*
- ***Pearce, William (L.)**, has sat for Lower Hamlets, Limehouse D., since 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* School of Mines and Royal Coll. of Science; F.C.S., director Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., and William Pearce & Son, Ltd., chemical manufacturers; J.P. County of London. 14, Park Crescent, Portland Place, W. Shipway Lodge, Walmer. *Reform.*
- ***Pearson, Weetman Harold Miller (L.)**, has sat for Suffolk, Eye D., since 1906; *b.* '82; *e.s.* Lord Cowdray; Captain Sussex Imperial Yeomanry. 6, Richmond Terrace, S.W. *Marlborough, Bath.*
- Pease, Herbert Pike (U.)**, elected for Darlington Dec. 1910; sat for it '98 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '67; *E.* Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; J.P. and D.L. N. Riding, Yorks.; L.U. Whip March 1906. Merrow Croft, Merrow, Guildford. *Brooks's.*
- ***Pease, Rt. Hon. Joseph Albert (L.)**, has sat for Yorks, Rotherham, since March 1910; sat for Essex, Saffron Walden D., 1901-10; also represented Northumberland, Tyne-side D., '92-1900; *b.* '60; *E.* Grove House, Tottenham, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.A.; D.L. Durham; J.P. Durham and N. Riding, Yorks; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; Liberal Whip '97-1905; Junior Lord of the Treasury Dec. 1905-8; Parl. Sec. to Treasury and Chief Liberal Whip 1908-10; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1910; P.C.; President of the Board of Education 1911. Headlam Hall, near Darlington; 8, Hertford Street, W. *Brooks's, Turf, National Liberal, City Liberal.*
- ***Peel, Capt. Robert (U.)**, has sat for South-East Suffolk since Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; served with Coldstream Guards through S. African War. 66, Warwick Square, S.W. *Carlton, Guards, Windham.*
- ***Perkins, Walter Frank (U.)**, has sat for Hants, New Forest D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '65; *E.* Forest School and Roy. Agricultural Coll., Cirencester; is consulting surveyor. Boldre Bridge House, Lymington, Hants; 93, St. George's Square, S.W.
- ***Peto, Basil Edward (U.)**, has sat for East Wilts since Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow; formerly member of the firm of Peto Brothers, builders and contractors; Director of the Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd. Worton Littlecourt, Devizes; 243, St. James's Court, S.W. *Junior Carlton.*
- ***Philipps, Colonel Ivor, D.S.O. (L.)**, has sat for Southampton since 1906; *b.* '61; *E.* Felsted School; served in Militia '81-3; Lieut. in Army '83; served in Burma campaign and Indian Frontier expeditions '89-97, and China expedition 1900-1; D.S.O. and Major 1901; Colonel Pembroke Yeomanry. Cosheston Hall, Pembroke; Chantrey House, Eccleston Street, S.W. *United Service, National Liberal.*
- ***Philips, John (N.)**, has sat for Longford, South D., since Sept. 6th, 1907; Chairman Longford C.C.
- ***Pirie, Duncan Vernon (L.)**, has sat for North Aberdeen since May '96; entered the Army '79, retired '98 as Captain 3rd Hussars; in 1900 went to South Africa with Remounts Department; D.L. City of Aberdeen. Cas- kieben, Aberdeenshire. *National Liberal.*
- ***Pointer, J. (Lab.)**, has sat for Sheffield, Attercliffe D., since May 4th, 1909; *b.* 1875; *E.* Sheffield Council Schools and Ruskin Hall, Oxford; was apprenticed to engineers' pattern-makers; President of Sheffield Independent Labour Party; was formerly Methodist local preacher. 84, Stafford Road, Sheffield; 21, Stockwell Park Road, Clapham, S.W.
- Pole-Carew, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald, K.C.B., C.V.O. (U.)**, elected for Cornwall, Bodmin D., Dec. 1910; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxford; aide-de-camp to Gen. Roberts in Afghan War, '79-80; and in S. Africa, '81; commanded a brigade and subsequently a division in S. African War, 1900. Antony, Cornwall. *Marlborough, Carlton, Turf.*
- ***Pollard, Sir George H. (L.)**, has sat for S.E. Lancs., Eccles D., since 1906; contested Southport D. '92, Radcliffe D. '95; *b.* '64; *E.* Edin. Univ. (B.M. and C.M. '86, M.D. 1900); studied law at Oxford Univ.; called to Bar '93; Northern Circuit; Mayor of Southport '97; J.P. Sundown, Southport; 2, Brick Court, Temple, E.C. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- ***Pollock, Ernest Murray, K.C. (U.)**, has sat for Warwick and Leamington since Jan. 1910; *b.* '61; *E.* Charterhouse (scholar) and Trin. Coll., Camb. (Classical Tripos '84). 40, Thurlloe Square, S.W.; 1, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.; Northaw, Herts. *Carlton, Athenæum, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- ***Ponsonby, Arthur A. W. H. (L.)**, has sat for Stirling Burghs since 1908; *b.* '71; a page of honour to Queen Victoria '82-7; 9 years in Diplomatic Service; private sec. to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman when Premier; *m.* '98 Dorothea, d. of Sir Hubert Parry, Bart. Shulbrede Priory, Lynchmere, Haslemere.
- ***Power, P. J. (N.)**, has sat for Waterford, East, since '85; for Waterford '84-5; *b.* '50; J.P. Waterford. Newtown House, Trainore, Waterford, and 13, Templeton Place, S.W.
- ***Pretymann, Ernest G. (U.)**, has sat for Essex, Chelmsford D., since Dec. 2nd, 1908; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton, and Royal Military Acad., Woolwich; Royal Artillery '80-9; M.P. Suffolk, Woodbridge D., '95-1905; Civil Lord of Admiralty 1900-3; Sec. Admiralty 1903-6. Orwell Park, Ipswich; Riby Grove, Grimsby; 2, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton, Turf, Wellington.*
- ***Price, Charles Edward (L.)**, has sat for Edinburgh, Central, since 1906; was partner in

- the firm of McVitie & Price, biscuit manufacturers, Edinburgh and London, retired Nov. 1901. 10, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, and 133, Harley Street, W. *Scottish Liberal (Edinburgh), Reform, National Liberal.*
- ***Price**, Sir Robert John (L.), has sat for Norfolk, East, since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Univ. Coll. Hospital; M.R.C.S. '76; called to Bar, Mid. Temple, '83; knighted 1908. Bank, Lyndhurst, Hants; Thatched House, Wroxham, Norfolk, and 6, Sussex Mansions, S.W.
- ***Priestley**, Sir Arthur (L.), has sat for Grantham since 1900; *b.* '64; J.P. Grantham and parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire; knighted 1911. Hungerton Hall, Grantham.
- ***Priestley**, Sir William Edwin Briggs (L.), has sat for Bradford, East D., since 1906; *b.* '59 at Thornton, near Bradford; Chairman of Directors Priestleys Ltd., stuff manufacturers, etc.; J.P.; Mayor Bradford 1904-5; knighted 1909. Rosemount House, Bradford; Littledale Hall, Caton, near Lancaster; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform, Nat. Liberal, Royal Automobile, Ranelagh.*
- ***Primrose**, the Hon. Neil (L.), has sat for North Cambridgeshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '82; 2nd s. of Lord Rosebery; *E.* Eton and Oxford. 5, Great Stanhope Street, W.
- ***Pringle**, W. M. R. (L.), has sat for Lanarkshire, N.-W., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; *E.* Garnet Hill School and Glasgow Univ.; barrister (Middle Temple); unsuccessfully contested Glasgow (Camachie) 1906. 17, Enmore Road, Putney, S.W.; 1, Garden Court, Temple. *Eighty, National Liberal, Glasgow Liberal.*
- Pryce-Jones**, Edward (U.), elected for Montgomery District Dec. 1910; sat for it '95-1906; *b.* '61; *E.* Liverpool Coll. and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; M.A. 1892; Bar. Inner Temple; J.P., C.C., and D.L. for Montgomeryshire; Deputy Junior Chancellor University of Wales 1911-12; Hon. Col. 7th Royal Welsh Fusiliers; retired as Hon. Major Montgomeryshire Yeomanry '95; raised and commanded (Hon. Col.) 5th Vol. Batt. S. Wales Borderers; Governor of Univ. Colleges of Aberystwith and Bangor, Welsh National Library and Museum. Milford Hall, Newtown, Montgomery. *Carlton, Constitutional, Ranelagh, Phyllis Court, Junior Army and Navy, 1900.*
- ***Quilter**, Sir (W. E.) Cuthbert, Bart. (U.), has sat for Suffolk, Sudbury D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; *e. s.* of Sir W. Cuthbert Quilter, Bart.; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Captain in Suffolk Imperial Yeomanry. 7, Savile Row, W.
- ***Radford**, George Heynes (L.), has sat for Islington, East, since 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* Amersham Hall, Univ. Coll., London, LL.B. (Lond.); solicitor in practice in London; L.C.C. 95-1907; J.P. for Surrey. Chiswick House, Ditton Hill. *National Liberal, Eighty, Reform.*
- ***Raffan**, Peter Wilson (L.), has sat for Lancs. (Leigh D.) since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* public schools Aberdeen; ex-Chairman Monmouthshire C.C.; Vice-President Urban District Councils Association; J.P. Monmouthshire. Troed-y-Bryn, Newbridge, Newport, Monmouthshire. *National Liberal.*
- Randles**, Sir John Scurrah (U.), elected for Manchester, N.-W., Aug. 1912; sat for Cumberland, Cockermouth D., 1900-5 and 1906-10; *b.* '57; *E.* Woodhouse Grove School, Yorks;
- Chairman Workington Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; J.P. Cumberland; a leading Wesleyan; knighted 1905. Stilecroft, Workington; Fircroft, Surbion.
- ***Raphael**, Sir Herbert Henry, Bart. (L.), has sat for Derbyshire, South, since 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Germany, France, Trin. Hall, Camb. (LL.B., B.A.); called to Bar '84; J.P. Essex and Derbyshire; Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery; Bart. 1911. 5, Cavendish Square, London; Allestree Hall, Derby. *Portland, Devonshire.*
- ***Ratcliff**, Robert F. (U.), has sat for Staffordshire, Burton D., since 1900; *b.* '67; Director Bass, Ratcliff, & Gretton, Ltd.; Lt.-Col. 6th Batt. North Staffs Regt. Burton-on-Trent; 21, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- ***Rawlinson**, John Frederick Peel (U.), has sat for Cambridge University since 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; LL.B., LL.M., 1st-class Law Tripos '82, and Common Law prizeman; Barrister Inner Temple, '84; Recorder of Cambridge since '98, and Commissary of the University since 1900; represented the Treasury during the inquiry in S. Africa relating to the Jameson Raid; took silk '97; Benchet Inner Temple. Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C. *United Universities, Carlton, Islington.*
- ***Rawson**, Colonel Richard H. (U.), has sat for Surrey (Reigate D.) since Jan. 1910; *b.* 1863; *E.* Eton and Oxford; Captain late 1st Life Guards; Colonel commanding Sussex Yeomanry; J.P., D.L. Sussex; *m.* 1890, Lady Beatrice Anson, 2nd d. of 2nd Earl of Lichfield. 64, Cadogan Square, S.W.; Gravenhurst, Bolney, Sussex. *Bachelors', Arthur's, Carlton.*
- ***Rea**, Rt. Hon. Russell (L.), has sat for South Shields since Oct. 1910; sat for Gloucester 1900-10; shipowner and merchant; *b.* '46; founder and senior partner of the firm of R. & J. H. Rea; late Deputy Chairman Taff Vale Railway; Chairman Departmental Committee appointed to consider the economic effect of an 8-hour day for miners, 1906; Chairman of Joint Committee on Port of London Bill 1908; Chairman of Departmental Committee on Railway Amalgamation, 1909; Chairman Liberal Publications Dept. 1908; P.C. 1909. Tanhurst, near Dorking, Surrey; 7, Dean Stanley Street, Westminster.
- ***Rea**, Walter Russell (L.), has sat for Scarborough since 1906; *s.* the Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P.; *b.* '73; *E.* Univ. Coll. School and abroad; shipowner. 12, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W.; 7, The Crescent, Scarborough. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- ***Reddy**, M. (N.), has sat for King's co., Birr D., since 1900; farmer; J.P. King's co.
- ***Redmond**, John E. (N.), has sat for Waterford City since '92; was M.P. for New Ross '81-5, Wexford, North, '85-91, Waterford '91-2; *b.* '56; *E.* Clongowes Coll., Kildare, and Trin. Coll., Dublin; entered Civil Service; formerly clerk in Vote Office, House of Commons; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '86; called to Irish Bar '87; in 1900 chosen Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, and has led it with great ability. Visited the United States in 1904. 7, Belvedere Place, Dublin.
- ***Redmond**, William (N.), has sat for Clare, East, since '92; was M.P. for Wexford Borough '83-5, Fermanagh, North, '85-92; *b.* '61; *E.*

- Clongowes College; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88; called to Irish Bar '90. Glenbrook, Delgany, co. Wicklow.
- Redmond, William A. (N.),** elected for Tyrone, E., Dec. 1910; a barrister; s. of Mr. John Redmond. 21, Abingdon Court, W.
- Rees, Sir J. D. (U.),** K.C.I.E., C.V.O., elected for Nottingham E., April 1912; b. '54; E. Cheltenham College; Indian Civil Service '75-1901; British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, and Additional Member Viceroy's Council '95-1900; M.P. (L.), Montgomery Dist. 1906-10; J.P. Middlesex; has travelled extensively; a director of many companies. 14, Pall Mall, S.W.; Northwick Lodge, Harrow. *Travellers', Bachelors', Carlton.*
- *Remnant, James Farquharson (U.),** has sat for Finsbury, Holborn D., since March 1900; b. '63; E. Harrow and Oxford (B.A.); called to the Bar '86; L.C.C. '92-1901; member of the Select Committee on Taxation of Land Values (Scotland) Bill 1903; member of Select Committee on Policeman's Weekly Rest Day 1908; member Royal Commission on Canals 1906; Thames Conservancy '95-1900. The Grange, Hare Hatch, Twyford, Berks; 2, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, United, Constitutional.*
- *Rendall, Athelstan (L.),** has sat for Gloucestershire, S. or Thornbury D., since 1906; b. '71; E. Univ. Coll. School, London; solicitor, Yeovil, since '95; member Eighty Club, Fabian Society, and Cobden Club. The Knoll, Yeovil, Somerset. *National Liberal.*
- *Richards, Thomas (Lab.),** has sat for West Monmouthshire since Nov. 3rd, 1904; b. at Beaufort, Ebbw Vale, '59; miners' agent for Ebbw Vale Co.'s Workmen '88; General Sec. for South Wales Miners' Federation; Alderman, Monmouthshire; J.P. for Breconshire and Monmouthshire. The Lawn, Ninian Road, Cardiff.
- Richardson, Albion H. (L.),** elected for Peckham Dec. 1910; barrister-at-law; and has been chairman United Law Society. 5, Portman Mansions, S.W.
- Richardson, T. (Lab.),** elected for Whitehaven Dec. 1910; is a colliers' checkweighman; member Durham County Council. 152, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.
- *Roberts, Charles Henry (L.),** has sat for Lincoln since 1906; E. Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll. (Schol.), Oxford, late Fellow Exeter Coll. Brackland, Hindhead, Surrey. *Brooks's, National Liberal.*
- *Roberts, George Henry, J.P. (Lab.),** has sat for Norwich since 1906; b. '69; E. day and higher grade schools and Technical Institute, Norwich; printer and compositor, now organiser Typographical Association; joined I.L.P. '95. 42, Whitehall Road, Norwich.
- *Roberts, Sir John Herbert, Bart. (L.),** has sat for Denbighshire, West, since '92; b. '63; E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (honours in History '48); J.P. Denbighshire; Bart. 1908. Bryngwenallt, Abergele, Denbighshire. *Reform.*
- *Roberts, Samuel (U.),** has sat for Sheffield, Ecclesall D., since 1902; b. '52; E. Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78, but does not practise; Director of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield; Sheffield Banking Co., etc. Queen's Tower, Sheffield; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- *Robertson, Sir George Scott, K.C.S.I. (L.),** has sat for Bradford, Central D., since 1906; b. '52 in London; E. Westminster Hospital Med. School; Indian Medical Service '78, Afghan Campaign; British agent at Gilgit; chief political agent Hunza-Nagar Expedition; led Chitral Mission '93, and besieged there '95; fought Stirlingshire unsuccessfully 1900; Hon. D.C.L. Trinity Univ., Toronto. 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Athenæum, Savile, National Liberal, Burlington Fine Arts.*
- *Robertson, John Mackinnon (L.),** has sat for Northumberland, Tyneside D., since 1906; b. '56; E. Stirling; journalist; author of "Meaning of Liberalism," "The Evolution of States," "Trade and Tariffs," "Montaigne and Shakespeare," etc.; Parl. Sec. to Board of Trade 1911. Knight's Place, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells. *National Liberal, Newcastle Liberal.*
- *Robinson, Sidney (L.),** has sat for Brecknockshire since 1906; b. '63; E. Mill Hill School, and privately; J.P. Glamorganshire. Ashley House, Box, Wilts. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- *Roche, Walter F. (L.),** has sat for Pembrokeshire since July 16th, 1908; b. 1881; E. Harrow. Plasy-Bridell, Kilgeran, Pembrokeshire.
- *Roche, Augustine (N.),** returned unopposed for Louth, N., March 15th, 1911; sat for Cork City 1905 to Dec. 1910; was Lord Mayor of Cork 1904.
- *Roche, J. (N.),** has sat for Galway, East, since '90; b. '48; miller and farmer; several times imprisoned. Woodford, Loughrea, co. Galway, and 131, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
- *Roe, Sir Thomas (L.),** has sat for Derby since 1900; sat for it '83-95; b. '32; J.P. Derbyshire; J.P. and Alderman of Derby. Litchurch, Derby; Ventnor, I.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- *Rolleston, Sir John Fowke Lancelot (U.),** has sat for East Herts since Jan. 1910; sat for Leicester 1900-6; b. '48; E. Repton and King's Coll., London; President Surveyors' Institution, 1901; Knighted '97. Glen Parva Grange, Leicester; 54, Curzon Street, W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- *Ronaldshay, Earl of (U.),** has sat for Middlesex, Hornsey D., since June 5th, 1907; e. s. Marquis of Zetland; b. '76; E. Harrow and Tr. N. Coll., Camb.; Aide-de-Camp to Viceroy of India; author "Sports and Politics under an Eastern Sky" (1902); "On the Outskirts of Empire in Asia" (1904); and "A Wandering Student in the Far East" (1908). 38, Grosvenor Street, W.
- Rose, Sir Charles D., Bart. (L.),** elected for Cambs., Newmarket, Dec. 1910; sat for it 1903 to Jan. 1910; b. '47; E. Rugby; as Capt. Montreal Brig. Garrison of Artillery helped to quell Fenian rebellion '66; formerly partner American banking firm of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.; member Jockey Club; Bart. 1909. Hardwick House, Whitechurch, Oxon; Suffolk House, Newmarket.
- *Rothschild, Lionel N. de (U.),** has sat for Bucks, Aylesbury D., since Jan. 1910; b. '82; s. of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild; E. Cambridge; 32, Park Side, Knightsbridge, S.W.
- Rowlands, James (L.),** elected for Kent, Dartford D., Dec. 1910; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910, and for Finsbury, East, '86-95; b. '51; was a watch-case maker; freeman Goldsmiths Co.; member last London School Board; Hon. Sec. and Law Reform Assoc. 119,

- Mercers Road, Tufnell Park, N. *National Liberal*.
- ***Rowntree**, Arnold Stephenson (L.), has sat for York since Jan. 1910; *b.* '72; *E.* Bootham School, York; associated with his uncle and cousins in the well-known cocoa firm, of which he is a director; Hon. Sec. National Adult School Council. Chalfonts, York. *Reform, National Liberal*.
- ***Royds**, Edmund (U.), has sat for Lincolnshire, Sleaford D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '60; *E.* Haileybury; a solicitor by profession, he takes a keen interest in farming; has a herd of Kerry cattle; Vice-President Lincolnshire Agricultural Society; Chairman Lincolnshire Chamber of Agriculture; Major Lincs. Yeomanry; Director Life Association of Scotland. Holy Cross, Caythorpe, Grantham; 46, Bedford Square, W.C. *Carlton, Union*.
- ***Runciman**, Rt. Hon. Walter (L.), has sat for Dewsbury since 1902; also for Oldham '99-1900; *b.* '70; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '96); LL.D. Manchester, Jan. 1911; J.P. for co.s Durham and Northumberland; Parly. Sec. Local Govt. Board Dec. 1905-7; Financial Sec. Treasury 1907-8; Pres. Board Education 1908-11; Pres. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries 1911, and Commissioner of H.M.'s Wood, Forest and Land Revenues. Doford, Chathill, Northumberland; 8, Barton Street, Westminster, S.W. *Athenæum, Brooks's, Reform*.
- Russell**, Rt. Hon. Thomas Wallace (L.), elected for N. Tyrone Oct. 1911; sat for S. Tyrone 1886-1910; *b.* 1841; *E.* Madras Academy, Cupar, Fife; Parly. Sec. Local Govt. Board 1895-1900; Vice-Pres. Depart. of Agriculture in Ireland since 1907; P.C. Ireland 1908. Olney, Terenure, Co. Dublin.
- Rutherford**, J. (U.), elected for Lancashire, N.E., Darwen D., Dec. 1910, and sat for it '95 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '54; Col. Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; D.L. Lancaster. Beardwood, Blackburn. *Carlton*.
- ***Rutherford**, William Watson (U.), has sat for Liverpool, West Derby D., since 1903; *b.* '53; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School, Great Crosby; solicitor '75; Lord Mayor Liverpool 1902-3; chief partner Messrs. Rutherfords, Liverpool, and 24, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 2, Esplanade, Waterloo, near Liverpool; 37, St. Stephen's Mansions, Church Street, Westminster.
- ***Salter**, Arthur Clavell (U.), has sat for Hants, Basingstoke D., since March 13th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* King's Coll., London; B.A., LL.B. (Lond.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '85; Western Circuit; Recorder of Poole and K.C., 1904. 26, Montagu Square, W.
- ***Samuel**, Sir Harry S. (U.), has sat for Lambeth (Norwood) since Jan. 1910; sat for Tower Hamlets (Limehouse) '95-1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Eastbourne Coll. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; formerly a partner in the firm of Montefiore & Co.; Knighted 1903. The Ridge, Sunningdale, Berks; 91, Savoy Court, W.C. *Carlton, Junior Carlton*.
- ***Samuel**, Rt. Hon. Herbert Louis (L.), has sat for Yorks., Cleveland D., since 1902; *b.* '70; *E.* Balliol Coll., Oxford; author of "Liberalism: its Principles and Proposals," 1902; Parly. Under-Sec. Home Office Dec. 1903; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster 1909-10; Postmaster-Gen. 1910; P.C. 1908. 31, Portchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
- ***Samuel**, Jonathan (L.), has sat for Stockton since Jan. 1910; sat for it '95-1900; *b.* '53; Mayor of Stockton '94-5 and 1901-2; Honorary Freeman 1904; an Alderman of Durham County Council; Member Tees Conservancy Commission. Lorne Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees. *National Liberal*.
- ***Samuel**, Sir Stuart Montagu, Bart. (L.), has sat for Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel D., since 1900; *b.* '56; partner in banking house of Samuel Montagu & Co.; J.P. London; member of the Jewish Board of Guardians; Bart. 1912. 12, Hill Street, Mayfair, W; Chelwood Vetchery, Nutley, Sussex.
- ***Sanders**, Robert Arthur (U.), has sat for Somerset, Bridgwater D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '67; *E.* Harrow, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; D.L. Somerset; J.P. Somerset and Devon; Alderman Somerset C.C.; Lt.-Col. R. N. Devon Hussars. Barwick House, Yeovil. *Arthur's, Carlton, Garrick*.
- ***Sanderson**, Lancelot, K.C. (U.), has sat for Westmorland, Appleby D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Elstree, Harrow, and Trin. Coll. Camb.; Recorder of Wigan since 1901; unsuccessfully contested Carlisle in 1905. 62, Palace Gardens Terrace, W.; 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.; Ward House, near Lancaster. *Carlton*.
- ***Sandys**, G. J. (U.), has sat for Somerset, Wells D., since Jan. 1910; lately a Lieut. 2nd Life Guards; Capt. Glamorganshire Yeomanry. 37, Eaton Square, S.W.
- Sassoon**, Sir Philip, Bart. (U.), elected for Hythe, June 1912; *b.* 1888; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Shorncliffe Lodge, Sandgate, Kent; Trent Park, New Barnet, Herts; 25, Park Lane, W.
- ***Soanlan**, Thomas (N.), has sat for Sligo, North, since Aug. 5th, 1909; is a native of Sligo; is a barrister-at-law. 5 Palmer Street, S.W.; 3, Brick Court, Temple, E.C. *Devonshire*.
- ***Schwann**, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E., Bart. (L.), elected for Manchester, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '44; *E.* Owens College, and London Univ. Coll.; Bart. 1906; President Ninety-five Club; interested in Indian and Ceylon industrial questions; P.C. 1911. 4, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Reform*.
- Scott**, A. MacCallum (L.), elected for Glasgow, Bridgeton, Dec. 1910; *E.* Falkirk High Sch. and Glasgow Univ.; Bar. Middle Temple. 35, Cyril Mansions, Fattersea Park, S.W.
- Scott**, Leslie F., K.C. (U.), elected for Liverpool, Exchange, Dec. 1910; *b.* '69; *E.* Rugby and New Coll., Oxford; represented Gt. Britain at the Brussels Maritime Conference in 1900. 2, Abbey Garden, Westminster; Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C. *United University*.
- ***Scott**, Sir Samuel E., Bart. (U.), has sat for the Western D. of Marylebone since '98; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; formerly Lieut. Horse Guards; served in South Africa as Lieut. Imperial Yeomanry; Major in West Kent Yeomanry; D.L. Inverness. Westbury Manor, Brackley, Northants; North Harris, N.B.; and 38, South Street, Mayfair, W.
- ***Seely**, Col. Rt. Hon. John E. B., D.S.O. (L.), has sat for Derbyshire, Ilkeston, since March 1910; sat for Liverpool, Abercromby D., 1906-10; sat for Isle of Wight 1900-5; *b.* '68; Col. Hants Yeomanry Carabiniers, and served in South Africa 1900; strongly opposed the Unionist Government on the Fiscal question and the Chinese labour question; resigned,

- but returned unopposed (April 6th, 1904); afterwards joined the Liberal party. Under-Sec. for Colonies, 1908-11; Under-Sec. for War 1911; Sec. of State for War 1912; P.C. 1909. 29, Chester Square, S.W. *Cavalry, White's, Reform.*
- *Sheehan, Daniel D. (N.), has sat for Cork, Mid D., since 1901; *b.* '74; Bar.-at-Law; formerly edited *Catholic News* and *Cork Southern Star*; prominent in Irish Labour movement; Honourman, King's Inn, Dublin; Law Exhibitioner and Prizeman, Univ. Coll., Cork, 1908-9.
- *Sheehy, David (N.), has sat for Meath, South, since 1903, for South Galway '85-95; joined his father's business at Mallow '67; staff official Irish League. 2, Belvidere Place, Dublin.
- *Sherwell, A. (L.), has sat for Huddersfield since Nov. 28th, 1906; author of "Life in West London"; joint author with J. Rowntree of "The Temperance Problem and Social Reform," "The Taxation of the Liquor Trade," "Public Control of the Liquor Traffic," and many other works. The Turrets, Pangbourne, Berks; 108, Bedford Avenue, W.C.
- *Shortt, Edward, K.C. (L.), has sat for Newcastle-on-Tyne since Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; barrister. 3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.; 70, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- *Simon, Sir John Allsebrook, K.C.V.O. (L.), has sat for Essex, S.W. or Walthamstow D., since 1906; *b.* '73; *E.* Fettes and Wadham Coll. Oxford; Pres. Union Society '96; Fellow All Souls; Barstow Law Scholar; barrister and bencher Inner Temple; K.C. 1908; one of British counsel in Alaska Arbitration case; Solicitor-Gen. 1910; K.C.V.O. 1911. 57, Kensington Court, W.; Fritwell Manor, Banbury. *Reform, Garrick, National Liberal, Royal Automobile.*
- Smith, Albert (Lab.), elected for Lancashire, Clitheroe, Dec. 1910; *b.* '67; went to work in a mill at 8 years of age; Alderman of Nelson since 1908; Mayor 1909-10. Spring Cottage, Nelson, Lancs.
- *Smith, Rt. Hon. Frederick Edwin (U.), has sat for Liverpool, Walton D., since 1906; *b.* '72; *E.* Birkenhead School; Wadham Coll., Oxford (Classical Scholar), President Oxford Union '93, 1st-class Honours Jurisprudence '94; Vinerian Law Scholar '95, fellow and lecturer Merton Coll. '96, lecturer Oriel Coll. '97, examiner Final Schools, Oxford, '99-1900; K.C.; Bencher of Gray's Inn 1908; P.C. 1911; author of "International Law," "Newfoundland," "Toryism until 1837." 70, Eccleston Square, S.W.; 4, Elm Court, Temple, E.C.; Charlton, near Banbury. *Union, Palatine, and Conservative, Liverpool; Carlton.*
- Smith, Harold (U.), elected for Warrington Dec. 1910; *b.* '76; *b.* of Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P.; Bar.-at-Law (Gray's Inn).
- *Smith, H. B. Lees (L.), has sat for Northampton since Jan. 1910; *b.* '78; helped in foundation of Ruskin Coll., Oxford, and for some years Chairman of its Executive Committee. Latimer House, Church Street, Old Chiswick, W.
- *Smyth, Thomas Francis (N.), has sat for Leitrim, South, since 1906; *b.* '75; *E.* National Schools and St. Mel's Coll., Longford; auctioneer, etc.; a teetotaler. Tooman, Dromod, co. Leitrim.
- *Snowden, Philip (Lab.), has sat for Blackburn since 1906; *b.* '64 at Cowling, Yorks.; entered Inland Revenue Dept. '86; retired through bicycle accident '93; journalist and author of Labour and Socialist pamphlets, etc.; Chairman I.L.P. 1903-6; member Canals Commission and Civil Service Commission. Elberton, Woodstock Road, Golder's Green, N.W.
- *Soames, Arthur Wellesley (L.), has sat for Norfolk, South D., since '98; *b.* '52; *E.* Brighton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '76, M.A. '80); retired architect. Park Crescent, Marylebone.
- Spear, Sir John Ward (U.), elected for Devon, Tavistock D., Dec. 1910; sat for it 1900-6; *b.* '48; is a tenant farmer; a Nonconformist; knighted 1911. Venu, Tavistock.
- *Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert, Bart. (cr. 1906) (L.), has sat for Hackney, Central, since 1906; sat for Monmouth District '92-1900; *b.* '47; *E.* Mill Hill, and Heidelberg; Director of Jas. Spicer & Sons, Ltd., wholesale stationers and manufacturers; Treas. L.M.S. '85-1910; ex-Chairman Congregational Union E. and W.; President London Chamber of Commerce 1907-10; Member Commercial Intelligence Committee, Board of Trade; Member Advisory Committee to Army Council on Moral and Spiritual Welfare of the Army; Member Committee on Recruits and Time-expired Soldiers; Chairman of Governors Mill Hill School; P.C. 1912. 10, Lancaster Gate, W.; 50, Upper Thames Street, E.C. *Reform, City Liberal, National Liberal, British Empire.*
- *Stanley, Beville (U.), has sat for Shropshire, North, since May 14th, 1908; *b.* '67; *E.* privately and at Royal Agric. Coll., Cirencester; M.R.A.C.; has travelled largely, and farmed in South Africa and Worcestershire; owns Peplow Estates, Shropshire; J.P. for Shropshire; Correspondent Board of Agriculture; Deputy Chairman N. Staffs. Railway, etc. Peplow Hall, Market Drayton; 21, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Windham, Carlton.*
- *Stanley, Albert (Lab.), has sat for Staffs, North-West D., since July 1907; *b.* '62; early in life went to mines; J.P. Staffs; agent Cannock Chase Miners' Association '84; Sec. Midland Miners' Federation '90; Staffs C.C.
- *Stanley, Hon. Arthur (U.), has sat for Lancashire, S.W., Ormskirk D., since '98; *b.* '69; *E.* Wellington Coll.; private sec. to Mr. Balfour '92; entered Foreign Office, afterwards Diplomatic Service; M.V.O. 50, Upper Brook Street, W., and Knowsley, Prescot, Lancashire.
- *Stanley, Major the Hon. George F. (U.), has sat for Preston since Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; served with Royal Horse Artillery in S. Africa. 2, Wilton Crescent, S.W.
- *Starkey, John Ralph (U.), has sat for Notts, Newark D., since 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; D.L.; J.P. Notts; a Tariff Reformer. Norwood Park, Southwell, Notts. *Carlton.*
- *Staveley-Hill, Henry Staveley (U.), has sat for Staffs (Kingswinford D.), since 1905; *b.* '65; *E.* Westminster and St. John's Coll., Oxford; called to Bar Inner Temple '91; Oxford Circuit; Recorder of Banbury 1903; J.P. and D.L. Staffs. Oxley Manor, near Wolverhampton; 1, Tanfield Court, Temple, E.C. *Carlton.*
- *Steel-Maitland, Arthur H. D. R. (U.), Chief Organiser of the Conservative Party; has sat

- for East Birmingham since Jan. 1910; *b.* in India '76; *E.* Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st Class Classical Mods., Greats and Jurisprudence, and Eldon Law Scholarship); President Oxford Union Society '99; rowed in University Boat Race '93; Fellow of All Souls'; at one time private sec. to Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Sauchieburn, Stirling, N.B.; 72, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- ***Stewart, Gershom** (U.), has sat for Cheshire, Wirral D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '57; went to China in '82 in the service of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and from '89 was in business there on his own account; was for some time a member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong. Whiteholme, Hoylake, Cheshire.
- ***Strauss, Arthur** (U.), has sat for Paddington, North, since Jan. 1910, and sat for Cornwall, Camborne D., '95-1900; *b.* in Germany '47; was naturalised more than 40 years ago; member of a firm of metal brokers, and is a large employer of labour in the tin-mining industry. 1, Kensington Palace Gardens, Bayswater, W.
- Strauss, Edward Anthony** (L.), elected for Southwark, W., Dec. 1910; sat for Berkshire, N. or Abingdon D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; *E.* King's Coll., London; hop merchant; has travelled extensively; J.P. County of London and County of Berks. 49, Grosvenor Square, London, W.; Kingston House, Abingdon, Berks. *Reform, Devonshire, National Liberal, Bath, Royal Automobile.*
- ***Summers, J. W.** (L.), has sat for Flint District since Jan. 1910; *b.* '49; J.P. Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Lincs.; Chairman Flint County Council 1904-10; is an ironmaster. Emral Hall, Worthenbury, N. Wales.
- ***Sutherland, J. E.** (L.), has sat for Elgin Burghs since Sept. 1905; *b.* '54; *E.* Aberdeen Univ.; partner in the firm of J. & P. Sutherland; member of Banffshire C.C. Durn House, Portsoy.
- ***Sutton, John E.** (Lab.), has sat for Manchester, East, since Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; began work at 7 years of age; has worked for 33 years at Bradford Colliery, Manchester, where for the last 20 years he has been check-weighman; Miners' Agent for the Lincs. and Cheshire Miners' Federation; is a J.P. for the City of Manchester. 79, North Road, Clayton, Manchester.
- Swift, Rigby P. W.**, (U.), elected for St. Helens Dec. 1910; *b.* '74; LL.B. London Univ.; barrister Northern Circuit. 1, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
- ***Sykes, Allan J.** (U.), has sat for Cheshire, Knutsford D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '68; *E.* Rugby, and Oriel Coll., Oxford; Director of Bleachers' Association, Ltd., Alliance Mortgage and Investment Co., Ltd., and Colwyn Bay and Pwyllycrochan Estate Co.; Lieut.-Col. 6th Cheshire Regt.; Member Standing Joint Committee of Cheshire; Mayor of Stockport 1910-11; J.P. and D.L. Cheshire. South View, Cheadle, Cheshire; 2, Down Street, W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Royal Automobile.*
- Sykes, Mark** (U.), elected for Hull, Central, July 1911; *b.* '79; formerly Major 5th Yorkshire Regt.; served in S. African War (despatches). Coburg Hotel, W.
- ***Talbot, Lord Edmund Bernard** (U.), has sat for Sussex, Chichester D., since Aug. '94; *b.* '55; *bro.* of Duke of Norfolk; *E.* Oratory of St. Philip, Edgbaston; assumed, '76, the surname of Talbot in lieu of that of Howard, under the will of the Earl of Shrewsbury; Major 11th Hussars; Adjutant Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry '83-8; in Oct. '99 went on special service to South Africa; Junior Lord of the Treasury June-Dec. 1905. 1, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. *Naval and Military, Carlton, White's.*
- ***Taylor, J. W.** (Lab.), has sat for Durham, Chester-le-Street D., since 1906; *b.* 55; was newspaper boy at 9, apprenticed as blacksmith at 12, and afterwards went to Dipton Colliery; Sec. Durham Mechanics' Assoc.; C.C. Durham.
- ***Taylor, Theodore Cooke** (L.), has sat for Lincs., S.E., Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth D., since 1900; *b.* '50; Chairman and Managing Director of profit-sharing firm J., T. and J. Taylor, Ltd., woollen manufacturers, Batley; a strong advocate of profit-sharing, and takes a leading part in the Anti-Opium movement. Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire. *National Liberal.*
- ***Tennant, Harold John** (L.), has sat for Berkshire since March '94; *b.* '65; Sec. Committee on "The Various Lead Industries" '93; Chairman Committee on Miscellaneous Dangerous Trades '95-9; Chairman Fisheries Investigation Committee and many Parliamentary Committees; Parliamentary Sec. to Board of Trade 1909; Financial Sec. to War Office 1911; Under-Sec. to War Office 1912; J.P. County of Kent. Great Maytham, Rolvenden; Edinglassie, Strathdon, N.B.; 33, Bruton Street, W. *Brooks's, National Liberal, Scottish Liberal, New (Edinburgh), Liberal (Glasgow).*
- ***Terrell, George** (U.), has sat for N.W. Wilts. since Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; served in mercantile marine; is now a director of Tyer & Co., Ltd.; *m.* Grace, *d.* of late J. J. Hawkins, Esq., and widow of late Maurice Caine. Avon House, Chippenham; 33, Albion Street, Hyde Park, W. *Carlton, Royal Thames Yacht.*
- ***Terrell, Henry, K.C.** (U.), has sat for Gloucester since Jan. 1910; *b.* '56; unsuccessfully contested the Forest of Dean 1900 and the City of Gloucester 1906; appointed Q.C. '97; member of Court of Glovers' Co.; Benchet, Middle Temple, 1904. 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- ***Thomas, James H.** (Lab.), has sat for Derby since Jan. 1910; began work at 9 years of age; has been engine-cleaner, fireman, and driver on the Great Western Railway, and a member of the Swindon Town Council. 117, Splott Road, Cardiff.
- ***Thompson, Robert** (U.), has sat for N. Belfast since Jan. 1910; is a linen manufacturer of Belfast.
- ***Thorne, George Rennie** (L.), has sat for Wolverhampton, East, since 1908; *E.* Tettenhall Coll., Wolverhampton; solicitor at Wolverhampton and London; Ald. Wolverhampton County Borough; Mayor 1902-3; Vice-President Association of Municipal Corporations; Chairman S. Staffordshire Joint Smallpox Hospital Board. Glanhafren, Goldthorn Road, Wolverhampton; 179, Strand, W.C.

- ***Thorne**, William James (Lab.), has sat for West Ham, South, since 1906; *b.* '57 at Birmingham; founder and General Sec. National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers since '89; member of Trades Congress Parliamentary Committee; Socialist. 1, Lawrence Road, Upton Park, London, E.
- ***Thynne**, Lord Alexander George (U.), has sat for Bath since Jan. 1910; *b.* '73; *b.* of 5th Marquis of Bath; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; member L.C.C.; served with Imperial Yeo. in South Africa 1900-2; with Somaliland Field Force 1903-4 as Reuter's Correspondent; Sec. to Governor of Orange River Colony 1902-5. Norton Hall, Daventry; 15, Manchester Square, W. *Carlton, White's, Turf.*
- ***Tobin**, Alfred Aspinall, K.C. (U.), has sat for Preston since Jan. 1910; *b.* '55; *E.* Rugby, and Univ. Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar (Middle Temple) '80; K.C. 1903; Benchers, Middle Temple; Recorder of Salford since 1904; unsuccessfully contested Liverpool, Scotland D., 1906. 2, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- Touche**, George Alexander (U.), elected for Islington, N., Dec. 1910; *b.* 1861; *E.* Edin. Univ.; is a chartered accountant. Broomfield, Westcott, near Dorking.
- ***Toulmin**, Sir George (L.), has sat for Bury since 1902; *b.* '57; newspaper proprietor; J.P. Lancashire and Preston; knighted 1911; President Newspaper Society. Prior's Oak, Penwortham, Preston. *Reform, Eighty, National Liberal.*
- ***Trevelyan**, Charles Philips (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, Elland D., since '99; *b.* '70; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Charity Commissioner Feb. 1906; Parliamentary Secretary Board of Education 1908. Cambo, Morpeth; 14, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
- ***Tryon**, Captain George Clement (U.), has sat for Brighton since Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; *s.* of the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon; *E.* Eton and Roy. Mil. Coll., Sandhurst; served in Grenadier Guards '90-1902 (S. African medal and 2 clasps); has travelled in the colonies; author of a book entitled "Tariff Reform." 19, Eaton Square, S.W.
- ***Tullibardine**, John G. S. Murray, Marquis of, M.V.O., D.S.O. (U.), has sat for W. Perthshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; eldest surviving son of Duke of Atholl; *E.* Eton; served with distinction in Egypt and S. Africa. 84, Eaton Place, S.W. *Marlborough, Bachelors', Caledonian.*
- ***Ure**, Rt. Hon. Alex. (L.), has sat for Linlithgowshire since '95; *b.* '53; *E.* Glasgow and Edin. Univs. (M.A. and LL.B.); called to the Scottish Bar '78; K.C.; ex-Lecturer on Constitutional Law and History Glasgow Univ.; Solicitor-General for Scotland Dec. 1905; Lord-Advocate Jan. 1909; L.L.D. Glasgow 1907. 31, Heriot Row, Edinburgh.
- ***Valentine**, Arthur, Viscount (U.), has sat for Oxford since April '95; *b.* '43; *E.* Woolwich; 10th Hussars '64-72; Hon. Col. Queen's Own Oxford Hussars; J.P. Oxfordshire; Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Oxfordshire; Comptroller of the Household '98-1905; A.A.G. Imperial Yeo. South Africa (despatches, C.B.) 1900. Bletchington Park, near Oxford; Eydon Hall, Banbury; 59, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, White's, Turf.* See PEERAGE.
- ***Vaughan-Davies**, M. (L.), has sat for Cardiganshire since 1895; *b.* 40; *E.* Harrow; J.P. and D.L. Cardiganshire. Tan-y-Bwlch, Aberystwyth; 17, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Brooks's.*
- Verney**, Sir Harry Calvert Williams, Bt. (L.), elected for Bucks, N., Dec. 1910; *b.* '81; *E.* Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Claydon House, Steeple Claydon, Bucks.
- ***Wadsworth**, John (Lab.), has sat for Yorks, West Riding S., Hallamshire D., since 1906; *b.* '50; Sec. Yorkshire Miners' Association. Miners' Offices, Barnsley.
- ***Walker**, Col. W. Hall (U.), has sat for Lancashire, Widnes D., since 1900; *b.* '56; *E.* Harrow; has won many yachting and horse races; director of Peter Walker & Son, Warrington and Burton, Ltd. Gateacre Grange, Liverpool; Tully House, The Curragh, co. Kildare; and Sandy Brow, Tarporley, Cheshire.
- ***Walrond**, Hon. Lionel (U.), has sat for Devon, N.E. or Tiverton D., since 1906; *b.* '76; *s.* of Lord Waleran; was private sec. to his father. 11, Hill Street, S.W.
- Walsh**, J. (Ind. N.), elected for Cork, S., Dec. 1910; is a spirit merchant; member Cork County Council.
- ***Walsh**, Stephen (Lab.), has sat for S.W. Lancs., Ince D., since 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Kirkdale Industrial Schools, Liverpool; coal miner at 14; agent at Wigan for Lancs. and Cheshire Miners' Federation; ex-member Exec. Committee Miners' Federation and Conciliation Board 1905. 8, Swinley Road, Wigan.
- ***Walters**, Sir John Tudor (L.), has sat for Sheffield, Brightside D., since 1906; *b.* '66; *E.* privately; surveyor by profession; first President Education Association, England and Wales; specially interested in Land Reform, Housing and Education; knighted 1912; J.P. Leicestershire. The Way Side, Oadby, Leicestershire. *Reform, Pall Mall, Leicestershire.*
- ***Walton**, Sir Joseph, Bart. (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, Barnsley D., since '97; *b.* '49; D.L. and J.P. N. Riding of Yorks; interested in coal and allied trades; has travelled in Africa, India, America, China and Japan, Persia and Asiatic Turkey, and Colonies; author of "China and the Present Crisis"; Bart. 1910. Rushpool, Saltburn-by-the-Sea. *Reform, Ranelagh, Royal Automobile.*
- ***Ward**, Arnold S. (U.), has sat for West Herts (Watford) since Jan. 1910; *b.* '76; *s.* of Mr. and Mrs. Humphry Ward; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Scholar of Balliol, Craven Scholar, and Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse); is a member of the Bar. 25, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
- ***Ward**, John (Lab.), has sat for Stoke-on-Trent since 1906; *b.* '66; worked as navy on Manchester Ship Canal; served in Soudan '85; member S.D.F., and was arrested in Trafalgar Square '86; founded Navvies' Union '89; J.P. County of London. Appleshaw House, East Hill, Wandsworth.
- ***Ward**, W. Dudley (L.), has sat for Southampton since 1906; *b.* '77; *g.s.* of late Lord Esher; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; twice

- President University Boat Club; a barrister; assist. private sec. to Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt; Treasurer of H.M. Household 1910-12. 14, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly. *Windham*.
- ***Warde**, Colonel C. E. (U.), has sat for Kent, Medway D., since '92; *b.* '45; entered the army '69; Major '88; retired '91; J.P. and D.L. Kent. Barham Court, Maidstone. *Carlton, Naval and Military, Hurlingham*.
- ***Wardle**, George James (Lab.), has sat for Stockport since 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Wesleyan Day School, Keighley; commenced to work as half-timer in factory at 8 years of age; 5 years in factory; clerk on Midland Railway '88-98; Editor *Railway Review* since April '98. 107, Brownlow Road, New Southgate, London, N.
- ***Waring**, Capt. Walter (L.), has sat for Banffshire since Feb. 1907; *b.* '76; *m.* Lady C. Hay, only *d.* of 10th Marquis of Tweeddale; joined 1st Life Guards 1897; served S. Africa 99-1000 (despatches); Capt. 1904; Master of the Horse to the Lord Lieut. Ireland 1906-7; Capt. Lothian and Border Horse. Lennel, Coldstream, Berwickshire; 9, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
- ***Warner**, Sir Thomas Courtenay Theydon, Bart., C.B. (L.), has sat for Staffs, Lichfield D., since 1896; for North Somerset '92-5; *b.* '57; formerly Col. 3rd Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry; His Majesty's Lieut. of Suffolk; Ald. West Suffolk C.C.; High Sheriff of Essex 1891; Chairman Central Chamber of Agriculture 1906; Bart. 1910. Brettenham Park, Suffolk; 56, Cadogan Square. *Reform, Bachelors', Union, National Liberal*.
- ***Wason**, Rt. Hon. Eugene (L.), has sat for Clackmannan and Kinross since 1899; and for Ayrshire '85-6 and '92-5; *b.* '46; *E.* Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar '70; P.C. 1907. Blair, Dailly S.O., Ayrshire; 8, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W. *Reform*.
- ***Wason**, John Cathcart (L.), has sat for Orkney and Shetland since 1900; *b.* '48; *E.* Rugby; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '87; a farmer; ex-member New Zealand Parliament; first elected as a Unionist, but resigned, and was re-elected as a Liberal 1902. 40, Grosvenor Road, S.W.; Craig, Ayrshire. *Reform, Royal Automobile*.
- ***Watt**, Harry Anderson (L.), has sat for Glasgow, College D., since 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Glasgow High School, Bellahouston Acad., Glasgow Univ. (M.A.); Barrister-at-Law Gray's Inn, London; J.P. Argyllshire. Ardenslate House, Hunter's Quay, Argyllshire; Rhuvau, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire. Dempsteron, Dunscore, Dumfriesshire. *National Liberal, Scottish Liberal, Glasgow Liberal*.
- Webb**, Henry (L.), elected for Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean D., Feb. 1911; *b.* '66; Director Ocean Collieries, Ltd., Deep Navigation Collieries, Ltd., Ocean Coal, and Wilson's, Ltd.; one of the proprietors of the *Westminster Gazette*; life member of the Royal Agricultural Society; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1912. Llwynarthan, Castleton, Cardiff; Kilforge, Holme Lacy, Hereford; 2, Seymour Street, London, W. *Reform, National Liberal, Royal Automobile, Bath*.
- ***Wedgwood**, Josiah Clement (L.), has sat for Newcastle-under-Lyme since 1906; *b.* '72; *E.* Clifton Coll., Royal Naval Coll., Greenwich (Scholar); Assis. Constructor Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, Portsmouth, '95-6; Naval Constructor at Elswick Shipyard, etc., '90-99; Captain Elswick Battery in South African War; Resident Magistrate Ermelo, Transvaal, 1902-4; President English League for the Taxation of Land Values; is a great-great-grandson of the celebrated potter. Moddershall, Stone, Staffs. *Athenaeum*.
- Weigall**, Captain W. E. G. A. (U.), elected for Lincolnshire, Horncastle D., Feb. 1911; *b.* '74; *E.* Wellington Coll. and Royal Agricultural Coll., Cirencester (gold medallist); J.P. Kent; served in S. Africa with 3rd Batt. Northamptonshire Regt. (medal with two clasps); *m.* a *da.* of late Sir J. Blundell Maple. Pitwool, Woodhall Spa; 12, Grosvenor Square, W.
- ***Wheler**, Granville Charles Hastings (U.), has sat for Kent, Faversham D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P., D.L., Kent; barrister (Middle Temple); County Councillor W. Riding Yorks; unsuccessfully contested Yorks, Osgoldcross, 1906, and Colne Valley 1907; J.P. West Riding, Yorks; *m.* 1905, Florence Fasti, *d.* of the late Capt. E. T. Clarke, of Alcombe, Somerset. Ledston Hall, Yorks; Otterden Place, Kent. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge, Junior Carlton, Royal Automobile*.
- ***White**, Major Godfrey Dalrymple (U.), has sat for Lancs., S.W. (Southport), since Jan. 1910; *b.* '66; *E.* Wellington Coll. and Roy. Mil. Coll., Sandhurst; F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.; served in Grenadier Guards '85-1903; South African War (despatches) 1900-2. 106, Eaton Square, S.W. *Guards', Carlton, Travellers', and Bachelors'*.
- White**, James Dundas (L.), elected for Glasgow, Tradeston D., July 1911; Parliamentary private sec. to Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, Sec. for Scotland, since March 1912; sat for Dumbartonshire 1906 to Dec. 1910; Parliamentary private sec. to Lord Pentland, Sec. for Scotland, 1910-11; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby and Triu. Coll., Camb. (M.A., LL.D.); barr.-at-law; author of works on the Merchant Shipping Acts and Marine Insurance Act, "Economic Ideals," "Island Economy," "Land and Labour," "Land Reform in Theory and Practice," "The A.B.C. of the Land Question," etc. 50, Clarricarde Gardens, W.; 3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Reform, National Liberal, Eighty, Glasgow Liberal*.
- ***White**, Sir Luke (L.), has sat for Yorks, E.R., Buckrose D., since 1900; *b.* '45; solicitor at Driffeld; Coroner East Riding, Yorks; knighted 1908. Driffeld, East Yorks.
- ***White**, Patrick (N.), has sat for Meath, North D., since 1900; member Dublin Corporation. Clonaloy, Balbriggan.
- ***Whitehouse**, John Howard (L.), has sat for Mid Lanarkshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; *E.* Birmingham and Midland Institute, and Masen Coll.; Sec. of Toynbee Hall 1905-8; Warden Manchester University Settlement 1909; member of the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Children Act; Editor of *Saint George*; Parliamentary private sec. to the Sec. to the Treasury. Toynbee Hall, London, E. *National Liberal, Eighty, Glasgow Liberal*.

- *Whitley, Rt. Hon. John Henry (L.), has sat for Halifax since 1900; senior partner S. Whitley & Co., cotton spinners, Halifax; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1907; Deputy Chairman of Committees 1910; P.C. 1911; Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means 1911. Brantwood, Halifax; 61, Burton Court, Chelsea.
- *Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas P. (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, Spen Valley D., since '92; b. '50; member Royal Commission on Licensing '96-9; knighted 1906. P.C. 1908. 13, Taviton Street, W.C. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- *Whyte, Alexander F. (L.), has sat for Perth since Jan. 1910; b. '83; E. Edinburgh and Jena Universities; Parliamentary private sec. to Mr. Churchill. 7, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh; 3, Barton Street, S.W. *University Union, Edinburgh.*
- *Wiles, Thomas (L.), has sat for Islington, South D., since 1906; b. '61 at St. Albans; E. Amersham Hall; senior partner Joseph Wiles & Son, grain merchants, 41, Seething Lane, E.C.; L.C.C. for S.W. Bethnal Green '99-1907; Chairman Finance Committee London Lib. Fed.; J.P. Oxfordshire. Satwell Spinneys, Greys, Oxon; 14, Westminster Palace Gardens. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- *Wilkie, Alex. (Lab.), has sat for Dundee since 1906; b. '50; E. Leven public school; was sec. of Glasgow Shipwrights, and is now gen. sec. Shipconstructive and Shipwrights Association; member Labour Party; Moseley Commr. to America 1902; on Newcastle City Council and a magistrate for the City. 8, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- *Williams, J. (Lab.), has sat for Glamorgan-shire, West or Gower D., since 1906; b. '61; went into collieries at 12; chief agent Western District Miners' Association; Gen. Sec. Amalgamated Society S. Wales Colliery Workers, 90. Miners' Association Offices, Swansea.
- *Williams, Penry (L.), has sat for Middlesbrough since Jan. 1910; b. '66; an ironmaster. House of Commons, S.W.
- *Williams, Colonel R. (U.), has sat for Dorset, West, since 1895; b. '48; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; D.L. London; J.P. and D.L. Dorsetshire; Dorset C.C.; director Williams Deacon Bank, Wilts and Dorset Banking Co., and L. & S.W. Railway; Hon. Col. 4th Batt. Dorset Regt. Bridehead, Dorchester.
- *Williams, W. Llewelyn (L.), has sat for Carmarthen D. since 1906; B.C.L.; barrister Lincoln's Inn '97; S. Wales and Chester Circuit; K.C. and Recorder of Swansea 1912. 135, Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.
- *Williamson, Sir Archibald, Bart. (L.), has sat for Elgin and Nairn since 1906; b. '60; E. Craigmount School and Edin. Univ.; merchant; partner Balfour, Williamson & Co.; director Central Argentine Railway and other companies; Bart. 1909. Glenogil, Forfarshire; 36, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Reform, Bath, Automobile.*
- *Willoughby, Major the Hon. Claud H. D. (U.), has sat for Lincolnshire, Stamford D., since Jan. 1910; b. '72; 3rd s. of 1st Earl of Ancaster; Major Coldstream Guards; served in South African campaign. 5, Upper Berkeley Street, W.
- Wills, Sir Gilbert Alan Hamilton, Bart. (U.), elected for Taunton, Nov. 1912; b. 1880; E. privately and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; Lieut. Royal N. Devon Hussars; extra A.D.C. to Lord-Lieut. of Ireland 1908-12; J.P. Somerset; a director Imperial Tobacco Company. Dulverton, Somerset.
- *Wilson, Arthur Stanley (U.), has sat for Yorks, Holderness D., since 1900; b. '68; E. Eton and Cambridge. 2, Lower Berkeley Street, W.; Raywell, Hull.
- *Wilson, Hon. Guy Greville (L.), has sat for Hull, West, since Nov. 29th, 1907; b. '77; E. Eton; Capt. E. R. Yorks Yeomanry; entered Army 1898, 11th Hussars; S. Africa 1902, despatches, Queen's medal, 5 clasps, D.S.O.; Director Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Hull; Director of Thomas Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., ship-owners, Hull; Parl. Private Sec. to First Lord of the Admiralty 1910; D.L. E. Yorks. Park House, Cottingham, E. Yorks; 1, Portman Square, W. *Brooks's, Bachelors', Cavalry.*
- *Wilson, J. (L.), has sat for Durham, Mid, since '90; was M.P. for Houghton-le-Spring D. '85-6; b. '37; from the age of 12 worked in Durham and American mines; assisted in forming Miners' Association '69; Treasurer '82; Financial Secretary '90, and Corresponding Secretary '96. North Road, Durham, and 20, Upper Kennington Lane, S.E.
- *Wilson, Rt. Hon. John William (L.), has sat for Worcestershire, North, since '95; b. '58; E. privately and Lond. Univ.; member Albright & Wilson, chemical manufacturers, Oldbury; J.P. Worcestershire and Herefordshire; P.C. 1911. Perrycroft, Colwall, Malvern; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Reform, Bath, National Liberal.*
- *Wilson, William Tyson (Lab.), has sat for Lancs., S.E. or Westhoughton D., since 1906; apprenticed as carpenter; one of the founders Bolton Building Trades Federation; Chairman of General and Executive Councils of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners '98-1906; J.P. Lancashire County. 98, Mornington Road, Bolton.
- *Winfrey, Richard (L.), has sat for Norfolk, S.W. D., since 1906; b. '58; man. director of five newspaper publishing companies in the eastern counties; Parliamentary private secretary to President of Board of Agriculture. Sutton House, Peterborough. *National Liberal.*
- *Winterton, Edward, 6th Earl (U.), has sat for Sussex (Horsham D.) since Nov. 1904; b. April '83; Capt. Sussex Imperial Yeomanry and member Sussex Territorial Force Association; Parliamentary priv. sec. to the Financial Sec. to the Admiralty till Dec. 1905; succeeded to Earldom Sept. 5th, 1907. 73, Upper Berkeley Street, W.; Shillinglee Park, Chiddingfold. See PEEAGE.
- Wolmer, Viscount (U.), elected for Lancashire, S.W., Newton, Dec. 1910; b. '87; E. Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxford; e. s. of 2nd Earl of Selborne. Blackmoor, Liss. *Bath, Brooks's.*
- *Wood, Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley (U.), has sat for Yorkshire, Ripon D., since Jan. 1910; b. '81; a. s. of Lord Halifax; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Fellow of All Souls; author of "The Life of John Keble"; Master of Harriers; J.P., W. and E. Riding,

- Yorks.; *m.* 1909 Lady Dorothy Onslow; Lieut. Yorkshire Dragoons. Temple Newsam, Leeds, and Garrowby, Bishop Wilton, York. *Carlton, Travellers'.*
- *Wood, John (U.), has sat for Stalybridge since Jan. 1910; *b.* '57; *E.* Rugby and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; M.A.; Bar. Inner Temple; J.P. and D.L. Herefordshire, (Sheriff 1900), J.P. Suffolk and Derbyshire. Hengrave Hall, Bury St. Edmunds; Whitfield House, Glossop, Derbyshire; and Forrest Lodge, Dalry, Galloway, N.B. *Carlton, Bachelors', New University, Junior Carlton, Constitutional.*
- *Wood, Rt. Hon. Thomas McKinnon (L.), has sat for Glasgow, St. Rollox D., since 1906; *b.* '55; *E.* Mill Hill School, Univ. Coll., London; B.A. Lond., LL.D. St. Andrews; L.C.C. '92; Chairman L.C.C. '98-9; appointed first Parliamentary Secretary Board of Education, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1903; P.C. 1911; Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1911-12; Secretary for Scotland 1912; D.L. London. 16, Portland Place, London, W.; Starfield, Crowborough, Sussex. *Reform, National Liberal, Glasgow Liberal.*
- *Wortley, Right Hon. C. B. Stuart, K.C. (U.), has sat for Sheffield, Hallam D., since '85; M.P. for the undivided borough of Sheffield '80-85; *b.* '51; s. Rt. Hon. J. Stuart-Wortley, sometime M.P. for Bute and Solicitor-Gen. (son of 1st Lord Wharncliffe); *E.* Rugby and Balliol Coll. Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Parliamentary Under-Secretary Home Department '85-6 and '86-92; one of the Deputy-Chairmen of Committees of the House since 1895, and one of the panel of Chairmen of Standing Committees since '94; Church Estates Commissioner '95; P.C. '96; Director Great Central Railway. 7, Cheyne Walk, S.W., and 1, King's Bench Walk, E.C. *Carlton, Marlborough, Beefsteak.*
- Wright, Henry FitzHerbert (U.), returned unopposed for Herefordshire, Leominster D., March 1912; *b.* '70; called to the Bar Inner Temple '95; J.P., County Alderman, Derbyshire. Yeldersley Hall, nr. Derby. *Arthur's, Constitutional.*
- *Wyndham, Right Hon. George (U.), has sat for Dover since '89; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton; Lieut. 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards '83-7; served in the Soudan '85; Lt.-Col. Cheshire Yeomanry; J.P. Cheshire; Director L.C. & D. Railway; private sec. to Mr. A. J. Balfour when Chief Secretary for Ireland '87-92; Under-Sec. for War '98-1900; Chief Secretary for Ireland 1900-5; carried the Irish Land Act through the Commons with great ability and tact in 1903; resigned March 1905. Lord Rector Glasgow 1902; Lord Rector of Edinburgh 1908; D.C.L. Oxon. 1904; LL.D. Glasgow 1907; LL.D. Edinburgh 1909. Clouds, East Knoyle, Salisbury; Saughton Grange, Chester; and 35, Park Lane, W. *Carlton.*
- Yate, Col. Charles Edward, C.S.I., C.M.G., Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and Member of Committee of British Ophthalmic Hospital at Jerusalem (U.), has sat for Leicestershire, Melton, since Dec. 1910; *b.* '49; *E.* Shrewsbury; appointed to 49th (Royal Berkshire) Regiment '67; Col. Indian Army 1901; served in Afghan War '80 and Lord Roberts's march to Kandahar; on the Afghan Boundary Commission for the settlement of the Frontier between Afghanistan and Russia '84-6; was British representative at Panjbeh at the time of the Russian attack on the Afghan troops at that place in March '85; British commissioner to complete demarcation of Russian-Afghan Frontier '87-8, and for settlement of the Kushk Canals question on Herat Frontier in '93; held many political offices in India, Persia, Arabia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan, and was Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan from 1900-4; present at assault and capture of Nodiz Fort in Mekran 1902; author of "Northern Afghanistan" and of "Khurasan and Sistan," or Eastern Persia, and of various gazetteers and papers on India, Afghanistan, Persia, etc.; has been member of council of Royal Geographical, Central Asian, East Indian and other societies. 17, Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington, W.; Ashfordby House, Melton Mowbray. *Carlton, Junior United Service.*
- *Yerburgh, Robert A. (U.), has sat for Chester since Jan. 1910; sat for it '86-1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Rossall, Harrow, Univ. Coll., Oxford; barrister Middle Temple; president of the Navy League and the Agricultural Organisation Society; President Urban Corporation Bank Association; Vice-Chairman of National Home Reading Union; J.P., D.L., Lancashire; J.P. Kirkcudbrightshire. 25, Kensington Gore, S.W.; Woodfold Park, Blackburn; and Barwhillanty, Kirkcudbrightshire. *Travellers', Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- *Young, Samuel (L.), has sat for Cavan, East, since '92; *b.* '22; *E.* Old Presbyterian Coll., Belfast; senior partner Young, King, & Co., Ltd., whisky distillers Belfast and Limavady, was member Royal Commission on Licensing Laws, Avonmore, Derrivolgie, Belfast. *National Liberal, London.*
- *Young, William (L.), has sat for E. Perthshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Ballater Public School; has commercial interests in Mexico; head of William Young & Co., Ltd., London and Mexico City, merchants and bankers. 8, Cadogan Court, S.W. *Reform, Royal Automobile, National Liberal.*
- *Younger, Sir George, Bart. (U.), has sat for Ayr Burghs since 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and University; D.L. and J.P. Clackmannanshire; J.P. Stirlingshire; Chairman George Younger & Son, Ltd., brewers, Alloa; member Royal Comm. Licensing '96; Director National Bank of Scotland, and N. British and Merc. Insurance Co.; Bart. 1911. Leckie, Gargunnoch, Stirlingshire, N.B., and Alloa, N.B. *Carlton, Conservative.*
- *Yoxall, Sir James H. (L.), has sat for Nottingham, West, since '95; *b.* '57; *E.* Westminster Training Coll.; head master of a Sheffield Board School till '92; President Nat. Union of Teachers '91-2, and since '92 General Secretary; Royal Commissioner on Secondary Education '94; Editor of *The Schoolmaster*; author of "Château Royal," "Beyond the Wall," "The Rommany Stone," "Alain Tanger's Wife," "The Wander Years," and "The Courtier Stoops"; M.A. Camb. and M.A. Oxon; J.P.; knighted 1909. 20, Kew Gardens Road, Kew; 67, Russell Square, W.C. *Reform, National Liberal.*

REGISTERED ELECTORS, 1912, AND POLLINGS, DECEMBER 1910, TO NOVEMBER 1912.

The following table shows the total number of registered electors, with other details, in the United Kingdom in 1912:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Population 1911	36,075,269	4,759,445	4,381,951	45,216,665
Inhabited Houses 1901	6,260,852	926,914	858,158	8,045,924
County Electors :				
Owners	564,281	63,884	8,918	637,083
Occupiers	3,106,370	372,913	556,535	4,035,818
Lodgers	130,302	34,116	4,926	169,344
Total County	3,800,953	470,913	570,379	4,842,245
Borough Electors :				
Occupiers	2,445,387	255,429	113,803	2,814,619
Lodgers	185,601	32,044	4,691	222,336
Freemen, etc.	22,986	30,265	2,535	55,786
Total Borough	2,653,974	317,738	121,029	3,092,741
University Electors	20,816	23,801	4,997	49,614
Grand Total 1912.	6,475,743	812,452	696,405	7,984,600

The following is an alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures declared to have been polled by the candidates, at the General Election of December 1910 and subsequent bye-elections. The names of the county and borough divisions are given in parentheses after the names of the counties or boroughs: thus, the Luton or South Division of Bedfordshire appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure (2). The figures in brackets, *e.g.* [5280], show the number of electors on the 1912 register.

Aberdeen (N.) [10,394]. D. V. Pirie (L) - - - 4282 R. Scott-Brown (U) - - - 2546	Armagh (N.) [7620]. W. Moore (U) unopp.	Bath (2) [8421]. Lord A. Thynne (U) - - - 3875 Sir C. Hunter (U) - - - 3841 G. P. Gooch (L) - - - 3631 G. A. Hardy (L) - - - 3585
Aberdeen (S.) [13,710]. G. B. Esslemont (L) - - - 5862 W. C. Smith, K.C. (U) - - - 3997	Armagh (S.) [6177]. Dr. C. O'Neill (N) - - - 2890 S. H. Moynagh (Ind N) - - - 1003	Battersea [15,704]. Rt. Hon. J. Burns (L) - - - 7836 Col. Sir J. Harrington (U) 6544 C. N. L. Shaw (Soc.) - - - 487
Aberdeenshire (E.) [12,634]. W. H. Cowan (L) - - - 6152 W. Craighead (U) - - - 3772	Ashton-under-Lyne [8896]. W. Max Aitken (U) - - - 4044 A. H. Scott (L) - - - 3848	Bedford [6442]. F. Kellaway (L) - - - 2773 W. A. Attenborough (U) - - - 2754
Aberdeenshire (W.) [10,819]. J. M. Henderson (L) - - - 5415 G. Smith (U) - - - 3232	Aston Manor [12,067]. E. Cecil (U) unopp.	Beds (N. or Biggleswade) [14,565]. A. W. Black (L) - - - 6536 Major Glyn (U) - - - 5808
Anglesey [10,737]. E. Griffiths (L) unopp.	Ayr Burghs [8068]. G. Younger (U) - - - 3852 W. Robertson (L) - - - 3620	Beds (S. or Luton) [17,691]. T. G. Ashton (L) - - - 7601 J. O. Hickman (U) - - - 6623 On the elevation of Mr. Ashton to the Pocrage (polling July 20, 1911): C. Harmsworth (L) - - - 7619 J. O. Hickman (U) - - - 7006
Antrim (E.) [8930]. Col. J. M. McCalmont (U) unopp.	Ayrshire (N.) [16,926]. A. Anderson, K.C. (L) - - - 7286 Capt. D. Campbell (U) - - - 6932 On the appointment of Mr. Anderson as Solicitor-General for Scotland (polling Dec. 20, 1911): Capt. D. F. Campbell (U) 7318 A. Anderson, K.C. (L) - - - 7047	Belfast (E.) [18,293]. R. J. McMordie (U) unopp.
Antrim (Mid) [7315]. Hon. A. O'Neill (U) unopp.	Ayrshire (S.) [18,877]. W. P. Beale (L) - - - 8715 T. W. McIntyre (U) - - - 6835	Belfast (N.) [13,482]. R. Thompson (U) unopp.
Antrim (N.) [7627]. P. Kerr-Smiley (U) - - - 3557 W. Macafee (L) - - - 2974	Banffshire [8162]. Capt. W. Waring (L) unopp.	Belfast (S.) [11,322]. J. Chambers, K.C. (U) - - - 5585 T. H. Sloan (Ind U) - - - 2722
Antrim (S.) [9705]. C. C. Craig (U) unopp.	Barrow-in-Furness [10,687]. C. Duncan (Lab.) - - - 4810 F. Meynell (U) - - - 4290	
Argyllshire [11,806]. J. S. Ainsworth (L) - - - 4280 G. A. Clark-Hutchison (U) 4223		
Armagh (Mid) [7062]. J. B. Lonsdale (U) unopp.		

HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

Belfast (W.) [9832]. J. Devlin (N) - - - 4543 Sir J. Smiley (U) - - - 4080	Bradford (Cent.) [11,306]. Sir G. Robertson (L) - - - 4677 G. Panling (U) - - - 3381	Camberwell (Dulwich) [17,657]. F. Hall (U) - - - 7796 Evan Spicer (L) - - - 5495
Berks (N. or Abingdon) [9469]. Major Henderson (U) - - - 4677 M. H. Sands (L) - - - 3328	Bradford (E.) [16,921]. Sir W. E. B. Priestley (L) 7778 R. Mortimer (U) - - - 4734	Camberwell (N.) [12,804]. Dr. T. J. Macnamara (L) - 5038 S. H. Goldsmid (U) - - - 4056
Berks (S. or Newbury) [13,752]. W. A. Mount (U) - - - 6185 Capt. L. March-Phillips (L) 4278	Bradford (W.) [15,590]. F. W. Jowett (Lab) - - - 7729 Sir E. Flower (U) - - - 4339	Camberwell (Peckham) [14,674]. A. Richardson (L) - - - 5027 H. C. Gooch (U) - - - 4786
Berks (E. or Wokingham) [14,693]. E. Gardner (U) unopp.	Brecknockshire [13,067]. S. Robinson (L) - - - 5511 C. Lloyd (U) - - - 3631	Cambridge [9680]. A. H. Paget (U) - - - 4427 S. O. Buckmaster, K.C. (L) 4084
Berwickshire [5722]. H. J. Tennant (L) - - - 3005 Hon. J. B. Campbell (U) - 2000	Brighton (2) [22,232]. Capt. G. C. Tryon (U) 10,780 Hon. W. F. Rice (U) 10,757	Cambs. (W. or Chesterton) [11,311]. Hon. E. S. Montagu (L) - 5011 G. D. C. Newton (U) - - - 4640
Bethnal Green (N.E.) [7822]. Sir E. A. Cornwall (L) - 3188 Dr. J. E. Molson (U) - - - 2037	Brighton (1) [22,232]. A. Morris (L) - - - 6723 M. Nickalls (L) - - - 6699	Cambs. (E. or Newmarket) [10,554]. Sir C. D. Rose (L) - - - 4786 G. H. Verrall (U) - - - 4387
Bethnal Green (S.W.) [7154]. E. H. Pickersgill (L) - - - 2768 E. Hoffgaard (U) - - - 2086 On the resignation of Mr. Pickersgill (polling July 29, 1911): C. F. G. Masterman (L) - 2745 E. Hoffgaard (U) - - - 2561 J. Scurr (Soc.) - - - 134	Bristol (E.) [14,905]. Rt. Hon. C. Hobhouse (L) 7229 P. J. Hannon (U) - - - 4265 On the appointment of Mr. Hobhouse as Chancellor of the Duchy (polling Nov. 3, 1911): Rt. Hon. C. Hobhouse (L) 4913 W. Moore (Ind.) - - - 2913	Cambs. (N. or Wisbech) [12,083]. Hon. Neil Primrose (L) - 5401 Lord R. Cecil (U) - - - 4857
Birkenhead [19,184]. A. Bigland (U) - - - 8304 H. Vivian (L) - - - 7249	Bristol (N.) [14,184]. Rt. Hon. A. Birrell (L) - 6410 L. Magnus (U) - - - 5084	Cambridge Univ. (2) [7198]. S. H. Butcher (U) unopp. J. F. P. Rawlinson (U) unopp. On the death of Mr. Butcher (polling Feb. 1911): Sir Joseph Larmor (U) - 2308 Harold Cox (UFT) - - - 1954 T. E. Page (U) - - - 332
Birmingham (Bordesley) [17,826]. Rt. Hon. J. Collings (U) unopp.	Bristol (S.) [16,447]. Sir W. H. Davies (L) - 6895 J. T. Francombe (U) - - - 6757	Canterbury [3957]. F. B. Goldney (Ind. U) - 1635 J. Howard (U) - - - 1163 W. J. Fisher (L) - - - 623
Birmingham (Central) [9629]. E. Parkes (U) - - - 4640 H. J. Manton (L) - - - 1417	Bristol (W.) [10,781]. Col. G. A. Gibbs (U) - - - 4877 J. W. Stevens (L) - - - 3595	Cardiff (Dist.) [29,194]. Lord N. Crichton-Stuart (U) - - - 12,181 Sir Clarendon Hyde (L) - 11,882
Birmingham (E.) [16,390]. A. D. Steel-Maitland (U) - 6630 J. V. Stephens (L) - - - 3100	Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury) [12,660]. Lionel de Rothschild (U) unopp.	Cardigan-shire [13,357]. M. Vaughan-Davies (L) unopp.
Birmingham (Edgbaston) [13,876]. Sir F. W. Lowe (U) unopp.	Bucks (N. or Buckingham) [13,393]. Sir H. Verney (L) - - - 6029 F. T. H. Bernard (U) - 5702	Carlisle [7492]. Hon. R. D. Denman (L) - 3243 I. Raymond (U) - - - 3179
Birmingham (N.) [8284]. J. T. Middlemore (U) unopp.	Bucks (S. or Wycombe) [17,383]. Sir C. A. Cripps, K.C. (U) unopp.	Carlrow Co. [5843]. M. Molloy (N) unopp.
Birmingham (S.) [11,154]. Viset. Morpeth (U) - - - 4701 A. E. Butler (L) - - - 1923 On the succession of Lord Morpeth to the Peerage, Mr. L. S. Ancry (U) was returned unopposed (May 3, 1911).	Burnley [17,271]. P. Morrell (L) - - - 6177 G. Arbuthnot (U) - - - 6004 H. M. Hyndman (Soc) - 3810	Carmarthen (Dist.) [7281]. W. Ll. Williams (L) unopp. On the appointment of Mr. Williams to the Recordership of Swansea (polling Jan. 23, 1912): W. Ll. Williams (L) - 3836 H. C. Bond (U) - - - 2555 F. G. Vivian (Ind. Lab.) - 149
Birmingham (W.) [12,466]. J. Chamberlain (U) unopp.	Bury (Lancs.) [10,256]. George Toulmin (L) - - - 4590 E. L. Hartley (U) - - - 4254	Carmarthenshire (E.) [13,113]. A. Thomas, K.C. (L) - - 5825 M. Peel (U) - - - 2315 J. H. Williams (Lab.) - 1176
Blackburn (2) [22,911]. P. Snowden (Lab.) - - - 10,762 Sir H. Norman (L) - - - 10,754 W. B. Boyd-Carpenter (U) 9814 H. L. Riley (U) - - - 9500	Bury St. Edmunds [2869]. Hon. W. E. Guinness (U) unopp.	On the death of Mr. Abel Thomas (polling Aug. 22, 1912): The Rev. J. T. Jones (L) - 6082 M. Peel (U) - - - 3354 J. H. Williams (Lab.) - 1089
Bolton (2) [21,195]. G. Harwood (L) - - - 10,358 A. H. Gill (Lab) - - - 10,108 Col. G. Hesketh (U) - - - 8697 Mr. Harwood died in Nov. 1912.	Buteshire [3564]. H. Hope (U) - - - 1569 R. Mitchell (L) - - - 1316	
Boston [4193]. C. H. Dixon (U) - - - 1875 Hon. F. Hemphill (L) - 1712	Caithness-shire [4035]. R. L. Harmsworth (L) - 2718 A. McLeod (U) - - - 87	

HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

Carmarthenshire (W.) [9783]. J. Hinds (L) - - - 5076 W. J. Cremlin (U) - - - 2036	Cheshire (Wirral) [24,285]. G. Stewart (U) - - - 10,043 A. J. Ashton (L) - - - 7727	Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston) [10,028]. G. C. Marks (L) - - - 4373 E. Treffry (U) - - - 3249
Carnarvon (Dist.) [6021]. Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George (L) - - - 3112 A. L. Jones (U) - - - 1904	Chester [8512]. R. Yerburch (U) - - - 3787 E. Paul (L) - - - 3681	Cornwall (Mid or St. Austell) [11,430]. Hon. T. Agar-Robartes (L) unopp.
Carnarvonshire (N. or Arfon) [10,364]. W. Jones (L) unopp. On the appointment of Mr. Jones as one of the Ministerial Whips he was again elected (Feb. 11, 1911) without opposition.	Christchurch [11,673]. H. Page Croft (U) - - - 5275 F. W. Verney (L) - - - 4619	Cornwall (W. or St. Ives) [10,328]. Sir C. Cory (L) - - - 4253 R. E. L. V. Williams (U) - 3338
Carnarvonshire (S. or Eifion) [9582]. E. W. Davies (L) unopp.	Clackmannan and Kinross [8210]. Rt. Hon. E. Wason (L) unopp.	Cornwall (Truro) [10,909]. G. H. Morgan (L) - - - 4573 C. Williams (U) - - - 4176
Cavan (E.) [8913]. S. Young (N) unopp.	Clapham [21,965]. G. D. Faber (U) - - - 9560 Sir J. Benn (L) - - - 7639	Coventry [18,253]. D. M. Mason (L) - - - 7351 J. K. Foster (U) - - - 6828
Cavan (W.) [8520]. V. P. Kennedy (N) unopp.	Clare (E.) [8806]. W. Redmond (N) unopp.	Croydon [28,573]. Ian Malcolm (U) - - - 11,875 A. L. Leon (L) - - - 10,343
Chatham [16,685]. G. F. Hohler, K.C. (U) - - 6989 L. C. Bernacchi (L) - - - 4302 F. Smith (Lab.) - - - 1103	Clare (W.) [8896]. A. Lynch (N) unopp.	Cumberland (Cockermouth) [11,508]. Sir Wilfrid Lawson (L) - 5003 Sir J. S. Randles (U) - - 4492
Chelsea [11,449]. S. J. G. Hoare (U) - - - 4968 Hugh Hoare (L) - - - 3249	Colchester [7325]. L. W. Evans (U) - - - 3489 Sir E. Vincent (L) - - - 2874	Cumberland (W. or Egremont) [9346]. J. A. Grant (U) - - - 4013 W. E. Mouldsdales (L) - 3763
Cheltenham [8825]. R. Mathias (L) - - - 3846 Lord Duncannon (U) - - - 3753 Mr. Mathias was unseated on petition. At the ensuing by-election (polling April 28, 1911): J. T. Agg-Gardner (U) - 4043 L. Mathias (L) - - - 4039	Cork City (2) [14,075]. W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - - - 5384 M. Healy (Ind. N) - - - 5269 W. Redmond (N) - - - 4746 A. Roche (N) - - - 4743	Cork Co. (E.) [6672]. Capt. A. J. C. Donelan (N) - 3173 W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - - - 1834
Cheshire (Altrincham) [20,540]. J. R. Kebley-Fletcher (U) - 8002 Sir W. Crossley (L) - - - 7883	Cork Co. (Mid) [6326]. D. Sheehan (Ind. N) - - - 2738 T. Corcoran (N) - - - 2115	Cork Co. (N.) [7103]. P. Guiney (Ind. N) unopp.
Cheshire (Crewe) [15,927]. W. S. B. Maclaren (L) - - - 7629 E. Y. Craig (U) - - - 5925 On the death of Mr. Maclaren (polling July 26, 1912): Ernest Craig (U) - - - 6260 H. Murphy (L) - - - 5204 J. Holmes (Lab) - - - 2485	Cork Co. (N.E.) [6682]. Moreton Frewen (Ind. N) unopp.	Cork Co. (N.) [7103]. P. Guiney (Ind. N) unopp.
Cheshire (Eddisbury) [11,855]. H. Barnston (U) - - - 5312 Hon. A. L. Stanley (L) - 5023	Cork Co. (S.) [6340]. J. Walsh (Ind. N) - - - 2346 E. Barry (N) - - - 2184	Cork Co. (N.E.) [6682]. Moreton Frewen (Ind. N) unopp.
Cheshire (Hyde) [12,650]. F. Neilson (L) - - - 5562 T. Smith (U) - - - 5268	Cork Co. (S.E.) [6842]. E. Crean (Ind. N) - - - 2408 J. Ahearn (N) - - - 1872	Cork Co. (N.E.) [6682]. Moreton Frewen (Ind. N) unopp.
Cheshire (Knutsford) [12,663]. A. J. Sykes (U) - - - 6127 J. H. Whitworth (L) - - - 4651	Cork Co. (W.) [5978]. J. Gilhooly (Ind. N) - - - 2220 D. O'Leary (N) - - - 1965	Cork Co. (S.E.) [6842]. E. Crean (Ind. N) - - - 2408 J. Ahearn (N) - - - 1872
Cheshire (Macclesfield) [9634]. W. B. Brocklehurst (L) - 4411 B. Dent (U) - - - 4141	Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin) [11,950]. Sir R. Pole-Carew (U) - 5021 Isaac Foote (L) - - - 4980	Cork Co. (W.) [5978]. J. Gilhooly (Ind. N) - - - 2220 D. O'Leary (N) - - - 1965
Cheshire (Northwich) [14,231]. J. Brunner (L) - - - 6071 J. de Knoop (U) - - - 5741	Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne) [10,188]. F. D. Acland (L) - - - 4419 G. Coates (U) - - - 2326	Cork Co. (W.) [5978]. J. Gilhooly (Ind. N) - - - 2220 D. O'Leary (N) - - - 1965
		Derby (2) [20,377]. Sir T. Roe (L) - - - 9515 J. H. Thomas (Lab) - - - 9144 A. E. Beck (U) - - - 8160
		Derbyshire (Chesterfield) [17,006]. J. Haslam (Lab) - - - 7283 G. W. Radford (U) - - - 5055
		Derbyshire (High Peak) [13,364]. S. Hill Wood (U) - - - 5813 O. Partington (L) - - - 5629

Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [20,670].
 Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely (L) - 9990
 M. Freeman (U) - 5946
 On the appointment of Col. Seely as Secretary of State for War (polling July 1, 1912):
 Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely (L) 9049
 M. Freeman (U) - 7939

Derbyshire (Mid) [14,231].
 J. G. Hancock (Lab) - 6557
 Sir D. Rhys (U) - 4487

Derbyshire (N.E.) [18,751].
 W. E. Harvey (Lab.) - 7838
 J. Court (U) - 6088

Derbyshire (S.) [17,956].
 H. H. Raphael (L) - 7744
 J. B. Marsden-Smedley (U) 7373

Derbyshire (W.) [12,189].
 Lord Kerry (U) - 5624
 C. F. White (L) - 4564

Devon (Mid or Ashburton) [12,546].
 E. Morrison-Bell (U) - 5579
 C. R. Buxton (L) - 5225

Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple) [13,758].
 E. J. Soares (L) - 6047
 C. S. Parker (U) - 5155

On the retirement of Sir Ernest Soares (polling May 6, 1911):
 Sir Godfrey Baring (L) - 6239
 C. S. Parker (U) - 5751

Devon (E. or Honiton) [10,926].
 A. C. Morrison-Bell (U) - 5348
 H. Geen (L) - 3439

Devon (N. or S. Molton) [9,919].
 G. Lambert (L) - 4224
 Col. Perowne (U) - 3217

Devon (W. or Tavistock) [16,578].
 J. W. Spear (U) - 6409
 H. C. Luttrell (L) - 6019

Devon (N.E. or Tiverton) [10,100].
 Hon. W. L. Walrond (U) - 5033
 A. E. Y. Trestrail (L) - 3455

Devon (Torquay) [12,155].
 Col. C. R. Burn (U) - 5101
 Sir F. Layland-Barrett (L) 4971

Devon (S. or Totnes) [10,607].
 F. B. Mildmay (U) - 5252
 R. Dunstan (L) - 3040

Devonport (2) [11,739].
 Sir J. Jackson (U) - 5170
 Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke (U) - 5111
 S. Lithgow (L) - 4841
 G. Baring (L) - 4782

Dewsbury [14,777].
 Rt. Hon. W. Runciman (L) 7061
 E. O. Simpson (U) - 4033

Donegal (E.) [6618].
 Edward Kelly (N) unopp.

Donegal (N.) [6624].
 P. O'Doherty (N) unopp.

Donegal (S.) [6030].
 J. G. Swift MacNeill (N) unopp

Donegal (W.) [6682].
 H. A. Law (N) unopp.

Dorset (E.) [15,233].
 Hon. F. Guest (L) - 6319
 M. Glyn (U) - 6266

On the appointment of the Hon. F. Guest to a Junior Lordship of the Treasury, he was re-elected (April 29, 1911) without opposition.

Dorset (N.) [8826].
 Sir R. Baker (U) - 3919
 A. W. Wills (L) - 3887

Dorset (S.) [11,977].
 A. V. Hambro (U) unopp.

Dorset (W.) [7839].
 Col. R. Williams (U) unopp.

Dover [6622].
 Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham (U) unopp.

Down (E.) [7966].
 Capt. J. Craig (U) - 4110
 J. Williamson (L) - 2412

Down (N.) [9811].
 W. Mitchell-Thomson (U) unopp.

Down (S.) [7740].
 J. MacVeagh (N) - 3668
 J. W. Johnston (U) - 3040

Down (W.) [8215].
 W. J. MacCaw (U) unopp.

Dublin (College Green) [8772].
 J. P. Nannetti (N) unopp.

Dublin (Harbour) [8829].
 W. Abraham (N) - 3244
 J. Bady (Ind. N) - 631

Dublin (St. Patrick's) [8657].
 W. Field (N) unopp

Dublin (St. Stephen's Green) [8246].
 P. J. Brady (N) - 3594
 Lord Herbert (U) - 2765

Dublin Co. (N.) [11,102].
 J. J. Clancy (N) unopp.

Dublin Co. (S.) [12,111].
 W. F. Cotton (N) - 5223
 Capt. Bryan Cooper (U) - 5000

Dublin University (2) [4997].
 Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson (U) unopp.
 Rt. Hon. J. H. Campbell (U) unopp.

Dudley [18,161].
 Major Griffith-Boscawen (U) - 8260
 A. G. Hooper (L) - 7900

Dulwich: see Camberwell (Dulwich).

Dumbartonshire [18,826].
 A. A. Allen (L) - 8579
 W. T. Shaw (U) - 7267

Dumfries Burghs [4204].
 J. W. Gulland (L) - 2315
 Major McCall (U) - 1596

Dumfriesshire [9721].
 P. A. Molteno (L) - 4708
 W. Murray (U) - 4146

Dundee (2) [18,647].
 Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill (L) - 9240

A. Wilkie (Lab) - 8957
 Sir G. W. Baxter (U) - 5685
 J. S. Lloyd (U) - 4914
 E. Scrymgeour (Prohib.) - 1825

Durham (Barnard Castle) [12,477].
 A. Henderson (Lab) - 5868
 H. G. Stobart (U) - 4423

Durham (Bishop Auckland) [15,159].
 Sir H. Havelock-Allan (L) 4531
 W. House (Lab) - 3993
 G. E. Markham (U) - 3519

Durham (Chester-le-Street) [25,103].
 J. W. Taylor (Lab) unopp.

Durham (City) [2731].
 J. W. Hills (U) - 1313
 C. A. Cochrane (L) - 877

Durham (Houghton-le-Spring) [18,545].
 R. Cameron (U) unopp.

Durham (Jarrow) [19,195].
 Godfrey Palmer (L) - 5097
 J. Kirkley (U) - 4986
 A. G. Cameron (Lab) - 4892

Durham (Mid) [16,480].
 J. Wilson (L) unopp.

Durham (N.W.) [19,600].
 L. Atherley-Jones, K.C. (L) - 8998
 J. O. Hardicker (U) - 4827

Durham (S.E.) [20,704].
 E. Hayward (L) - 8203
 Col. R. Burdon (U) - 7021

Edinburgh (Cent.) [7129].
 C. E. Price (L) - 3771
 G. K. Y. Radcliffe (U) - 1947

Edinburgh (E.) [12,491].
 Sir J. Gibson (L) - 6436
 R. M. Cameron (U) - 3782

On the death of Sir J. Gibson (polling Feb. 2, 1912):
 J. M. Hogge (L) - 5064
 J. G. Jameson (U) - 4139

Edinburgh (S.) [21,021].
 C. H. Lyell (L) - 9576
 C. D. Murray, K.C. (U) - 7986

Edinburgh (W.) [10,114].
J. A. Clyde, K.C. (U) - 4952
Prof. J. H. Morgan (L) - 4252

Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities [11,693].
Sir R. B. Finlay (U) unopp.

Elgin Burghs [5492].
J. E. Sutherland (L) unopp.

Elgin and Nairn [6008].
Sir A. Williamson (L) unopp.

Essex (Mid or Chelmsford) [14,294].
Capt. E. G. Pretymann (U) unopp.

Essex (W. or Epping) [12,811].
Rt. Hon. Col. Lockwood (U) 5990
I. A. Synnmons (L) - 3361

Essex (N.E. or Harwich) [15,087].
H. K. Newton (U) - 6470
F. S. Hiley (L) - 5008

Essex (E. or Maldon) [11,764].
Sir F. Flannery (U) - 5386
W. Jardine (L) - 4693

Essex (S. or Romford) [58,145].
Sir J. H. Bethell (L) - 22,119
W. P. Griggs (U) - 18,850

Essex (N. or Saffron Walden) [9562].
A. C. T. Beck (L) - 4071
Col. D. J. Proby (U) - 4031

Essex (S.E.) [27,489].
J. H. M. Kirkwood (U) - 10,108
J. H. Burrows (L) - 8891

On the retirement of Mr. Kirkwood, the Hon. Rupert Guinness (U) was returned unopposed (March 16, 1912).

Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow) [42,273].
Sir J. Simon, K.C. (L) - 16,998
Carlyon Bellairs (U) - 15,275

Exeter [11,127].
The result was originally declared as follows:

H. St. Maur (L) - 4786
H. E. Duke, K.C. (U) - 4784

This result was reversed on petition (decided April 11, 1911), the votes allowed by the Judges being:

H. E. Duke (U) - 4777
H. St. Maur (L) - 4776

Falkirk Burghs [13,322].
I. A. M. Macdonald (L) - 6276
D. H. L. Young (U) - 4245

Falmouth (see Penryn).

Fermanagh (N.) [4993].
G. Fetherstonhaugh, K.C. (U) - 2402
Capt. A. Collum (L) - 2055

Fermanagh (S.) [5193].
P. Crumley (N) unopp.

Fifehire (E.) [10,831].
Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith (L) 5449
Col. A. Sprot (U) - 3350

Fifehire (W.) [19,954].
W. Adamson (Lab) - 6128
J. Deans Hope (L) - 5125

Finsbury (Central) [8587].
Major M. Areher-Shee (U) 3335
F. Rosenheim (L) - 2804

Finsbury (E.) [5044].
J. A. Baker (L) - 2023
W. J. P. Mason (U) - 1900

Finsbury (Holborn) [8476].
J. F. Remnant (U) - 4313
C. R. Cooke-Taylor (L) - 1615

Flint District [4309].
J. W. Summers (L) - 2098
Col. Howard (U) - 1589

Flintshire [13,394].
J. H. Lewis (L) unopp.

Forfarshire [13,198].
J. Falconer (L) - 6449
J. B. Duncan (U) - 4397

Fulham [22,289].
W. Hayes Fisher (U) - 8252
S. Mayer (L) - 6526

Galway (City) [2421].
S. L. Gwynn (N) - 1062
J. L. Wanklyn (Ind U) - 203

Galway (Connemara) [6465].
W. O'Malley (N) unopp.

Galway Co. (E.) [7283].
J. Roche (N) unopp.

Galway Co. (N.) [7445].
R. Hazleton (N.) unopp.

Galway Co. (S.) [5770].
W. J. Duffly (N) unopp.

Gateshead [19,112].
H. Elverston (L) - 8763
Col. Surtees (U) - 5608

Glamorganshire (E.) [26,034].
A. C. Edwards (L) - 9088
F. H. Gaskell (U) - 5603
C. B. Stanton (Lab) - 4675

Glamorganshire W. or Gower [16,512].
J. Williams (Lab) - 5480
W. F. Phillips (L) - 4527

Glamorganshire (Mid) [21,776].
J. H. Edwards (L) - 7624
V. Hartshorn (Lab) - 6102

Glamorganshire (Rhondda) [18,882].
W. Abraham (Lab) - 9073
H. Lloyd (U) - 3701

Glamorganshire (S.) [23,771].
W. Brace (Lab) - 10,190
L. Morgan (U) - 7252

Glasgow (Blackfriars) [8614].
G. N. Barnes (Lab.) - 4162
A. H. B. Constable, K.C. (U) 2884

Glasgow (Bridgeton) [10,359].
A. M. Scott (L) - 4759
W. Hutchison (U) - 3816

Glasgow (Camlachie) [10,100].
H. J. Mackinder (U) - 3479
J. M. Hodge (L) - 3453
J. O'C. Kessack (Lab) - 1539
W. J. Mirreles (W. Suff.) - 35

Glasgow (Cent.) [15,066].
Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson, K.C. (U) - 6888
Prof. A. F. Murison (L) - 5907

Glasgow (College) [14,383].
H. A. Watt (L) - 6291
R. G. C. Glyn (U) - 5932

Glasgow (St. Rollox) [20,079].
T. McKinnon Wood (L) - 9291
A. R. Chamberlayne (U) - 7374
On the appointment of Mr. McKinnon Wood as Secretary for Scotland (polling Feb. 26, 1912):

T. McKinnon Wood (L) - 8530
F. A. Macquisten (U) - 8061

Glasgow (Tradeston) [9816].
A. Cameron Corbett (L) - 4811
A. P. Main (U) - 3137
On the elevation of Mr. Corbett to the Peerage (polling July 6, 1911):

J. D. White (L) - 3869
J. H. Watts (U) - 2783

Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities [12,108].
Sir H. Craik (U) unopp.

Gloucester City [8467].
H. Terrell, K.C. (U) - 3903
H. F. B. Lynch (L) - 3899
A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channel on petition gave the same result.

Gloucester (E. or Cirencester) [10,172].
Hon. A. Bathurst (U) - 4788
G. H. Beyfus (L) - 4007

Gloucester (Forest of Dean) [11,293].
Sir Charles Dilke (L) - 5544
D. H. Kyd (U) - 2820

On the death of Sir Charles Dilke (polling Feb. 25, 1911):

H. Webb (L) - 6174
D. H. Kyd (U) - 3106

On the appointment of Mr. Webb as Junior Lord of the Treasury he was returned unopposed (April 30, 1912).

Gloucester (Mid or Stroud) [11,416].
C. P. Allen (L) - 5051
C. E. Fitch (U) - 4849

Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury) [13,531]. Hon. M. Hicks-Beach (U) - 5699 R. A. Lister (L) - 5267	Hanley [16,844]. E. Edwards (Lab) - 8343 G. H. Rittner (U) - 4658 On the death of Mr. Enoch Edwards (polling July 13, 1912): R. L. Outhwaite (L) - 6647 G. H. Rittner (U) - 5993 S. Finney (Lab) - 1694	Herts (W. or Watford) [18,707]. A. S. Ward (U) - 8043 N. Micklem, K.C. (L) - 7160
Gloucester (S. or Thornbury) [15,007]. A. Rendall (L) - 6820 Major Cockerill (U) - 5837	Hants (W. or Andover) [11,809]. W. V. Faber (U) unopp.	Huddersfield [19,985]. A. J. Sherwell (L) - 6458 J. H. Kaye (U) - 5777 H. Snell (Soc) - 4988
Grantham [3895]. A. Priestley (L) - 1730 H. G. Snowden (U) - 1697	Hants (N. or Basingstoke) [13,598]. A. C. Salter, K.C. (U) unopp.	Hull (Cent.) [8699]. Sir H. S. King (U) - 3625 Dr. R. W. Aske (L) - 3418 On petition, the seat was declared vacant (polling July 5, 1911): Mark Sykes (U) - 3823 Sir R. W. Aske (L) - 3545
Gravesend [7421]. Sir G. Parker (U) - 3108 S. R. Jenkins (L) - 2506	Hants (S. or Fareham) [19,951]. A. H. Lee (U) unopp.	Hull (E.) [15,762]. T. R. Ferens (L) - 7196 R. Sebag Montefiore (U) - 5387
Great Yarmouth [9891]. A. Fell (U) - 4210 Major E. Platt (L) - 3877	Hants (Isle of Wight) [16,389]. D. B. Hall (U) - 7192 C. Ralli Scaramanga (L) - 6969	Hull (W.) [23,142]. Hon. Guy Wilson (L) - 9236 A. L. Ward (U) - 7943
Greenock [8656]. G. Collins (L) - 4338 S. Chapman (U) - 2913	Hants (New Forest) [12,794]. W. F. Perkins (U) unopp.	Hunts (S. or Huntingdon) [5180]. J. Cator (U) - 2287 Hon. O. Brett (L) - 2139
Greenwich [13,830]. I. H. Benn (U) - 5697 Hon. J. W. Harris (L) - 4146	Hants (E. or Petersfield) [11,665]. W. G. Nicholson (U) unopp.	Hunts (N. or Ramsey) [7251]. O. Locker-Lampson (U) - 3077 A. C. Forster Boulton (L) - 2954
Grimsby [20,255]. Sir G. Doughty (U) - 7903 T. Wing (L) - 7205	Hartlepool [14,118]. S. Furness (L) - 6017 W. G. H. Gritten (U) - 5969	Hythe [6964]. Sir E. Sassoon (U) unopp. On the death of Sir E. Sassoon (polling June 11, 1912): Sir Philip Sassoon (U) - 3722 Captain Moorhouse (L) - 2004
Hackney (Cent.) [9540]. Sir A. Spicer (L) - 3954 A. H. Jessel, K.C. (U) - 3404	Hastings [8857]. A. Du Cros (U) - 4397 A. W. F. Johnson (L) - 3515	Inverness Burghs [4807]. J. A. Bryce (L) - 2367 P. J. Ford (U) - 1812
Hackney (N.) [13,009]. R. Greene (U) - 5290 W. A. Addinsell (L) - 4126	Hawick Burghs [6167]. Sir J. Barran (L) unopp.	Inverness-shire [10,317]. Sir J. A. Dewar (L) unopp.
Hackney (S.) [14,510]. H. Bottomley (L) - 5068 S. C. K. Farlow (U) - 3243 R. H. Roberts (L) - 1940 On the resignation of Mr. Bottomley (polling May 24, 1912): H. Morison (L) - 5339 J. C. Gibson (U) - 4836	Hereford (City) [4156]. J. S. Arkwright (U) - 2220 J. Davies (L) - 1430 On the retirement of Mr. Arkwright, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins (U) was returned un- opposed (March 8, 1912).	Ipswich (2) [13,327]. Sir D. F. Goddard (L) - 5931 C. Silvester Horne (L) - 5791 A. C. Churchman (U) - 5447 B. H. Burton (L) - 5409
Haddingtonshire [8064]. Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane (L) 3845 B. H. Blyth (U) - 3158 On the elevation of Mr. Hal- dane to the Peerage (polling April 19, 1911): J. D. Hope (L) - 3652 B. H. Blyth (U) - 3184	Herefordshire (N. or Leominster) [10,068]. Sir J. Rankin (U) - 4600 W. Paine (L) - 3431	Islington (E.) [11,962]. G. H. Rauford (L) - 4503 P. E. Pilditch (U) - 4378
Halifax (2) [15,603]. J. H. Whitley (L) - 8778 J. Parker (Lab) - 8511 J. H. L. Baldwin (U) - 4602 J. F. W. Galbraith (U) - 4420	Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [11,474]. P. A. Clive (U) - 4748 H. Webb (L) - 4627 On the retirement of Sir J. Rankin, Mr. H. FitzHerbert Wright (U) was returned un- opposed (March 18, 1912).	Islington (N.) [13,600]. G. A. Touché (U) - 5428 D. S. Waterlow (L) - 5022
Hammersmith [15,339]. Sir W. J. Bull (U) - 5807 G. Blaiklock (L) - 4645	Herts (E. or Hertford) [12,324]. Sir J. Rolleston (U) - 5594 G. S. Pawle (L) - 4226	Islington (S.) [9132]. F. Wiles (L) - 3494 L. W. Harris (U) - 2803
Hampstead [12,307]. J. S. Fletcher (U) - 5605 S. L. Dore (L) - 3129	Herts (N. or Hitchin) [11,357]. Dr. A. Hillier (U) - 5233 T. T. Greg (L) - 3942 On the death of Dr. Hillier (polling Nov. 23, 1911): Lord Robert Cecil (U) - 5542 T. T. Greg (L) - 3909	Islington (W.) [8654]. Rt. Hon. I. Lough (L) - 3549 W. G. Black (U) - 2985
Hants (Mid or St. Albans) [14,856]. E. H. Carlike (U) - 6899 R. C. Phillimore (L) - 4777	Kensington (N.) [10,645]. A. Burgoyne (U) - 4223 F. M. Carson (L) - 3494	Kensington (S.) [9495]. Lord Claud Hamilton (U) - 5093 G. R. Reid (L) - 1033

Kent (S. or Ashford) [14,652]. L. Hardy (U) unopp.	Kincardineshire [7119]. Hon. A. C. Murray (L) unopp.	Lancs. N. (Chorley) [14,992]. Lord Balcarras (U) - - - 7423 J. P. T. Jackson (L) - - - 4887
Kent (N.W. or Dartford) [22,909]. J. Rowlands (L) - - - 9152 W. F. Mitchell (U) - - - 8918	King's Co. (Birr) [4629]. M. Reddy (N) - - - 2123 F. W. Ryan (Ind. N) - - - 624	Lance. N. (Lancaster) [14,672]. N. W. Helme (L) - - - 6186 H. Ramsbotham (U) - - - 6052
Kent (N.E. or Faversham) [15,133]. G. C. H. Wheler (U) - - - 6897 G. Nicholls (L) - - - 5111	King's Co. (Tullamore) [4540]. E. Haviland-Burke (N) unopp.	Lancs. N. (N. Lonedale) [10,267]. G. B. Haddock (U) - - - 4140 J. Bliss (L) - - - 4066
Kent (Mid. or Medway) [15,871]. Col. C. E. Warde (U) unopp.	King's Lynn [3751]. H. Ingleby (U) - - - 1765 T. G. Bowles (L) - - - 1668	Lancs. N.E. (Accorington) [16,628]. H. Baker (L) - - - 8129 E. Gray (U) - - - 6461
Kent (E. or St. Augustine's) [17,078]. Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas (U) unopp.	Kirkcaldy Burghs [8525]. Sir J. H. Dalziel (L) unopp.	Lance. N.E. (Clitheroe) [23,344]. A. Smith (Lab) - - - 12,107 J. J. Blayney (U) - - - 5783
On the elevation of Mr. Akers-Douglas to the Peerage, Mr. R. M'Neill (U) was returned unopposed (July 7, 1911).	Kirkcubrightshire [6018]. Major McMicking (L) - - - 2817 R. McNeill (U) - - - 2625	Lancs. N.E. (Darwen) [18,280]. J. Rutherford (U) - - - 8384 F. G. Hindle (L) - - - 8169
Kent (W. or Sevenoake) [20,315]. H. W. Forster (U) unopp.	Lambeth (Brixton) [11,982]. D. Dalziel (U) - - - 4770 J. H. Seaverns (L) - - - 3702	Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale) [13,400]. Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt (L) - 6619 Col. J. Craven-Hoyle (U) - 5206
Kent (Isle of Thanet) [13,129]. N. C. Craig, K.C. (U) unopp.	Lambeth (Kennington) [10,616]. S. Collins (L) - - - 3565 Col. F. A. Lucas (U) - - - 3510 V. Grayson (Soc.) - - - 408	Lance. S.E. (Ecolee) [19,782]. Sir G. H. Pollard (L) - - - 8467 J. G. D. Campbell (U) - - - 7676
Kent (S.W. or Tonbridge) [17,425]. Capt. H. S. Clay (U) - - - 8286 A. P. Hedges (L) - - - 6159	Lambeth (N.) [6465]. Major H. Gastrell (U) - - - 2531 H. Gosling (L) - - - 2202	Lance. S.E. (Gorton) [18,613]. J. Hodge (Lab.) - - - 7840 H. White (U) - - - 7187
Kerry (E.) [5939]. T. O'Sullivan (N) - - - 2561 P. Guiney (Ind. N) - - - 1308	Lambeth (Norwood) [15,175]. Sir H. S. Samuel (U) - - - 6291 G. Shrubbsall (L) - - - 4265	Lance. S.E. (Heywood) [11,646]. H. T. Cawley (L) - - - 5430 R. A. L. Hutchinson (U) - 4641
Kerry (N.) [5850]. M. J. Flavin (N) unopp.	Lanarkshire (Govan) [18,395]. W. Hunter (L) - - - 8409 G. Balfour (U) - - - 6369	Lance. S.E. (Middleton) [15,916]. R. Adkins (L) - - - 7071 W. A. S. Hewins (U) - - - 6284
Kerry (S.) [5949]. J. P. Roland (N) - - - 2395 T. B. Cronin (Ind. N) - - - 451	On the appointment of Mr. Hunter to be a Lord of Session (polling Dec. 22, 1911): D. T. Holmes (L) - - - 7508 G. Balfour (U) - - - 6522	On the appointment of Sir Ryland Adkins as Recorder of Nottingham (polling Aug. 2, 1911): Sir R. Adkins (L) - - - 6863 W. A. S. Hewins (U) - - - 6452
Kerry (W.) [5954]. T. O'Donnell (N) unopp.	Lanarkshire (Mid) [19,028]. I. H. Whitehouse (L) - - - 6033 H. S. Keith (U) - - - 5702 R. Smillie (Lab) - - - 3847	Lancs. S.E. (Frestwich) [24,034]. Sir F. Cawley (L) - - - 10,355 F. Brocklehurst (U) - - - 7189
Kidderminster [4668]. Capt. E. Knight (U) - - - 2188 E. B. Barnard (L) - - - 2003	Lanarkshire (N.E.) [23,210]. F. F. Wilson (L) - - - 9848 J. Boyd Carpenter (U) - - - 7142	Lance. S.E. (Radcliffe) [14,379]. F. C. Taylor (L) - - - 6721 E. A. Bagley (U) - - - 5937
Kildare (N.) [4735]. John O'Connor (N) unopp.	On the retirement of Mr. Wilson (polling March 9, 1911): J. Duncan Millar (L) - - - 7976 Park Goff (U) - - - 6776 J. Robertson (Lab.) - - - 2879	Lancs. S.E. (Stretford) [29,787]. H. Nuttall (L) - - - 11,343 A. M. Samuel (U) - - - 10,407
Kildare (S.) [5113]. D. Kilbride (N) unopp.	Lanarkshire (N.W.) [21,960]. W. M. R. Pringle (L) - - - 9315 A. S. Pringle (U) - - - 8486	Lance. S.E. (W. Houghton) [20,864]. W. T. Wilson (Lab) - - - 9064 G. F. Clarke (U) - - - 7974
Kilkenny City [1731]. P. O'Brien (N) unopp.	Lanarkshire (Partick) [25,264]. R. Balfour (L) - - - 10,535 A. W. Maconochie (U) - - - 10,190	Lance. S.W. (Bootle) [26,684]. Col. T. M. Sandys (U) unopp.
Kilkenny (N.) [4941]. M. Meagher (N) unopp.	Lanarkshire (S.) [10,985]. Sir W. Menzies (L) - - - 5160 C. M. Douglas (U) - - - 3963	On the resignation of Colonel Sandys (polling March 27, 1911): A. Bonar Law (U) - - - 9976 Max Muspratt (L) - - - 7782
Kilkenny (S.) [4956]. M. Keating (N) - - - 2265 N. J. Murphy (Ind. N.) - - - 287	Lancs. N. (Blackpool) [23,607]. W. W. Ashley (U) unopp.	
Kilmarnock Burghs [17,459]. A. R. Rainy (L) - - - 8657 J. B. Black (U) - - - 5569		
On the death of Dr. Rainy (polling Sept. 26, 1911): W. G. C. Gladstone (L) - 6923 Sir J. D. Rees (U) - - - 4637 T. M. Kerrell (Lab) - - - 2761		

HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

Lancs. S.W. (Ince) [14,304]. S. Walsh (Lab) - - - 7117 W. G. Lord (U) - - - 5332	Lewisham [26,834]. Major E. F. Coates (U) - 11,179 Sir E. O'Malley (L) - - - 6792	Liverpool (Exchange) [5787]. Leslie Scott, K.C. (U) - 2330 Max Muspratt (L) - - - 2187
Lancs. S.W. (Leigh) [14,300]. P. W. Raffan (L) - - - 6790 W. F. Oversby (U) - - - 5507	Limerick City [4887]. M. Joyce (N) - - - 2452 J. H. Rice (Ind. N) - - - 682	Liverpool (Kirkdale) [11,105]. Col. Kiffin-Taylor (L) - 4205 T. McKerral (Lab.) - - - 2992
Lancs. S.W. (Newton) [15,069]. Visct. Wolmer (U) - - - 6706 J. A. Seddon (Lab) - - - 6562	Limerick Co. (E.) [7710]. T. Lundou (N) - - - 3715 H. O'Connor (Ind. N) - 1381	Liverpool (Scotland) [5338]. T. P. O'Connor (N) - - - 2458 T. O. Ocklestone (U) - - - 689
Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk) [13,963]. Hon. A. Stanley (U) unopp.	Limerick Co. (W.) [7798]. P. J. O'Shaughnessy (N) - 3025 D. D. Sheehan (Ind. N) - 1285	Liverpool (Walton) [17,058]. F. E. Smith, K.C. (U) - 6383 Dr. W. Permewan (L) - 5039
Lancs. S.W. (Southport) [17,295]. Major D. White (U) - - - 7467 H. D. Woodcock (L) - - - 6798	Lincoln [12,530]. C. Roberts (L) - - - 5481 Sir R. Filmer (U) - - - 4878	Liverpool (W. Derby) [11,827]. W. W. Rutherford (U) - 4908 W. J. Lias (L) - - - 2943
Lancs. S.W. (Widnes) [12,307]. Col. W. Walker (U) unopp.	Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding) [12,523]. F. McLaren (L) - - - 5335 W. S. Royce (U) - - - 5070	Liverpool (W. Toxteth) [9355]. R. P. Houston (U) - - - 3938 T. F. Molony (L) - - - 2445
Leeds (Cent.) [8189]. R. Armitage (L) - - - 3519 J. Gordon (U) - - - 3169	Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Sleaford) [11,019]. E. Roysds (U) unopp.	London City (2) [31,027]. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (U) unopp. Sir F. G. Banbury (U) unopp.
Leeds (E.) [9522]. J. O'Grady (Lab) - - - 4028 W. H. Clarke (U) - - - 1892	Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford) [10,297]. Major the Hon. C. Willoughby (U) - - - 4545 G. H. Parkin (L) - - - 4206	London University [6664]. Sir P. Magnus (U) - - - 2579 Sir V. Horsley (L) - - - 1857
Leeds (N.) [23,780]. R. H. Barran (L) - - - 9324 J. D. Birchall (U) - - - 9056	Lincolnshire (E. Lindsey or Louth) [10,384]. T. Davies (L) - - - 4260 Capt. H. L. Brackenbury (U) - - - 4188	Londonderry (City) [5335]. Lord Hamilton (U) - - - 2415 S. Leslie (N) - - - 2310
Leeds (S.) [15,951]. W. Middlebrook (L) - - - 6064 W. Nicholson (U) - - - 3804 J. Badlay (Lab) - - - 2706	Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg) [15,158]. Sir W. Gelder (L) - - - 6506 F. J. Bennett (U) - - - 5637	Londonderry (N.) [9335]. H. T. Barrie (U) - - - 4960 W. H. Brown (L) - - - 2217
Leeds (W.) [19,007]. T. E. Harvey (L) - - - 8715 G. W. H. Jones (U) - - - 4445	Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horncastle) [10,954]. Lord W. de Eresby (U) - 4705 F. C. Linfield (L) - - - 4181	Londonderry (S.) [8118]. J. Gordon, K.C. (U) - - - 3845 W. J. Johnston (L) - - - 3512
Leicestershire (2) [26,529]. E. Crawshaw Williams (L) 13,238 J. R. Macdonald (Lab) 12,998 A. M. Wilshire (U) - - - 7547	Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Louth) [10,954]. Lord W. de Eresby (U) - 4705 F. C. Linfield (L) - - - 4181	Longford Co. (N.) [3669]. J. P. Farrell (N) unopp.
Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth) [14,653]. H. D. McLaren (L) - - - 7500 Count Garowski (U) - - - 4120	Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Louth) [10,954]. Lord W. de Eresby (U) - 4705 F. C. Linfield (L) - - - 4181	Longford Co. (S.) [3815]. J. Phillips (N) unopp.
Leicestershire (S. or Harborough) [18,431]. J. W. Logan (L) - - - 8192 Sir H. Marshall (U) - - - 7115	Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Louth) [10,954]. Lord W. de Eresby (U) - 4705 F. C. Linfield (L) - - - 4181	Louth Co. (N.) [5681]. R. Hazleton (N) - - - 2509 G. M. Healy (Ind. N) - - 2021
Leicestershire (Mid. or Loughboro') [14,142]. Sir M. Levy (L) - - - 6488 N. W. Smith-Carrington (U) 5916	Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Louth) [10,954]. Lord W. de Eresby (U) - 4705 F. C. Linfield (L) - - - 4181	Louth Co. (S.) [4967]. J. Nolan (N) unopp.
Leicestershire (E. or Melton) [17,800]. Col. C. Yate (U) - - - 7599 Major E. M. Dunne (L) - 7257	Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Louth) [10,954]. Lord W. de Eresby (U) - 4705 F. C. Linfield (L) - - - 4181	Louth Co. (S.) [4967]. J. Nolan (N) unopp.
Leith Burghs [17,683]. R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) - 7069 F. A. MacQuisten (U) - - - 5281	Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Louth) [10,954]. Lord W. de Eresby (U) - 4705 F. C. Linfield (L) - - - 4181	Louth Co. (S.) [4967]. J. Nolan (N) unopp.
Leitrim (N.) [5927]. F. E. Meehan (N) unopp.	Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Louth) [10,954]. Lord W. de Eresby (U) - 4705 F. C. Linfield (L) - - - 4181	Louth Co. (S.) [4967]. J. Nolan (N) unopp.
Leitrim (S.) [5928]. T. F. Smyth (N) unopp.	Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Louth) [10,954]. Lord W. de Eresby (U) - 4705 F. C. Linfield (L) - - - 4181	Louth Co. (S.) [4967]. J. Nolan (N) unopp.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

Manchester (N.W.) [12,143]. Sir G. Kemp (L) - - - 5559 A. Bonar Law (U) - - - 5114 On the resignation of Sir George Kemp (polling Aug. 8, 1912): Sir J. Randles (U) - - - 5573 G. Hewart (L) - - - 4371	Middlesex (Harrow) [40,873]. H. C. Mallaby-Deeley (U) unopp.	Newington (W.) [9332]. Capt. C. Norton (L) - - - 4038 W. Brookes (U) - - - 3498
Manchester (S.) [16,105]. A. A. Haworth (L) unopp. On the appointment of Sir A. Haworth to a Junior Lordship of the Treasury (polling March 5, 1912): P. K. Glazebrook (U) - - - 7051 Sir A. Haworth (L) - - - 6472	Middlesex (Hornsey) [26,144]. Lord Ronaldshay (U) - - - 11,066 R. E. Dummett (L) - - - 7613	Newry [1960]. J. J. Mooney (N) unopp.
Manchester (S.W.) [8279]. C. T. Needham (L) - - - 3590 H. A. Colefax (U) - - - 3331	Middlesex (Tottenham) [30,488]. Percy Alden (L) - - - 12,046 E. V. Sturdy (U) - - - 10,945	Norfolk (E.) [11,871]. Sir R. J. Price (L) - - - 5265 F. C. Mayer (U) - - - 3865
Marylebone (E.) [7088]. J. Boyton (U) - - - 3376 Dr. R. O. Moon (L) - - - 1605	Middlesex (Uxbridge) [18,675]. Hon. C. T. Mills (U) - - - 9005 M. C. Mallik (L) - - - 4286	Norfolk (Mid) [10,378]. W. L. Boyle (U) - - - 4345 W. R. Lester (L) - - - 4308
Marylebone (W.) [9048]. Sir S. E. Scott (U) - - - 3929 A. H. Spokes (L) - - - 1926	Midlothian [17,847]. Master of Elibank (L) - - - 8837 Major J. A. Hope (U) - - - 5680 On the elevation of the Master of Elibank to the peerage (polling Sept. 10, 1912): Major J. A. Hope (U) - - - 6021 Hon. A. Shaw (L) - - - 5989 R. Brown (Lab.) - - - 2413	Norfolk (N.) [11,590]. N. Buxton (L) - - - 5187 H. D. King (U) - - - 4491
Mayo Co. (E.) [7777]. J. Dillon (N) unopp. Mayo Co. (N.) [7278]. Daniel Boyle (N) unopp.	Monaghan Co. (N.) [6253]. J. C. R. Lardner (N) - - - 3365 M. E. Knight (U) - - - 1937	Norfolk (N.W.) [12,066]. Sir G. White (L) - - - 5407 N. P. Jodrell (U) - - - 4264 On the death of Sir George White (polling May 31, 1912): E. G. Hemmerde (L) - - - 5613 N. P. Jodrell (U) - - - 4965
Mayo Co. (S.) [7909]. J. Fitzgibbon (N) unopp.	Monaghan Co. (S.) [6828]. J. McKean (Ind. N) unopp.	Norfolk (S.) [9998]. A. W. Soames (L) - - - 4740 T. S. Timmis (U) - - - 3212
Mayo Co. (W.) [8013]. W. Doris (N) - - - 3931 W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - - - 1082	Monmouth (Dist.) [13,523]. L. Haslam (L) - - - 6154 G. de L. P. Hargreaves (U) 5056	Norfolk (S.W.) [9347]. R. Winfrey (L) - - - 4176 A. E. S. Clarke (U) - - - 3745
Meath Co. (N.) [5674]. P. White (N) unopp.	Monmouthshire (N.) [16,535]. Rt. Hon. R. McKenna (L) - 7722 Col. D. E. Williams (U) - - - 4586	Northampton (2) [13,066]. C. A. McCurdy (L) - - - 6179 H. B. L. Smith (L) - - - 6025 F. C. Parker (U) - - - 4885 J. V. Collier (U) - - - 4550
Meath Co. (S.) [5666]. D. Sheehy (N) unopp.	Monmouthshire (S.) [20,838]. Sir Ivor Herbert (L) - - - 8597 L. Forestier-Walker (U) - 6656	Northamptonshire (E.) [17,798]. L. G. Chiozza Money (L) - 7430 Sir A. de C. Brooke (U) - 6676 T. F. Richards (Lab.) - - - 1431
Merionethshire [9265]. H. Jones (L) unopp.	Monmouthshire (W.) [22,265]. T. Richards (Lab) unop. p.	Northamptonshire (Mid) [14,667]. H. Manfield (L) - - - 6281 T. G. F. Paget (U) - - - 6031
Merthyr Tydvil (2) [25,658]. E. Jones (L) - - - 12,258 J. Keir Hardie (Lab) - - - 11,507 H. Watts (U) - - - 5277	Montgomery (Dist.) [3479]. Col. E. Pryce-Jones (U) - 1522 A. H. Owen (L) - - - 1468	Northamptonshire (N.) [10,993]. H. L. C. Brassey (U) - - - 5272 J. R. Wilkinson (L) - - - 4221
Middlesbrough [22,412]. P. Williams (L) - - - 10,313 Col. T. G. Poole (U) - - - 6568	Montgomeryshire [7982]. D. Davies (L) unopp.	Northamptonshire (S.) [9537]. Hon. E. Fitzroy (U) - - - 4340 A. A. Thomas (L) - - - 3827
Middlesex (Brentford) [22,038]. Lord A. F. Compton (U) - 9199 W. G. Lobjoit (L) - - - 6124 On the resignation of Lord Alwynne Compton, Mr. W. Joynson-Hicks (U) was returned unopposed (March 23, 1911).	Montrose Burghs [8312]. R. V. Harcourt (L) - - - 3878 W. Low (U) - - - 2155	Northumberland (Berwick) [9592]. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4612 C. H. Illoare (U) - - - 2926
Middlesex (Ealing) [27,524]. H. Nield (U) unopp.	Morpeth [10,496]. Rt. Hon. F. Burt (L) unopp.	Northumberland (Hexham) [11,460]. R. D. Holt (L) - - - 5124 A. H. Chaytor (U) - - - 4334
Middlesex (Enfield) [31,417]. J. R. P. Newman (U) 11,495 J. Branch (L) - - - 10,559	Newcastle-on-Tyne (2) [38,871]. E. Shortt (L) - - - 16,599 W. Hudson (Lab) - - - 16,447 E. Clark (U) - - - 12,915 Hon. J. N. Ridley (U) - 12,849	Northumberland (Tyneside) [26,924]. J. M. Robertson (L) - - - 11,693 H. M. Robertson (U) - - - 6857
	Newcastle-under-Lyne [11,162]. J. C. Wedgwood (L) - - - 5280 Capt. E. S. Grogan (U) - 4086	Northumberland (Wansbeck) [19,705]. C. Fenwick (L) unopp.
	Newington (Walworth) [8045]. J. A. Dawes (L) - - - 3248 R. E. Belilios (U) - - - 2994	

<p>Norwich (2) [21,733]. Sir F. Low, K.C. (L) - 11,149 G. H. Roberts (Lab) - 10,003 W. Dyson (U) - 7758</p> <p>Nottingham (E.) [13,865]. Capt. J. A. Morrison (U) - 6274 D. Stewart-Smith (L) - 4804 On the retirement of Capt. Morrison (polling April 19, 1912): Sir J. D. Rees (U) - 6482 T. W. Dobson (L) - 5158</p> <p>Nottingham (S.) [13,852]. Lord H. C. Bentinck (U) - 6151 A. Richardson (L) - 5766</p> <p>Nottingham (W.) [17,786]. Sir J. H. Yoxall (L) - 8141 B. S. Wright (U) - 5949</p> <p>Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw) [12,670]. W. Hume-Williams, (U) - 5436 W. Stopford Brooke (L) - 5221</p> <p>Nottinghamshire (Mansfield) [22,540]. A. B. Markham (L) - 11,383 P. Cockerill (U) - 4200</p> <p>Nottinghamshire (Newark) [11,634]. J. R. Starkey (U) - 5049 R. B. Wallis (L) - 4307</p> <p>Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe) [20,885]. Leif Jones (L) - 9186 Coningsby Disraeli (U) - 6580</p> <p>Oldham (2) [35,985]. Rt. Hon. A. Emmott (L) - 17,108 A. W. Barton (L) - 16,941 J. Wrigley (U) - 13,440 E. R. D. Dennis (U) - 13,281 On the elevation of Mr. Emmott to the Peerage (polling Nov. 13, 1911): E. R. B. Denniss (U) - 12,255 A. L. Stanley (L) - 10,623 W. C. Robinson (Lab.) - 7,448</p> <p>Orkney and Shetland [7816]. J. Cathcart Wason (L) unopp.</p> <p>Oxford [9079]. Rt. Hon. Visct. Valentia (U) 4564 J. Fischer Williams (L) - 3318</p> <p>Oxford University (2) [6954]. Sir W. Anson (U) unopp. Lord H. Cecil (U) unopp.</p> <p>Oxford (N. or Banbury) [8303]. Hon. E. Fiennes (L) - 3640 R. B. Brassey (U) - 3538</p> <p>Oxford (S. or Henley) [10,947]. V. Fleming (U) - 5310 G. C. N. Nicholson (L) - 3701</p> <p>Oxford (Mid or Woodstock) [10,914]. A. St. G. Hamersley (U) - 4773 E. N. Bennett (L) - 4381</p> <p>Paddington (N.) [11,138]. A. Strauss (U) - 4251 L. B. Franklin (L) - 3,62</p>	<p>Paddington (S.) [6558]. H. P. Harris (U) - 3210 F. H. Henlé (L) - 1274</p> <p>Paisley [12,863]. J. McCallum (L) - 6039 A. R. Jephcott (U) - 3350</p> <p>Peebles and Selkirk [4100]. D. Maclean (L) - 1965 S. S. Steel (U) - 1764</p> <p>Pembroke and Haverfordwest Dist. [7618]. Hon. H. Guest (L) - 3157 J. F. L. Phillips (U) - 2792</p> <p>Pembrokeshire [11,833]. W. F. Roch (L) - 5689 E. M. Samson (U) - 2996</p> <p>Penryn and Falmouth [3547]. C. S. Goldman (U) - 1585 W. Burt (L) - 1291</p> <p>Perth [5460]. A. F. Whyte (L) - 2852 Col. C. Telfer-Smollett (U) 1878</p> <p>Perthshire (E.) [8012]. W. Young (L) - 3658 A. N. Skelton (U) - 2826</p> <p>Perthshire (W.) [8617]. Lord Tullibardine (U) - 4027 G. F. Farbourd (L) - 3637</p> <p>Peterborough [6783]. G. G. Greenwood (L) - 3102 Hon. H. Lygon (U) - 2799</p> <p>Plymouth (2) [16,685]. W. Astor (U) - 8113 A. S. Benn (U) - 7942 C. E. Mallet (L) - 7179 A. Williams (L) - 7260</p> <p>Pontefract [3803]. F. H. Booth (L) - 1679 Col. J. R. Shaw (U) - 1627</p> <p>Portsmouth (2) [35,923]. Lord C. Beresford (U) - 15,125 B. G. Falle (U) - 14,856 E. G. Hemmerde, K.C. (L) 13,146 H. D. Harben (L) - 13,013</p> <p>Preston (2) [19,831]. Major G. F. Stanley (U) - 9184 A. A. Tobin, K.C. (U) - 8993 Hilton Young (L) - 8193 W. H. Carr (Lab) - 7855</p> <p>Queen's Co. (Leix) [4613]. P. A. Meehan (N) unopp.</p> <p>Queen's Co. (Ossoy) [4315]. W. Delany (N) unopp.</p> <p>Radnorshire [6201]. Sir F. Edwards (L) - 2224 C. Venables-Llewellyn (U) 2182</p> <p>Reading [11,179]. Sir Rufus Isaacs, K.C. (L) 5094 Capt. L. O. Wilson (U) - 4995</p> <p>Renfrewshire (E.) [23,705]. J. Gilmour (U) - 10,063 J. I. Macpherson (L) - 8883</p>	<p>Renfrewshire (W.) [14,927]. Col. Greig (L) - 6366 H. Mechan (U) - 6082</p> <p>Rochdale [15,333]. A. G. C. Harvey (L) - 5850 N. Cockshutt (U) - 5373 D. Irving (Soc) - 1901</p> <p>Roochester [6055]. E. H. Lamb (L) - 2609 S. F. Ridley (U) - 2456</p> <p>Roscommon (N.) [9616]. J. O'Kelly (N) unopp.</p> <p>Roscommon (S.) [7737]. J. P. Hayden (N) unopp.</p> <p>Ross and Cromarty [8379]. J. Galloway Weir (L) unopp. On the death of Mr. Weir (polling June 14, 1911): J. I. Macpherson (L) - 3717 W. P. Templeton (U) - 1253</p> <p>Roxburghshire [6210]. Sir J. Jardine (L) - 2908 N. K. Cochran-Patrick (U) 2704</p> <p>Rutlandshire [4277]. John Gretton (U) - 2169 J. N. Emery (L) - 1367</p> <p>St. Andrews Burghs [3505]. W. Anstruther-Gray (U) - 1675 J. D. Millar (L) - 1626</p> <p>St. George's (Hanover Square) [9159]. Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton, K.C. (U) - 4398 Mackenzie Bell (L) - 1188</p> <p>St. Helens [13,501]. R. Swift, K.C. (U) - 6016 F. Glover (Lab) - 5752</p> <p>St. Pancras (E.) [7494]. Hon. J. Martin (L) - 3891 J. W. W. Hopkins (U) - 3038 H. Jacobs (W. Suff.) - 22</p> <p>St. Pancras (N.) [8478]. W. H. Dickinson (L) - 4407 A. Moon (U) - 3230</p> <p>St. Pancras (S.) [5029]. Capt. H. Jessel (U) - 2415 F. M. Guedalla (L) - 1744</p> <p>St. Pancras (W.) [7774]. Felix Cassel, K.C. (U) - 3384 Sir W. J. Collins (L) - 3376 A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channell on petition resulted as follows: Felix Cassel, K.C. (U) - 3385 Sir W. J. Collins (L) - 3376</p> <p>Salford (N.) [9979]. W. P. Byles (L) - 4402 Cyril Potter (U) - 4163</p> <p>Salford (S.) [8347]. C. M. Barlow (U) - 3666 C. Russell (L) - 3439</p> <p>Salford (W.) [15,833]. Sir G. W. Agnew (L) - 6633 G. E. Raine (U) - 5802</p>
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HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

Salisbury [3404]. G. Locker-Lampson (U) - 1750 C. J. Warner (L) - 1413 Scarborough [6430]. W. Russell Rea (L) - 2763 Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-Arundell (U) - 2711 Sheffield (Attercliffe) [16,912]. J. Pointer (Lab.) - 5532 S. Walker (U) - 5354 Sheffield (Brightside) [13,091]. J. T. Walters (L) - 5766 D. Vickers (U) - 3902 Sheffield (Cent.) [8820]. J. F. Hope (U) - 3455 A. J. Bailey (L) - 3271 Sheffield (Ecclesall) [14,340]. S. Roberts (U) - 6039 J. Derry (L) - 5847 Sheffield (Hallam) [14,020]. Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley (U) - 5788 A. Neal (L) - 5593 Shoreditch (Haggerston) [68.8]. H. G. Chancellor (L) - 3046 Hon. R. Guinness (U) - 2641 Shoreditch (Hoxton) [7446]. Dr. C. Addison (L) - 3483 J. Francis (U) - 2795 Shrewsbury [5231]. Sir C. L. Hill (U) - 2423 T. Pace (L & Lab) - 1855 Shropshire (Ludlow) [10,531]. R. Hunt (U) unopp. Shropshire (N. or Newport) [10,922]. B. Stanier (U) unopp. Shropshire (W. or Oswestry) [10,255]. W. C. Bridgman (U) - 4867 E. Powell (L) - 4121 Shropshire (Mid. or Wellington) [8912]. C. S. Henry (L) - 4404 G. C. B. W. Forester (U) - 3286 Sligo Co. (N.) [8194]. T. Scanlan (N) unopp. Sligo Co. (S.) [7081]. J. O'Dowd (N) unopp. Somerset (Bridgwater) [11,028]. R. A. Sanders (U) - 5160 H. Hicks (L) - 3779 Somerset (E.) [10,394]. E. Jardine (U) - 4748 J. W. H. Thompson (L) - 3875 Somerset (Frome) [13,631]. Sir J. E. Barlow (L) - 5944 C. T. Foxcroft (U) - 5366 Somerset (N.) [14,162]. J. King (L) - 6290 F. B. Beauchamp (U) - 5378	Somerset (S.) [10,602]. Sir E. Strachey (L) - 4784 Hon. A. Herbert (U) - 4317 On the elevation of Sir E. Strachey to the Peerage (polling Nov. 21, 1911): Hon. A. Herbert (U) - 4878 H. Vivian (L) - 4730 Somerset (W. or Wellington) [10,993]. Rt. Hon. Sir A. F. Acland-Hood (U) unopp. On the elevation of Sir A. Acland-Hood to the Peerage (polling July 21, 1911): Col. D. F. Boles (U) - 5025 C. H. D. Ward (L) - 4421 Somerset (Wells) [12,916]. G. J. Sanders (U) - 6178 A. O. Wills (L) - 4094 Southampton (2) [21,351]. Lt.-Col. I. Philipps (L) - 8495 Dudley Ward (L) - 8449 Major K. Balfour (U) - 7551 Sir G. Armstrong (U) - 7535 South Shields [18,982]. Rt. Hon. Russell Rea (L) unopp. Southwark (Bermondsey) [10,510]. H. J. Glanville (L) - 4911 J. Dumphreys (U) - 3695 Southwark (Rotherhithe) [8863]. H. W. Carr-Gomm (L) - 4030 A. Pownall (U) - 3026 Southwark (W.) [7288]. E. A. Strauss (L) - 3028 Sir W. H. Dunn (U) - 3010 Stafford [4246]. R. W. Essex (L) - 1992 Col. J. S. Nicholson (U) - 1837 Staffordshire (Burton) [11,817]. R. F. Ratcliff (U) - 5877 H. Rylett (L) - 3784 Staffordshire (Handsworth) [39,403]. E. Meysey-Thompson (U) unopp. Staffordshire (Kingswinford) [14,324]. H. Staveley-Hill (U) unopp. Staffordshire (Leek) [12,684]. R. Pearce (L) - 5742 Col. Bromley-Davenport (U) - 5152 Staffordshire (Lichfield) [11,060]. Sir T. Warner (L) - 5058 A. Chetwynd (U) - 4213 Staffordshire (N.W.) [17,169]. L. Stanley (Lab.) - 8125 A. de Gruyther (U) - 4940 Staffordshire (W.) [12,954]. G. A. Lloyd (U) - 5602 W. Meakin (L) - 5123	Stalybridge [8036]. J. Wood (U) - 3807 A. Bright (L) - 3414 Stirling Burghs [8338]. A. Ponsonby (L) unopp. Stirlingshire [20,702]. A. Chapple (L) - 9181 R. S. Horne (U) - 6487 Stockport (2) [13,313]. S. L. Hughes (L) - 6169 G. J. Wardle (Lab.) - 6094 I. R. Lort-Williams (U) - 5234 R. Campbell (U) - 5183 Stockton-on Tees [12,507]. J. Samuel (L) - 5510 H. A. Richardson (U) - 4840 Stoke-upon-Trent [15,789]. J. Ward (L) - 7049 S. J. Thomas (U) - 5062 Strand [7977]. Rt. Hon. W. H. Long (U) 4143 S. R. Earle (L) - 1138 Suffolk (N.E. or Eye) [10,837]. Hon. W. H. M. Pearson (L) 4927 G. Borwick (U) - 4157 Suffolk (N. or Lowestoft) [15,641]. E. Beauchamp (L) - 6248 S. S. Foster (U) - 5983 Suffolk (Stowmarket) [11,497]. F. Goldsmith (U) - 4995 R. L. Barclay (L) - 4804 Suffolk (Sudbury) [10,231]. W. E. C. Quilter (U) unopp. Suffolk (S.E. or Woodbridge) [13,237]. Capt. R. F. Peel (U) - 5704 W. R. Elliston (L) - 5144 Sunderland (2) [20,999]. Hamar Greenwood (L) - 11,997 F. W. Goldstone (Lab.) - 11,201 W. Joynton-Hicks (U) - 10,300 S. Samuel (U) - 10,132 Surrey (N.W. or Overtsey) [17,410]. D. Macmaster, K.C. (U) unopp. Surrey (Mid or Epsom) [10,944]. W. Keswick (U) unopp. On the death of Mr. W. Keswick, his son Mr. H. Keswick (U) was returned unopposed (March 1912). Surrey (S.W. or Guildford) [16,783]. W. E. Horne (U) - 8463 Hon. A. J. Davey (L) - 4832 Surrey (Kingston) [21,778]. G. Cave, K.C. (U) unopp. Surrey (S.E. or Reigate) [16,482]. Col. Rawson (U) - 7710 H. W. Goldberg (L) - 5194
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<p>Surrey (Wimbledon) [31,182]. Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin (U) unopp.</p> <p>Sussex (S.W. or Chichester) [12,680]. Lord E. Talbot (U) - - 5900 R. Reiss (L) - - 2985</p>	<p>Tower Hamlets (Poplar) [98,6]. Rt. Hon. S. Buxton (L) - 3977 E. Ashmead-Bartlett (U) - 2148</p> <p>Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-the-East) [3270]. W. W. Benn (L) - - 1401 C. Clifton Brown (U) - 1022</p>	<p>Warwickshire (Tamworth) [19,612]. F. A. Newdiga'e-Newdegate (U) unopp.</p> <p>Waterford (City) [3140]. J. Redmond (N) unopp.</p>
<p>Sussex (Eastbourne) [14,905]. R. S. Gwynne (U) - - 6873 H. Morison (L) - - 4920</p> <p>Sussex (E. Grinstead) [11,932]. H. S. Cautley (U) - - 5926 H. N. Spalding (L) - - 3531</p>	<p>Tower Hamlets (Stepney) [4557]. W. S. G. Jones (L) - - 1926 W. R. Preston (U) - - 1811</p> <p>Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel) [4077]. S. Samuel (L) - - 1731 Capt. E. M. Browne (U) - 1191</p>	<p>Waterford Co. (E.) [4050]. P. J. Power (N) unopp.</p> <p>Waterford Co. (W.) [4292]. J. J. O'Shee (N) - - 2472 M. F. Healy (Ind. N.) - 727</p>
<p>Sussex (Horsham) [11,736]. Earl Winterton (U) unopp.</p> <p>Sussex (Lewes) [18,235]. W. R. Campion (U) unopp.</p>	<p>Tynemouth [10,284]. H. J. Craig (L) - - 4106 C. Percy (U) - - 3929</p> <p>Tyrone (E.) [6737]. W. A. Redmond (N) - - 3108 D. D. Reid (U) - - 2968</p>	<p>Wednesbury [13,857]. J. N. Griffiths (U) - - 6423 H. A. Baker (L) - - 5621</p> <p>West Bromwich [11,527]. Visct. Lewisham (U) - 5046 Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) - 5041</p>
<p>Sussex (Rye) [14,171]. G. L. Courthope (U) - 6673 St. J. Hutchinson (L) - 4461</p> <p>Sutherland [3203]. A. C. Morton (L) - - 1464 Marquis of Stafford (U) - 1277</p>	<p>Tyrone (Mid) [6557]. R. McGhee (N) - - 3102 G. F. Brunskill (U) - - 2379</p> <p>Tyrone (N.) [6545]. R. Barry, K.C. (L) - - 3170 Lord J. Hamilton (U) - 3038</p>	<p>On petition a number of votes on both sides were disallowed, the final result being: Visct. Lewisham (U) - 5010 Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) - 5008</p> <p>West Ham (N.) [16,687]. C. F. G. Masterman (L) - 6657 E. E. Wild (U) - - 5760</p>
<p>Swansea (Dist.) [13,548]. Sir D. Brynmor Jones (L) unopp.</p> <p>Swansea (Town) [12,174]. Sir A. Mond (L) - - 6503 D. V. Meager (U) - - 4257</p>	<p>On the appointment of Mr. Barry as Lord Chancellor of Ireland (polling Oct. 6, 1911): T. W. Russell (L) - - 3104 E. C. Herdman (U) - - 3086</p> <p>Tyrone (S.) [6276]. A. L. Horner, K.C. (U) - 2962 R. N. Boyd (L) - - 2662</p>	<p>On petition the seat was declared vacant (polling July 8, 1911): Baron de Forest (L) - 6807 E. E. Wild (U) - - 5776</p> <p>West Ham (S.) [27,142]. W. Thorne (Lab.) - - 9508 Capt. T. Carthew (U) - 4820</p>
<p>Taunton [3921]. Hon. W. Peel (U) - - 1806 J. E. Schunck (L) - - 1573</p> <p>On the succession of the Hon. W. Peel to the peerage (polling Nov. 11, 1912). Sir Gilbert Wills (U) - 1882 J. E. Schunck (L) - - 1597</p>	<p>Wakefield [6627]. A. H. Marshall (L) - - 2837 E. A. Brotherton (U) - 2651</p> <p>Walsall [15,351]. R. A. Cooper (U) - - 7174 J. Morgan (L) - - 6385</p>	<p>Westmeath (N.) [5717]. L. Ginnell (Ind. N) unopp.</p> <p>Westmeath (S.) [6662]. Sir W. Nugent (N) unopp.</p> <p>Westminster [7171]. W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts (U) - - 3397 H. de Pass (L) - - 1228</p>
<p>Tipperary (E.) [5489]. T. J. Condon (N) unopp.</p> <p>Tipperary (Mid) [6580]. J. Hackett (N) - - 2440 M. O'Dwyer (Ind. N) - 1716</p> <p>Tipperary (N.) [5730]. Dr. J. Esmonde (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Wandsworth [40,072]. Sir H. Kimher (U) - - 15,161 J. Fairbairn (L) - - 10,558</p> <p>Warrington [11,385]. Harold Smith (U) - - 5162 A. H. Crosfield (L) - - 4916</p>	<p>Westmorland (Appleby) [6717]. L. Sanderson, K.C. (U) - 3258 P. W. Wilson (L) - - 2679</p> <p>Westmorland (Kendal) [6566]. Col. J. F. Bagot (U) - - 3041 W. H. Somervell (L) - - 2733</p>
<p>Tipperary (S.) [4757]. J. Cullinan (N) unopp.</p> <p>Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley) [10,863]. G. Lansbury (Lab.) - - 4315 L. S. Amery (U) - - 3452</p>	<p>Warwick and Leamington [6810]. E. M. Pollock, K.C. (U) - 3321 T. H. Berridge (L) - - 2596</p> <p>Warwickshire (Nuneaton) [19,139]. W. Johnson (Lab.) - - 8199 H. Maddocks (U) - - 7501</p>	<p>Wexford (N.) [9110]. Sir T. Esmonde (N) unopp.</p> <p>Wexford (S.) [8627]. P. Ffrench (N) - - 3578 J. Cummins (Ind. N) - - 1164</p>
<p>Tower Hamlets (Limehouse) [6400]. W. Pearce (L) - - 2557 P. Rose-Innes (U) - - 2126</p> <p>Tower Hamlets (Mile End) [5813]. Hon. H. L. W. Lawson (U) 2179 B. S. Straus (L) - - 2177</p> <p>A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channell on petition resulted as follows: Hon. H. L. Lawson (U) - 2176 B. S. Straus (L) - - 2170</p>	<p>Warwickshire (Rugby) [13,024]. J. L. Baird (U) - - 5712 A. F. B. Williams (L) - 4941</p> <p>Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon) [11,017]. P. S. Foster (U) - - 5147 W. King (L) - - 3462</p>	<p>Whitehaven [2959]. T. Richardson (Lab.) - - 1414 Col. J. A. Jackson (U) - 1223</p> <p>Wick (Burghs) [2943]. R. Munro (L) - - 1515 Sir A. Bignold (U) - - 1304</p>

Wicklow (E.) [4814]. J. Muldoon (N) - - - 2384 Hon. H. M. Howard (U) - 1275 On the resignation of Mr. Muldoon, Capt. Donelan (N) was returned unopposed (July 13, 1911).	Worcestershire (Bewdley) [10,866]. S. Baldwin (U) unopp. Worcestershire (Mid or Droitwich) [11,532]. Hon. J. C. Lyttelton (U) - 4880 Dr. C. Brookes (L) - - 4808	Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon) [12,993]. Hon. E. Wood (U) - - 5894 H. N. Rae (L) - - - 5020 Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spenn Valley) [11,728]. Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. Whitaker (L) - - - 5041 F. Kelley (U) - - - 4545
Wicklow (W.) [4493]. E. P. O'Kelly (N) unopp.	Worcestershire (E.) [25,136]. Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain (U) unopp.	Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland) [14,111]. C. P. Trevelyan (L) - - 6613 G. T. Ramsden (U) - - 4549
Wigan [9545]. R. J. Neville (U) - - - 4673 H. Twist (Lab) - - - 4110	Worcestershire (S. or Evesham) [10,900]. B. M. Eyres-Monsell (U) unopp.	Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Keighley) [13,924]. Sir J. Brigg (L) unopp. On the death of Sir John Brigg (polling Oct. 27, 1911): S. O. Buckmaster (L) - 4667 W. M. Acworth (U) - 3842 W. C. Anderson (Lab) - 3152
Wigtownshire [5876]. Lord Dalrymple (U) unopp.	Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury) [10,301]. J. W. Wilson (L) - - - 7894 D. Timins (U) - - - 7625	Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley) [16,803]. P. H. Hingworth (L) unopp.
Wiltshire (Chippenham) [9351]. G. Terrell (U) - - - 4139 B. Freeman (L) - - - 4113 A recount ordered by Mr Justice Channell, on petition, resulted in the admission by counsel on both sides of the following votes as valid: G. Terrell (U) - - - 4141 B. Freeman (L) - - - 4117	York City (2) [14,339]. A. Rowntree (L) unopp. J. G. Butcher, K.C. (U) unopp. Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose) [11,035]. Sir Luke White (L) - - 4867 Major M. Sykes (U) - - 4635	Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton) [14,379]. W. Clough (L) - - - 6151 R. Roundell (U) - - - 6100 Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby) [12,966]. J. S. Higham (L) unopp.
Wiltshire (N. or Orislade) [15,400]. R. C. Lambert (L) - - - 6917 Col. Calley (U) - - - 6809	Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness) [11,431]. A. S. Wilson (U) - - - 4861 S. Arnold (L) - - - 4480	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley) [22,282]. Sir J. Walton (L) unopp.
Wiltshire (E. or Devizes) [9526]. B. E. Peto (U) - - - 4408 S. J. Pocock (L) - - - 3670	Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire) [11,018]. Col. H. B. Harrison - Broadley (U) - - - 5016 F. Norris (L) - - - 3885	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Colne Valley) [12,796]. C. Leach (L) - - - 5147 A. Boyd-Carpenter (U) - 4847
Wiltshire (Westbury) [10,670]. Sir J. Fuller (L) - - - 5041 G. L. Palmer (U) - - - 4152	Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland) [15,407]. Rt. Hon. H. Samuel (L) - 6870 J. W. Lewis (U) - - - 5343	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire) [20,837]. J. Wadsworth (Lab) - - 8708 D. T. Smith (U) - - - 5837
On the appointment of Sir John Fuller to the Governorship of Victoria (polling Feb. 23, 1911): Hon. Geoff. Howard (L) 5073 G. L. Palmer (U) - - - 4492	Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond) [11,031]. Hon. W. Orde-Powlett (U) unopp.	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth) [13,035]. H. J. Wilson (L) unopp.
Wiltshire (Wilton) [9467]. C. Bathurst (U) - - - 4356 F. E. N. Rogers (L) - - 3769	Yorks, N. Riding (Thirsk and Malton) [13,649]. Viscount Helmsley (U) unopp.	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Morley) [15,864]. G. France (L) unopp.
Winchester [3281]. Hon. G. V. Baring (U) - 1719 G. W. Ricketts (L) - - - 1121	Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby) [11,615]. Hon. G. Beckett (U) - - 4960 W. H. S. Pyman (L) - - 4508	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Mantam) [16,887]. Fred Hall (Lab) unopp.
Windsor [3273]. J. F. Mason (U) - - - 1779 Hon. G. R. C. Fiennes (L) 1057	Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash) [11,376]. G. Lane-Fox (U) - - - 5066 F. Horne (L) - - - 4372	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham) [21,516]. Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease (L) - 9385 J. H. Dransfield (U) - - 4511
Wolverhampton (E.) [10,851]. G. R. Thorne (L) - - - 5072 R. B. Whiteside (U) - - 3881	Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgoldcross) [19,374]. Sir J. Compton-Rickett (L) 8518 W. Campbell-Johnston (U) 4347	
Wolverhampton (S.) [10,409]. Col. T. Hickman (U) - - 4784 A. Levy Lever (L) - - - 4410	Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley) [13,994]. J. H. Duncan (L) - - - 6151 W. W. Thompson (U) - - 4392	
Wolverhampton (W.) [14,314]. A. F. Bird (U) - - - 5924 Price Lewis (L) - - - 5631	Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey) [15,815]. F. Ogden (L) - - - 6518 J. J. Oddy (U) - - - 5888	
Woolwich [19,238]. W. Crooks (Lab) - - - 8252 Major W. A. Adam (U) - 8016		
Worcester [8852]. E. A. Goulding (U) - - - 4193 R. R. Fairbairn (L) - - 3172		

FINANCES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BALANCE SHEETS OF 1911-12 AND 1912-13 COMPARED.—REVENUE 1911-12.—GRANTS IN AID OF
LOCAL TAXATION.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.—THE NATIONAL DEBT.

So far the year 1912-13 promises to be free from a practice to which the Treasury has resorted several times of recent years, namely, to introduce both a "Finance" and a "Revenue" Bill into the Commons, both dealing with kindred matters of the public finances, but by means of separate Bills, destroying that unity of view and of control which the House of Commons should possess. It is satisfactory, therefore, that only a "Finance" Bill was introduced for 1912-13,

and that it comprised within its provisions all the changes to be made both as regards revenue and expenditure. Those provisions were very few and humdrum, no changes of taxation being made, and the only special provision being that which limited the application of the surplus revenue of 1911-12 to £5,000,000 for the National Debt. The rest was allotted later on, as to £1,000,000 to further Naval outlay, while £500,000 was allotted as a loan to East Africa and Uganda.

ESTIMATED REVENUE (ON BASIS OF EXISTING TAXATION) AND EXPENDITURE
1912-13, COMPARED WITH RECEIPTS AND ISSUES, 1911-12.

REVENUE.		1911-12.	1912-13.	EXPENDITURE.		1911-12.	1912-13.
		£	£			£	£
Customs . . .		33,649,000	33,900,000	National Debt . . .		24,500,000	24,500,000
Excise . . .		38,380,000	37,700,000	Development Funds . . .		1,280,000	1,225,000
Estate, etc., Duties . . .		25,392,000	25,450,000	Local Taxation Accounts . . .		9,549,000	9,584,000
Stamps . . .		9,454,000	9,400,000	Other Consolidated			
Land Tax . . .		750,000	700,000	Fund Services . . .		1,707,000	1,709,000
House Duty . . .		2,130,000	2,000,000	Consolidated Fund			
Income Tax . . .		44,804,000	44,100,000	Services . . .		37,036,000	37,018,000
Land Values Duties . . .		481,000	545,000	Army . . .		27,690,000	27,860,000
Tax Revenue . . .		155,040,000	153,795,000	Navy . . .		44,393,000	44,085,000
Postal Services . . .		19,650,000	20,275,000	Civil Services † . . .		47,088,000	49,859,000
Telegraph Services . . .		3,105,000	3,000,000	Revenue Departments . . .		3,995,000	4,254,000
Telephone Services . . .		2,945,000	5,900,000	Postal Services . . .		21,082,000	23,869,000
Crown Lands . . .		530,000	530,000	Total Supply Services		144,248,000	149,867,000
Suez Canal Shares and							
other Loans . . .		1,281,000	1,289,000				
Miscellaneous . . .		2,539,000	2,400,000				
Non-Tax Revenue . . .		30,050,000	33,394,000				
Total . . .		£185,090,000	187,189,000	Total . . .		£181,284,000	186,885,000
Borrowings to meet Ex-				Estimated Expenditure			
penditure chargeable				chargeable against			
against Capital . . .		4,452,000	* 2,985,000	Capital † . . .		1,575,000	* 2,985,000

* Exclusive of the sum remaining to be paid as purchase money of the undertaking of the National Telephone Company under an award to be made by the Railway and Canal Commission. Under the provisions of the Telephone Transfer Act of 1911, a sum of £3,000,000 was borrowed in 1911-12 and paid to the Company in that year.

	1911-12.	1912-13.		1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£		£	£
† Public Education . . .	18,365,000	18,729,000	† Telegraph Acts . . .	1,150,000	1,000,000
Old Age Pensions . . .	12,415,000	12,200,000	Telephone Transfer Acts . . .	—	1,700,000
Insurance and Labour Ex-			Military Works Acts . . .	250,000	115,000
changes . . .	184,000	2,845,000	Land Registry (New Build-		
Other Civil Services . . .	16,124,000	16,085,000	ings) Act . . .	—	28,000
			Public Buildings Expenses		
			Act . . .	120,000	132,000
			Public Office Site (Dublin)		
			Act . . .	55,000	10,000
	£47,088,000	49,859,000		£1,575,000	2,985,000

Several points in these tables call for notice. A general remark on the strength of the revenue and on the continual rise in expenditure is needed. On the revenue side the fact that the **Income Tax** has recovered its normal yield, after the disturbed collection of 1909-10, may be observed, and it will be found also that the amount raised by income tax, and the proportion to the total tax revenue, is much higher than used to be the case. The **Land Value Duties**, under the Budget of 1909-10, continue to yield disappointingly, and will do

FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1912-13

(as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer).

REVENUE.	£	EXPENDITURE.	£
Customs	33,900,000	National Debt	24,500,000
Excise	37,700,000	Road Improvement Fund	1,225,000
Estate, etc., Duties	25,450,000	Local Taxation Accounts, etc.	9,584,000
Stamps	9,400,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,709,000
Land Tax	700,000	Consolidated Fund Services	37,018,000
House Duty	2,000,000	Army	27,860,000
Income Tax	44,100,000	Navy	44,085,000
Land Value Duties	545,000	Civil { O.A.P. £12,200,000	} 49,859,000
Tax Revenue	153,795,000	Ser- { Ins. & Lab. Ex. 2,845,000	
Postal Services	20,275,000	vices { Other C.S. 34,814,000	
Telegraph Services	3,000,000	Revenue Departments	4,254,000
Telephone Services	5,900,000	Postal Services	23,809,000
Crown Lands	530,000	Supply Services	149,867,000
Suez Canal, etc.	1,289,000	Total Expenditure	186,885,000
Miscellaneous	2,400,000	Balance	304,000
Non-Tax Revenue	33,394,000	Total	£ 187,189,000
Total	£ 187,189,000	Expenditure chargeable against Capital	2,985,000
Borrowings to meet Expenditure chargeable against Capital	2,985,000		

so, probably, until the valuation of land is complete in 1914. On the other hand, it is pertinent to draw attention to the continued expansion of revenue from the Postal Services (Post, Telegraph, and the Telephones), the more so as, owing to the absorption of the National Telephone Company by the Post Office, that costly purchase may interfere with this revenue at first. The Expenditure, on which all else depends, is increasing at a rapid rate, and amid conflicting feelings respecting it. The National Debt service is now fixed at £24,500,000. The policy and practice respecting the Development Fund and the Road Improvement Fund should be reconsidered on an early date in connection with the Local Taxation Grants, with a view to ending the overlapping and waste which are inevitable in such a system. Public attention is concentrated chiefly upon the growth in expenditure under the heads of the Navy and the Civil Services. The notes to Table I. give details of certain items of the general table which will enable the reader to follow developments of policy and expenditure. A satisfactory feature is that the "expenditure chargeable against capital" continues to show a reduction, except for telephone and telegraph accounts, which are remunerative.

The Final Balance Sheet, 1912-13, not only shows a larger total than that of the previous year, but must be regarded as too low by the £1,000,000 since devoted additionally to the Navy, not to speak of the other "supplementary" estimates which have been presented. The Civil Services include the new charges for Old Age Pensions, and for Insurance and Local Labour Exchanges. Of Old Age Pensions it is significant that the total required for 1912-13 is smaller than for 1911-12, as the Pensions were abused on their initiation, and the improved administration is correcting irregularities. The growing ex-

penditure is, however, a subject which deserves the attention of Parliament and of the public; and it may be added that it is to be observed, not only in the great totals for Defence and general Civil Services, but in the charges for administration in the Revenue departments.

DETAILS OF THE REVENUE, 1911-12.

The subjoined figures give the net produce of the taxes, and we begin with

*Customs Receipts.**Import.*

Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc.	£27,768
Chicory	43,599
Cocoa	244,553
Cocoa Preparations, Butter, and Husks	136,212
Coffee	178,483
Currants	126,503
Figs	57,101
Plums (various kinds)	49,503
Prunes	9,745
Raisins	232,386
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum	2,293,126
Brandy	1,193,481
Geneva	294,523
Other Sorts	434,733
Motor Spirit	607,742
Sugar:	
Refined and Unrefined	2,835,998
Molasses and Glucose	131,130
Saccharin and Articles containing Sugar	96,869
Tea	6,168,168
Tobacco and Snuff	17,368,703
Wine	1,090,242
All other articles	11,523

Charges on foreign spirits, bottled in bond	£296
Money deposited and unappropriated to goods	6,404
Isle of Man—collected in the Island, exclusive of Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, and Wine (which are included above).	53,721
Total	£33,692,570

There were paid into the Exchequer £33,649,000, and over £95,054 to the Isle of Man. The item "Cocoa preparations, etc.," includes confectionery (chocolate), which in previous years was included with "All other articles."

Excise.

The net receipts under the various heads were as follows:—

Exciseable Liquors—Beer	£13,328,075
" Spirits	18,511,392
Railway Duty	315,195
Saccharin	8,516
Glucose	59,052
Tobacco (Home-grown)	10,228
Motor Spirit	16,039
Chicory, etc.	1,444
Coffee Mixture Labels	1,364
Patent Medicine Labels	327,857
Playing Cards	31,951
Warehouse Charges	93
Club Duty	55,261
Monopoly Values	27,887
Licence Duties, viz.:	
Brewers	404,517
Sweets Manufacturers	694
Spirits:	
Dealers	46,936
Distillers and Rectifiers	20,584
Retailers	3,414,544
Tobacco Manufacturers	4,756
Medicine Vendors (Patent)	10,781
Motor Spirit Manufacturers and Dealers	3,753
Methylated Spirit Makers and Retailers	10,356
Beer Dealers	54,961
" Retailers and Cider Retailers	534,981
Wine and Sweets Dealers	25,833
" Retailers	82,184
"Refreshment" House	9,601
Tobacco Dealers	101,606
Dog (Scotland)	47,542
Gun (Scotland and Ireland)	20,592
Game	35,769
Establishment, viz.:	
Carriages, including Motor Cars	479,961
Male Servants (Scotland)	16,032
Armorial Bearings (Scotland)	5,159
Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc.	88,242
Hawkers and Pedlars	26,322
Plate—Dealers in Gold and Silver	65,680
Pawnbrokers	40,177
Other than the foregoing	712
Local Taxation, etc., Penalties	3,079
Total	£38,249,730

There were paid into the Exchequer £38,380,000.

Estate, etc., Duties.

The net receipts were as follows:—	
Estate Duty, payable on property of persons dying after Aug. 1st, '94 (57-8 Vict c 30)	£19,859,703
Probate and Account Duty, payable on personal property of persons dying before Aug. 2nd, '94	37,798
Temporary Estate Duty, payable in like manner on:	
Personalty	2,704
Realty	3,225
Legacy Duty	4,452,630
Succession Duty	777,164
Corporation Duty	49,006
Total	£25,182,232

There were paid into the Exchequer £25,392,000.

Stamps.

The net receipts were as follows:—	
Deeds and other Instruments	£4,270,545
Deeds, etc., Penalties	6,648
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities	825,837
Companies' Capital Duty	553,872
Do. (Limited Partnerships Act, 1907)	620
Contract Notes	400,137
Loan Capital Duty	15,046
Foreign Certificates	25,683
Share Warrants	128,068
Bills of Exchange	896,760
Bankers' Notes and Composition for Duties on Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers	120,464
Licences and Certificates	175,712
Life Insurances	93,840
Marine Insurances	164,663
Receipts, Drafts, and other <i>id.</i>	
Stamps	1,887,681
Total	£9,564,579

There were paid into the Exchequer £9,454,000.

Land Tax and House Duty.

In 1911-12 the net receipts were as follows:—

Land Tax on Lands and Tenements	£747,377
Inhabited House Duty	2,109,877
Total	£2,857,254

The payments into the Exchequer were: Land Tax, £750,000, and Inhabited House Duty, £2,130,000.

Income Tax and Super Tax.

Though Super Tax is only a feature of the rough graduation of the Income Tax, it has received such attention, and the interest in the yield is so keen, that the yield is given separately in the schedule below.

The net receipts for 1911-12 were as follows:—

Property and Income Tax and Super Tax	£44,334,042
The payments into the Exchequer were	£44,804,000.

The following is an approximate appropriation of the above net receipts to the different schedules of the Income Tax and to the Super Tax:—

PUBLIC REVENUE, 1911-12—GRANTS IN AID.

Schedule	£
A. Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc.	10,164,000
B. Occupation of Lands, etc.	207,000
C. Government Securities	2,768,000
D. Businesses, Professions, Employments, etc.	25,285,000
E. Employment under Government, Local Authorities, or Public Companies	2,892,000
Super Tax	2,018,000
Total	<u>£44,334,000</u>

Land Value Duties.

The net receipts for 1911-12 were as follows :

Increment Value Duty	£6,127
Reversion Duty	22,621
Undeveloped Land Duty	28,947
Mineral Rights Duty	436,193
Total	<u>£493,888</u>

The payments into the Exchequer were £481,000.

The Post Office.

The gross receipts for 1911-12 were as follows :

Postage Stamps sold	£20,469,044
„ collected in Cash	446,704
„ Colonial and Foreign Offices	481,301
Poundage on Money Orders	163,982
„ „ Postal „	515,302
Miscellaneous Receipts	48,990
Total	<u>£22,125,323</u>

Payments out of Receipts :—	£
Postage Refunded	31,647
To Inland Revenue Department	606,120
„ Customs and Excise, Railway Companies, etc., on account of Parcel Post	1,167,752
Postage collected for Colonial Offices	270,092
„ „ Foreign „	472,542
	<u>£2,549,153</u>

The net receipts were, therefore, £19,576,170.

The payments into the Exchequer were £19,650,000.

The Telegraphs.

The gross receipts in 1911-12 were as follows :

Transmission of Telegrams in Cash	£1,275,875
„ „ „ Stamps	2,576,193
Total Receipts	<u>£3,852,068</u>

Payments out of Receipts :—	£
To Cable Companies, etc.	£746,373
„ Telegram Money refunded, etc.	3,765
Total Payments	<u>£750,138</u>

The net receipts were, therefore, £3,101,930.

The payments into the Exchequer were £3,105,000.

The Telephones.

The gross receipts for 1911-12 were as follows :

Telephone Trunk and Exchange Receipts	£
	2,743,605

Payments out of Receipts :—	£
To Foreign Administrations, Re-fundments, etc.	12,288
Net Receipts from Telephones	2,731,317
Royalties from Licences	201,964
Total Net Receipts	<u>£2,933,281</u>

The payments into the Exchequer were £2,945,000.

This abstract of the Telephone receipts is of special interest this year, as from January 1912 the whole of the property of the National Telephone Co. was absorbed by the Post Office, and next year's account should show new features.

The Crown Lands, or the produce of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown for 1911-12, showed Gross Receipts of £703,290, from which £530,000 were paid into the Exchequer.

The receipts in 1911-12 from Suez Canal Shares showed interest and dividend on 168,190 ordinary shares amounting to £1,139,273, and on 8,412 "Actions de Jouissance" £48,661—a total of £1,187,934. By March 31st, 1911, there were drawn off from ordinary shares some 8,412, and by the same date in 1912 there were 500 more—a total of 8,912.

From various loans there were received—Cunard Steamship, interest on advances £60,339; the Greek Loan of 1832, £7,922; Grant in aid to Fiji, £5,000; the Crofters' Colonisation (amounts advanced), £25; Gold Coast, advances repaid, £20,000; and Liberian Government, interest, £277—thus bringing in revenue from loans and shares amounting to a total of £1,281,496.

The Miscellaneous Revenue may be shown for 1911-12 thus :—

Small Branches, Hereditary Revenue	17,985
Bank of England	187,564
Bankruptcy Act, 1883	22,139
Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908	9,265
Trustee Savings Banks	12,679
Administration of Local Loans	36,162
Mint	1,115,066
Receipts by Civil Departments	47,528
Ordnance Factories Supplies Suspense Account	30,801
Savings on Grants of Parliament, etc., and over-issues repaid	18,292
Isle of Man (Customs)	10,000
Conscience Money	307
Fee and Patent Stamps	1,031,000

Total paid into the Exchequer £2,538,789

GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.

The Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for 1911-12 show that the Grants in Aid are still a feature of much importance in our disbursements. A total of £9,636,398 17s. 6d. was issued from the Treasury on that account. For the most part the Grants are payable out of the Consolidated Fund on behalf of the general purposes of local authorities, though some of them, such as the Agricultural Grant to Scotland and to Ireland, and the Exchequer Contribution to Ireland under the Land Purchase Act of 1891, are payments for specific purposes. In effect, however, these payments are a relief to local taxation, and have been developed for that purpose. The details will be found on p. 42 of the Finance Accounts, and are worth the attention of all students of our public affairs. Of the amount just given, it will be found that £6,995,118 19s. 1d. was distributed in England and Wales, £1,174,019 12s. 5d. in Scotland, and £1,467,260 6s. 0d. in Ireland; and these proportions, placed in juxtaposition to the populations of the various countries, will

suggest some far reaching questions of financial policy. This is specially interesting at a time when the Home Rule Bill proposes to revolutionise the relation of Ireland to the British Treasury. One of the questionable features of these grants is the way in which a portion of some imperial or national tax is clipped off and assigned to some local service. This is a mere financial device, and does not disguise the fact that a transfer of taxation is being made from imperial sources to local uses. That the sur-tax on spirits imposed by Mr. Goschen, or Sir Wm. Harcourt's 1½ per cent. of the death duties on personality, are so assigned (this last now stereotyped as equal to the amount paid in 1909 only) makes no essential difference in these transfers. In addition to these large sums transferred to make what is technically known as the "Local Taxation Grants" and "Account," there are other grants found in the Civil Service Estimates, being "charges transferred from local to imperial funds, and certain other expenditure of a local character." These amounted in 1911-12 to £3,822,654, and for 1912-13 will be £3,902,533. This last sum represents £1,807,031 for England and Wales, £256,062 for Scotland, and £1,839,440 for Ireland. Added to the more direct grants in aid we get a sum of over £13,538,932 transferred as aids to local services, and of which no less than £3,306,700 goes to Ireland. It would be possible to show that other payments of this nature are scattered over the public accounts; but enough has been said to remind the reader that this is a subject to which Parliament should give attention at the earliest possible day. The whole subject requires reconsideration and revision.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The National Debt.

From the grants in aid of local taxation to the expenditure side of the public accounts is an easy transition: one of the objections to those aids is that they do not regard the clear distinction desirable between national and local expenditure, with the corresponding and distinct taxation. We begin our brief survey of the national expenditure by drawing attention to the records of the National Debt.

The record for the past year is gratifying upon the whole, and shows that a large block of debt has been redeemed, notwithstanding the continued growth of expenditure. For the convenience of some readers we may explain that the National Debt may be classed as (1) Funded Debt, (2) Terminable Annuities, and (3) the Unfunded Debt. The Funded Debt comprises the bulk of the national indebtedness, and is made up of certain stocks, which chiefly yield 2½ per cent., but of which a small portion are still subject to 2½ per cent., and of sums due to the Banks of England and of Ireland. The Terminable Annuities are for lives and for terms of years, at the expiration of which the payments will cease. To ascertain the liability upon these annuities they are capitalised in the figures given below. The Unfunded Debt for 1911-12 consisted of Treasury Bills for supply and of Exchequer Bonds. Parliament from time to time fixes a total sum (now at £24,500,000) which shall be devoted to the service of the Debt during the year, from

which interest on the various portions of the Debt and instalments of the annuities shall be met, and the remainder form what is known as the New Sinking Fund for the reduction of the Debt. The Old Sinking Fund is the surplus (if any) remaining after the expenditure of the year has been met from the revenue of various kinds, and is of course also devoted to the extinction of debt, unless Parliament directs otherwise, as has been the case with the surplus of £6,545,000 on the revenue of 1911-12. The House of Commons directed that £5,000,000 only should be devoted to the Sinking Fund, £1,000,000 being added to naval expenditure, and £500,000 lent to East Africa and Uganda.

Our Parliamentarians speak of the dead weight of the Debt, by which is meant liabilities which must be met, as distinguished from certain others which are contingent only. It is all a liability, however; but for the dead weight, there are no assets to meet it. For the year ending March 1912 the total was £668,344,480. This consisted of £602,200,091 Funded Debt, £33,044,389 Terminable Annuities, and £33,100,000 Unfunded Debt. The total shows a substantial reduction on the year, and the proportion of Unfunded Debt is becoming more manageable. The appended statement of the aggregate capital liabilities makes it clear that nearly £15,000,000 of debt were cleared off during the year, and that undoubtedly is a gratifying record. The assets, too, disclose an improvement amounting to over £6,000,000, more than the whole of which may be attributed to the buoyancy of the Suez Canal shares. If, last year, it was possible to say that the National Debt looked healthy (a sort of paradox), the account for 1911-12 is equally and even more satisfactory.

Civil List, Annuities, and Pensions.

These are said to be placed on the Consolidated Fund, because they are payable under permanent laws, and are not voted annually by the House of Commons. The Civil List, providing for the dignity and comfort of the Crown, is the first charge, and now amounts to £470,000 a year; and under Annuities and Pensions members of the Royal Family receive in total £146,000 a year.

The Pensions for Naval and Military Services are a very different class, discouraged in Parliament and frowned upon by the public nowadays. They were: To the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £720; Lady Rodney (as guardian of eighth Lord Rodney), £2,000; Earl Nelson, £5,000; Lord Seaton, £2,000 for life; Viscount Hardinge, £3,000 to the present Viscount alone; Viscount Gough, £2,000 for life (and he also receives £700 from the superannuation vote); Lord Raglan, £2,000 for the present Baron's life; and Lord Napier of Magdala, £2,000 for the life of present Baron; a total of £18,720 a year.

The Pensions for Political and Civil Services always stir up a good deal of interest. They are but few now. Of the political class were Viscount Cross and Lord George Hamilton at £2,000 a year each, and Mr. Chaplin and Lord Balfour of Burleigh at £1,200 a year each. Lord Balfour of Burleigh's pension was in abeyance for a short time in 1911 while he was Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, at a salary, but he resumed it from May 15th, 1911,

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE—NATIONAL DEBT.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

STATEMENT showing the AGGREGATE GROSS CAPITAL LIABILITIES of the State, the ESTIMATED ASSETS, and also the EXCHEQUER BALANCES, on March 31st, 1910, 1911, and 1912.

	On March 31st 1910.	On March 31st. 1911.	On March 31st, 1912.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the Year ended March 31st, 1912.
Funded Debt	£ 614,863,547	£ 510,315,194	£ 602,200,092	— 8,115,102
Terminable Annuities: Estimated Capital Liability in respect of	35,876,861	34,417,265	33,044,389	— 1,372,876
Unfunded Debt	62,500,000	47,500,000	33,100,000	— 7,400,000
	713,245,408	685,232,459	668,344,481	— 16,887,978 *
Other Capital Liabilities:				
(1) Under Barracks Act, 1890	298,190	—	—	—
(2) Under Telegraph Acts, '92 to 1907	7,258,105	7,357,158	7,801,186	+ 444,028
(3) Under Uganda Railway Acts, '96—1902	4,041,451	3,839,236	3,631,176	— 208,060
(4) Under Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, '95, sess. 2	398,037	392,216	386,235	— 5,981
(5) Under Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, 1897	445,443	438,356	431,074	— 7,282
(6) Under Royal Niger Company Act, 1899	637,042	611,679	585,505	— 26,124
(7) Under Naval Works Acts, '95—1905	19,344,859	18,714,194	18,063,611	— 650,583
(8) Under Military Works Acts, '97—1903	10,906,358	10,652,830	10,472,679	— 180,201
(9) Under Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	186,973	183,234	186,384	+ 3,148
(10) Under Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1,859,674	1,837,919	1,815,512	— 22,407
(11) Under Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	116,990	158,228	197,733	+ 39,505
(12) Under Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1,385,095	1,445,051	1,410,804	— 34,247
(13) Under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	2,340,000	2,210,000	2,080,000	— 130,000
(14) Under Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	—	—	3,000,000	+ 3,000,000
	49,218,217	47,840,151	50,061,947	+ 2,221,796
TOTAL GROSS LIABILITIES *. £	762,463,625	733,072,610	718,406,428	— 14,666,182 *
Estimated Assets:				
(1) Estimated Market Value of Suez Canal Shares	35,295,000	37,008,000	44,046,000	+ 6,438,000
(2) Amount of Advance from the Exchequer unrepaid: Bullion, etc.	420,000	450,000	250,000	— 200,000
(3) Loan to the Government of the East African Protectorate	—	—	47,000	+ 47,000
(4) Contribution of Colonies to Capital Expenditure on the Pacific Cable	1,358,352	1,343,098	1,327,385	— 15,712
(5) Nominal Value of Debenture Stock of the Cunard Steamship Company, held as security for repayment of Advances under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	2,340,000	2,210,000	2,080,000	— 130,000
TOTAL Estimated Assets. £	39,413,352	41,611,098	47,750,386	+ 6,139,288
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland	£ 2,831,248	£ 13,546,171	£ 11,468,591	— 2,077,580

* This reduction was, to the extent of £6,400,000, only temporary. Treasury Bills to that amount were temporarily paid off out of the Exchequer balances, and were renewable not later than June 30th, 1912, under section 10 of the Revenue Act, 1906.

on relinquishing that office. Other pensions from Civil sources are the Dowager Countess of Mayo, £1,000 a year for life; and Sir C. L. Ryan, late Comptroller and Auditor-General, £1,333 6s. 8d. a year for life. The total of this class was £12,004 15s. 3d. Pensions for Judicial Services amounted to £85,205 8s. 6d., of which £57,001 11s. 1d. was

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

for England and Wales; £16,291 11s. 5d. for Scotland; and £11,912 6s. for Ireland. There were also certain *Miscellaneous Pensions*, chiefly for servants and other allowances made by former Sovereigns, which amounted to £55,774 17s. 2d., of which total the allowances to the Household of his late Majesty King Edward VII. amount to £16,821 16s. 10d. a year.

Certain *Salaries and Allowances* were also charged on the Consolidated Fund. They included the Speaker (Mr. Lowther), £5,000; Sir J. A. Kempe and Mr. H. J. Gibson, the late and present Comptroller and Auditor-General, and Mr. J. W. Cawston, the present assistant, £3,500 in all; Augmentations of Stipends to Scottish Clergy, £17,040; Highland Schools, £899; Clergy in the West Indies (salaries), £498; Inspectors (3) of Anatomy in England and Scotland (and incidental expenses), £955; Compensation under Copyright Act to King's Inn Library, Dublin (£433 6s. 8d.), and Sion College (£363 15s. 2d.); Miscellaneous Charges formerly on the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland, £5,719 18s.; Charges transferred from the Land Revenues of the Crown, £1,107 17s. 5d.; the Lord Lieutenant (the Earl of Aberdeen), £20,000; Inspector of Anatomy, and expenses, £300; and miscellaneous allowances to certain Irish persons, £754 12s. 8d. The total under these Salaries and Allowances was £56,571 9s. 11d.

Salaries in the Courts of Justice reached a total of £522,999 12s. 5d. Of that sum £314,180 7s. 1d. was for England and Wales; £106,849 12s. for Scotland; and £101,969 13s. 4d. for Ireland.

Miscellaneous Services, payable out of the Consolidated Fund, afford some interesting items. Such were the interest on Exchequer bonds issued under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904, £65,325; for the support of Greenwich Hospital, £4,000; the Duchy of Lancaster, in lieu of prisage and butlerage on wines imported into the county, £803; the Duchy of Cornwall, for compensation for loss of duties on the coinage of tin, £16,216 15s.; annuity to the Commissioners of Woods (Public Offices Site Act, 1882), £16,243 18s.; Indian Army Pension Deficiency Fund, £215,000; annuity under the Treaty of Union, payable to the National Galleries of Scotland, £2,000; and a commutation annuity payable to the National Debt Commissioners to redeem perpetual rent charges in respect of part of the Old Custom House, £5,936 11s. These charges reached a total of £325,525 4s.

The Supply Services.

These are so called because the House of Commons goes into Committee of Supply every year to vote the sums required to meet this expenditure. For the cost of the *Army* and the *Navy*, which was £70,507,000 in 1911-12, see article IMPERIAL DEFENCE, pp. 184-215.

The Civil Services (including the Revenue Departments).

The "Civil Services" were granted net votes in 1911-12 amounting to £47,309,667, and the estimates for 1912-13 reach £49,859,354, toward which there was a sum of £1,849,253 in hand unappropriated. For the *Revenue Departments* the grants were £25,167,845 in 1911-12, and the estimates for 1912-13 are £28,062,000. Below we give tables of the eight

(formerly seven) classes of Civil Service votes, in a form affording a comparison of the grants in the session of 1911-12 with the estimates (now the grants) for 1912-13. The House of Commons passes these votes only too readily. Under a Standing Order of the House, which limits the number of days to be given to estimates, many millions of money have been voted away without examination for several years recently. There is some faint hope of improvement in this respect, for during the early part of the 1912 session a Committee on Estimates was appointed; but it is clear that one such committee working leisurely, and at some one or two estimates or classes each session, cannot be sufficient for the work. Figures already given show that estimates have swollen largely, and this may be seen very plainly in those touching the revenue departments, which, after falling for years, have now again grown very rapidly, and seem to be still on upward plane. The general Civil Estimates owe much of the recent and present increase to the work under the Old Age Pensions, the Labour Exchange, and, now, under the Insurance Act. The number of votes estimated for in 1911-12 was 120; for 1912-13 they may be taken provisionally as 126, and to these must be added those for the revenue, *i.e.* the Customs, Excise, and the Inland Revenue departments.

Civil Service Estimates.

Service.	1911-12 (Grants in Session of 1911.)	1912-13. (Esti- mates.)
	Nct.	Net.
Class I.		
(Public Works & Buildings.)	£	£
Royal Palaces	75,000	71,303
Osborne	12,200	13,000
Royal Parks and Gardens .	133,533	125,700
Houses of Parliament . .	54,170	50,800
Legal Buildings, Gt. Britain	74,400	79,200
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain	99,900	104,300
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings, Great Britain .	97,600	85,800
Revenue Department Build- ings, Great Britain . . .	697,063	725,800
Labour Exchange Build- ings, Great Britain . . .	140,000	215,300
Public Buildings, Great Britain	698,117	725,500
Surveys of the U. Kingdom.	187,344	214,589
Harbours, etc., under the Board of Trade	102,389	75,065
Peterhead Harbour . . .	32,000	32,000
Rates on Govt. Property .	730,000	798,000
Public Works and Buildings, Ireland	273,370	273,366
Railways, Ireland . . .	57,910	48,360
Total	3,466,696	3,638,080

There is a net increase of £171,384. Contributions to the Campbell-Bannerman Memorial, and to the Palace of Peace at The Hague, have closed. On the other hand, increases of considerable amounts are found for various public buildings, specially for labour exchanges, and for rates on Government property, an item which is not surprisingly higher than it was. There is no question that the Government now possesses much superior buildings.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

	1911-12. (Grants in Session of 1911.)	1912-13. (Esti- mates.)	
Class II. (Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.)			
United Kingdom and England:	Net.	Net.	
House of Lords Offices	£ 28,499	£ 28,741	
House of Commons Offices	300,940	302,850	
Treasury and Subordinate Departments	105,718	114,371	
Home Office	246,445	258,007	
Foreign Office	67,155	68,420	
Colonial Office	59,574	60,075	
Privy Council Office	10,533	10,646	
Board of Trade	336,575	361,862	
Mercantile Marine Services Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade	107,100	109,788	
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries	128	8	
Charity Commission, etc.	194,860	253,539	
Chemist, Government	30,558	30,313	
Civil Service Commission	19,088	20,633	
Exchequer and Audit De- partment	45,516	55,134	
Friendly Societies Registry Local Government Board	64,560	67,760	
Lunacy Commission	9,910	12,122	
Mint, including Coinage	277,870	283,374	
National Debt Office	18,342	19,830	
Public Record Office	85	50	
Public Works Loan Com- mission	13,355	12,580	
Registrar-General's Office	26,030	25,320	
Stationery and Printing	36	34	
Woods, Forests, etc., Office of	182,023	60,405	
Works and Public Build- ings, Office of	793,594	959,751	
Secret Service	22,883	21,380	
Scotland :	125,850	136,750	
Secretary for Scotland, Office of	50,000	50,000	
Board of Agriculture	15,230	17,126	
Fishery Board	21,353	209,580	
Lunacy Commission	24,520	24,428	
Registrar-General's Office	6,203	6,123	
Local Government Board	37,871	8,356	
Ireland :	19,709	20,418	
Ld.-Lieutenant's Household Chief Sec.'s Office & Sub- ordinate Departments	4,552	4,552	
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction	28,563	27,296	
Charitable Donations and Bequests Office	138,921	136,314	
Congested Districts Board. Local Government Board	2,020	2,052	
Public Record Office	169,750	169,750	
Public Works Office	107,514	111,688	
Registrar-General's Office	7,583	7,446	
Valuation and Boundary Survey	44,470	46,969	
Total	29,020	20,258	
	44,581	42,295	
	3,839,096	4,178,394	

There is a net increase of £339,298 on 1911-12. The decrease on votes for Registrar-General's Offices is due to the slackening of work after the census returns had been dealt with. The sum of £117,883 has been transferred from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Ireland, to a new vote (Science and

Art, Ireland, in Class IV.). From the Board of Trade vote £183,913 has been transferred to the estimate for Unemployment Insurance and Labour Exchanges in Class VIII. The increase of £58,670 on the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries is, as for £50,000, a grant to the Small Holdings Account, and the rest is taken for salaries and expenses, chiefly of Small Holdings Commissioners. An increase of £166,157 on Stationery and Printing is attributed to two causes, namely, a continued rise in price of paper, and the requirements of new departments, the Insurance department and the transfer of the telephones from the National Telephone Company being referred to. On the Scottish votes, the Board of Agriculture was created in 1911, and the present is the first time when an estimate for a complete working is presented. The £209,580 taken includes the transfers of £20,353 from the Secretary for Scotland's Office and £1,000 from the Public Education, Scotland, vote. There can be no question that the public takes a keen interest in the tendency of salaries to go upward.

	1911-12. (Grants in Session of 1911.)	1912-13. (Esti- mates.)
Class III. (Law and Justice.)		
United Kingdom and England:	£	£
Law Charges	83,812	86,317
Miscellaneous Legal Expsns. Supreme Crt. of Judicature and Court of Criminal Appeal	50,194	49,994
Land Registry	331,448	330,632
Public Trustee	36,057	36,471
County Courts	10	10
Police, England and Wales. Prisons (England and the Colonies)	5	5
Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain)	107,312	126,998
Crim.Lun.Asylms.,England Scotland :	780,900	776,550
Law Charges and Courts of Law	279,911	277,474
Scottish Land Court	86,297	83,154
Register House, Edinburgh Crofters' Commission	—	—
Prisons	42,892	43,966
Ireland :	4,655	—
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	99,167	101,776
Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Dp'tmnts. Land Commission	65,248	65,410
County Court Officers, etc. Dublin Metropolitan Police Royal Irish Constabulary	111,343	113,135
Prisons	544,395	616,147
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	110,645	111,145
Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl. Total	95,771	96,466
	1,381,732	1,377,389
	112,721	112,432
	112,700	111,912
	7,368	7,477
	4,531,438	4,621,535

There is an increase on 1911-12 of £90,097. Of this £19,686 is found under Police for England and Wales, and is due for services of the Metropolitan Police during the strike in

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Glamorgan in 1910. Some of this may be recovered yet. The Scottish Land Court was formed and the Crofters' Commission abolished by the Small Landholders (Scotland) Act. The estimate for the Land Commission in Ireland is again very prominent, and includes £220,000 for the Land Purchase Aid Fund and £120,000 for deficiency in respect of stock under the Irish Land Act of 1909.

	1911-12. (Grants in Session of 1911.)	1912-13. (Esti- mates.)
Class IV.		
(Education, Science & Art.)		
United Kingdom and England:		
Board of Education . . .	£ 14,375,232	£ 14,504,765
British Museum . . .	183,201	204,071
National Gallery . . .	18,994	14,445
National Portrait Gallery . . .	5,738	5,681
Wallace Collection . . .	6,523	8,511
Scientific Investigation, etc.	63,603	125,523
Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, and Inter- mediate Education, Wales	303,800	314,200
Scotland:		
Public Education . . .	2,335,594	2,489,425
National Galleries, etc.	5,631	6,598
Ireland:		
Public Education . . .	1,656,324	1,734,554
Endowed Schools Commrs.	930	935
National Gallery . . .	3,146	3,155
Science and Art . . .	117,883	138,591
Universities and Colleges . . .	186,256	130,000
Total . . .	19,262,855	19,680,454

There is an increase of £417,599 on 1911-12. For England and Wales there are new votes of £60,000 for medical treatment of school children, £42,000 for technological work at universities, £10,000 under the Choice of Employment Act, 1910, and £10,000 to refund registration fees to teachers on the old register. There is also £7,000 as an increase of grant for the education of the blind. Owing to the large grant of £17,776 voted in the Supplementary Estimate, February 1912, the grant for the purchase of pictures at the National Gallery is reduced by £5,000 for one year. Scientific Investigation shows an increase of £63,063, of which £29,500 are for the National Library and £31,000 for the National Museum for Wales, and £5,500 goes to the University of Cambridge for the Solar Physics Observatory. The addition to the estimate for Universities and Colleges is owing to an addition of £10,500 to the grant to Scottish universities. Under "Public Education," Scotland, the increase is chiefly for Elementary schools. There is a new grant of £7,500 for medical treatment of children, and £26,138 is added for the superannuation of teachers (8 Ed. VII. c. 63). The increase of £78,230 on Public Education, Ireland, is for additional payments to principals and teachers in National Schools, to £21,000 for heating and cleaning, and £7,500 for medical treatment of children, with £25,000 added to the grant for the pension fund. The "Science and Art" vote is new, and includes transfers from the department of Agriculture

and Technical Instruction, showing an increase also of £20,708. The decrease under Universities and Colleges is £56,256, and is shown on the grant of £104,256 for land, buildings, etc., under the Irish Universities Act, 1908, for which only £48,000 will be required in 1912-13.

	1911-12. (Grants in Session of 1911.)	1912-13. (Esti- mates.)
Class V.		
(Foreign and Colonial Services.)		
Diplomatic and Consular Services . . .	£ 628,031	£ 689,040
Colonial Services . . .	1,379,739	860,754
Telegraph Subsidies and Pacific Cable . . .	39,274	39,974
Cyprus, Grant in Aid . . .	50,000	50,000
Total . . .	2,097,044	1,639,768

There is a decrease of £457,276 on 1911-12 but Diplomatic and Consular Services show an increase of £61,009, of which £60,000 is due to India as a refund of expenditure incurred in Persia. On the Colonial Services a decrease of £518,985 is shown. The grant to Northern Nigeria is £175,600 less, to the Baro-Kano Railway £90,000, to British East Africa £166,500, to Uganda £20,000, and grants to Bechuanaland, and for the Uganda Railway ceased. The Convention with France of 1906 with regard to the New Hebrides shows a diminution of £15,428. It will be found elsewhere that since these estimates were framed a loan of £500,000 has been made to British East Africa and Uganda, and these Colonies are expanding so rapidly that they call for still further financial aid. The decreases on some other dependencies may be taken as signs of strength and expansion in those regions, as in the case of Nigeria.

	1911-12. (Grants in Session of 1911.)	1912-13. (Esti- mates.)
Class VI.		
(Non-effective & Charitable Services.)		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances . . .	£ 774,763	£ 778,253
Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances, Great Britain . . .	1,449	1,439
Hospitals and Charities, Ireland . . .	16,913	16,883
Savings Banks' & Friendly Societies' Deficiencies . . .	36,491	14,426
Old-Age Pensions . . .	12,415,000	12,200,000
Total . . .	13,244,616	13,011,001

There is a decrease of £233,615 on 1911-12. Of the decrease £215,000 is due to a smaller appropriation for Old Age Pensions, which are now more free from the lavish original claims and grants. It is intimated that the cost for those transferred from the Poor Law to Old Age Pensions was not so large as was expected (170,000 instead of 200,000 persons).

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	1911-12. (Grants in Session of 1911.)	1912-13. (Esti- mates.)
Class VII. (Miscellaneous.)	£	£
Temporary Commissions	33,000	33,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	9,553	13,742
Repayments to Local Loans Fund	2,395	3,418
Irish Development Grant	185,000	185,000
Government Hospitality	10,000	10,000
International Exhibitions	35,700	—
Coronation of His Majesty	185,000	—
Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund	3,361	—
Expenses under the Unem- ployed Workmen Act, 1905	100,000	—
Their Majesties' Visit to India	120,000	—
Total	684,009	245,160

There is a decrease of £438,849 on 1911-12, owing to the omission of several old votes, such as International Exhibitions, Coronation, and expenses under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905; but under the last-named head £100,000 has been granted since. There is a new item under this Class of £5,000 towards the purchase of the old toll-bridge at Waterford. Particular notice should be taken also of the grant for Irish Development, so as to follow its fortune under the Home Rule Bill.

	1911-12. (Grants in Session of 1911.)	1912-13. (Esti- ma- es.)
Class VIII. (Health and Unemployment Service)	£	£
National Health Insurance Joint Committee	—	37,570
National Health Insurance Commission—		
England	—	1,517,645
Wales	—	101,160
Scotland	—	234,510
Ireland	—	150,040
Labour Exchanges and Un- employment Insurance	183,913	804,037
Total	183,913	2,844,962

There is an increase of £2,661,049 on 1911-12. Class VIII. is a new class, an addition to a system which has been in vogue since 1822, and earlier, in the form of the Civil Service Estimates. It is formed plainly for the Insurance Commissions and their work, and may yet see the Old Age Pension grants transferred to it as a species of Social Amelioration Class. It will be found that already the Labour Exchanges, for which £183,913 was taken last year, have been transferred to this class from the Board of Trade vote in Class II. For this class, too, since the Estimates were framed, a sum estimated at £1,630,000 has been demanded as the cost of Mr. Lloyd George's concession to the doctors and other sums for the various Insurance Commissions, including £47,000 for a grant in aid of Friendly Societies in preparation of schemes under the Insurance Act, 1911.

Revenue Departments.		
	1911-12. (Grants in Session of 1911.)	1912-13. (Esti- mates.)
	£	£
Customs and Excise	2,371,400	2,357,900
Inland Revenue	1,714,000	1,895,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone Services	21,082,445	22,808,950
Total	25,167,845	28,062,680

There is an increase of £2,892,918 over 1911-12. The Post Office, etc., accounts for £2,722,588 of the increase, and of that £1,470,000 is accounted for by a full year's provision for working expenses of the business transferred from the National Telephone Company (in addition to £480,000 which was in last year's estimate for this new service). The net decrease on the Customs and Excise grant follows upon the recommendations of the Amalgamation Committee [Cd. 5830]. The reorganisation necessitated some reclassification, and involved also the inclusion, on both sides of the account, of certain payments formerly made direct by merchants to Customs officers.

Gross National Expenditure.

The Public Accounts are recovering tone and form again after the disturbances of 1909 and 1910, reflected also in the accounts for 1911. The issues from the Exchequer for the year 1911-12 were £178,545,000, and the receipts were £185,030,000, thus showing a surplus of £6,545,000. This may be compared with the receipts for 1910-11, which came to £203,851,000, but included about £30,046,000 arrears from 1909-10. From the two years 1909-10 and 1910-11 there was a total surplus of £5,600,765; and that was followed in 1911-12 by another surplus reaching over £6,500,000. The large growth in total expenditure should be noticed also.

But to get the gross national expenditure for 1911-12, and the estimate for 1912-13, the following figures will be useful:

	1911-12	1912-13 (est.)
I. Exchequer Issues against Revenue	£ 178,545,000	£ 186,885,000
II. Expenditure charge- able against Capital—		
Telegraph Acts	1,150,000	1,000,000
Telephone Transfer Acts	3,000,000	1,700,000
Military Works Acts	250,000	115,000
Land Registry (New Buildings)	7,000	28,000
Public Offices Sites Act (Dublin)	45,000	10,000
Public Buildings Expenses Act	120,000	132,000
	4,572,000	2,985,000
Total	£183,117,000	189,870,000

In addition to the sum anticipated as above for Telephone Capital Expenditure, there will be the purchase money for the business of the National Telephone Company to provide for—a very large sum, toward which the above sums have been paid already.

THE INCIDENCE OF THE INCOME TAX.

The following Table classifies the number of assessments and the amount of the Profits from Businesses, Concerns, Professions, etc. (Schedules D and E) in the United Kingdom in 1910-11:—

Amount of Income.	Persons (excluding Employees).		Firms.		Public Companies.		Local Authorities.		Employees (D).		Employees (E).	
	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.
Not exceeding £100, but not exempt.	200,253	£ 12,562,615	8,637	£ 511,917	12,375	£ 669,805	7,691	£ 273,860	20,043	£ 2,043,994	199,027	£ 11,160,103
£100—£200	93,648	17,442,922	2,250	420,700	1,533	283,667	371	66,799	37,421	6,819,560	105,026	19,160,531
200—300	68,757	17,487,278	4,180	1,081,076	2,712	687,493	587	147,527	36,006	8,756,069	114,191	28,207,574
300—400	26,621	9,527,319	6,995	2,510,836	1,936	682,447	424	148,811	9,706	3,889,753	41,969	14,821,459
400—500	14,493	6,686,594	4,744	2,185,969	1,766	810,214	286	131,262	4,066	1,849,759	23,837	10,941,859
500—600	7,714	4,318,038	3,535	1,967,651	1,338	738,997	211	116,479	1,828	1,016,112	11,823	6,598,535
600—700	4,724	3,099,875	2,615	1,705,055	1,051	683,485	157	102,732	943	614,505	6,651	4,373,623
700—800	3,675	2,785,670	2,301	1,737,435	1,065	757,846	124	92,878	659	498,459	5,006	3,801,151
800—900	2,293	1,955,667	1,746	1,430,544	796	678,298	104	88,488	353	301,120	2,439	2,111,712
900—1,000	2,505	2,423,532	1,816	1,753,504	871	838,793	115	110,422	334	323,618	4,041	3,975,543
1,000—2,000	7,309	10,268,221	7,608	10,856,393	4,624	6,736,555	543	786,581	668	889,051	6,409	8,760,472
2,000—3,000	1,842	4,535,415	2,787	6,898,883	2,491	6,161,765	276	692,609	94	221,716	912	2,255,061
3,000—4,000	725	2,517,594	1,398	4,851,452	1,531	5,347,478	174	612,048	28	94,341	337	1,187,785
4,000—5,000	415	1,886,932	806	3,636,963	1,146	5,204,078	136	621,238	14	62,559	172	812,258
5,000—10,000	594	4,170,257	1,582	11,065,347	2,700	19,076,289	275	1,924,718	8	49,426	161	1,529,149
10,000—50,000	254	4,454,559	968	18,281,740	3,119	66,573,717	282	5,785,626	1	10,764		
50,000 and over	29	2,665,901	80	8,279,969	939	185,904,140	98	4,087,026	—	—		
Total . .	435,851	108,778,289	54,041	79,238,434	41,933	301,834,995	11,854	25,740,707	112,172	26,928,706	522,021	119,697,415

The chief caution in using such a table as this is that it applies only to a *portion* of the income brought under review by the Inland Revenue Department. The table deals only with Schedules D and E; and as for D, it omits £40,790,938, being income attributed to agents, bankers, and coupon dealers deducting tax on behalf of the revenue. The total gross income shown in the table amounts to £703,009,484 (including the omission just given), but the total gross income brought under review for the year was £1,045,833,775. In comparing the figures for 1909-10-11 it will always be necessary to bear in mind the fact that they reflect the rejection of the 1909 Budget by the House of Lords, and while those for 1909-10 were beneath the actual fact, those for 1910-11 tend in some respects to exaggerate the fact. The difference between the total amount shown by the above table and that representing the total income reviewed, viz. £342,834,291, represents income derived from (1) ownership of lands, houses, etc.; (2) occupation of lands; and (3) the interest from British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Government securities. The table combines Schedules D and E, which deal with income derived from the sources mentioned in the title. In reading it, the fact should be recollected that a large proportion of the income tax, perhaps two-thirds, is collected "at the source." Neither the number of income-tax payers nor the amount of income given in the table should be regarded as the total number or amount from all sources. That total from all sources is a subject of much interest, but we shall not be able to secure these data until every income-tax payer is required to return his income from all sources annually.

Gross and Net Income.

As given above, the gross income reviewed is a very different figure from the net income on which income tax is charged. The gross

income, the deductions allowed, and the net income on which tax was paid, for the years named, were:

Years.	Gross Income.	Deductions.	Net Income.
	£	£	£
1897-8	734,451,246	209,250,046	525,211,200
1900-1	833,355,513	239,249,260	594,106,253
1901-2	866,993,453	259,442,534	607,550,919
1902-3	879,638,546	271,031,643	608,606,903
1903-4	902,758,585	287,746,212	615,012,373
1904-5	912,129,680	292,801,583	619,328,097
1905-6	925,184,556	293,159,810	632,024,746
1906-7	943,702,014	304,653,776	640,048,238
1907-8	980,117,000	308,804,000	671,313,000
1908-9	1,009,935,926	316,612,844	693,323,082
1909-10	1,011,100,345	324,283,241	686,817,104
1910-11	1,045,833,775	348,759,743	697,074,032

The various classes of profits brought under review in 1910-11 were as follows:

	Gross Income.	Net Income.
	£	£
A. Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc.	275,822,913	160,662,267
B. Occupation of Lands, etc.	17,438,960	3,942,183
C. British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Securities	49,562,418	43,814,398
D. Businesses, Professions, Employments, etc.	583,312,069	425,781,908
E. Salaries of Government, Corporation, etc., Officials	110,697,415	62,873,276
	1,045,833,775	697,074,032

Of the gross income reviewed, therefore, £348,759,743 were allowed as deductions in 1910-11.

THE LAW COURTS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The English Courts of Law having jurisdiction in actions between parties are the **House of Lords**, the **Supreme Court of Judicature**, with its two main divisions—the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice—and the **County Courts**. In addition to these Courts, which have jurisdiction over all England, there are certain **Local Courts of Record**, of which the chief are: The Lord Mayor's Court in the City of London (which has a concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court in all matters affecting residents within the city or in which the cause of action arises in the city), the Chancery Court of Lancaster, the Liverpool Court of Passage, and the Salford Hundred Court. The **House of Lords** is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal, and such members as have held high judicial office. The **High Court of Justice** consists of three divisions: (1) Chancery (administration of trusts, company cases, mortgages, patents, etc.), (2) King's Bench (contracts, torts, bankruptcy, etc.), (3) Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty (wills, matrimonial cases, and maritime cases). The **County Courts** have jurisdiction in most claims for debt or damages not exceeding £100, and in cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act, to any amount; and (outside London) in Bankruptcy. They also have a limited jurisdiction in Chancery, Probate, and Admiralty proceedings. There is a right of appeal to the High Court on questions of law, where more than £20 is claimed; otherwise, by leave. The **Courts having criminal jurisdiction** are the House of Lords, the Court of Criminal Appeal (established 1907), the High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division), the Central Criminal Court, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery (usually called the Assizes), the Courts of General Quarter Sessions in counties and boroughs, and the Petty Sessional Courts, metropolitan, county, and borough. The costs, either of the prosecution or the defence, in criminal cases can now, by order of the Court, be made payable out of local funds. To the **Court of Criminal Appeal** any person convicted on indictment may appeal on a question of law, or, by leave, on a question of fact, or mixed law and fact, or against the sentence unless that is fixed by law. But there is no power to order a new trial. In the **King's Bench Division**, and at **Quarter Sessions**, appeals are heard from summary proceedings. The trials of many serious offences take place at **Quarter Sessions**; but the most important are sent to the Assizes. The **Central Criminal Court** acts as the Assizes for London and some adjacent districts, and as **Quarter Sessions** for the City. Besides these Courts there are certain **Ecclesiastical Courts**: these are of three degrees of jurisdiction over the Established Church. **First**, purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; **second**, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—*e.g.* the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, **third**, courts of purely secular constitution—*e.g.* the **Judicial Committee of Privy Council**, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. The judgments of the **Judicial Committee** may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice.

The **Archdeacon's Court** is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop; but its aid is seldom invoked.—**Consistory**. Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted faculties for the alteration, repair and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to or taken from the ornaments of the Church except a faculty is obtained for the purpose, and appeal lies from each Consistory Court to the Court of Arches or to the Privy Council. The **Archbishop's Court**, distinguished from the **Provincial Court**, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. **Sir Lewis Dibdin's Court**, or the old Court of Arches modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces. The Registrar is Mr. F. Hugh Lee, and the Court is held at Church House, Westminster.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The **Judicial Committee of the Privy Council** (which hears appeals from Colonial and Indian Courts, and also from Ecclesiastical Courts) consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included the Earl of Halsbury, Earl Loreburn, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Gorell, and Lord Mersey. Sir John Edge and Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., are members by virtue of sect. 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1908, the following Judges from the Dominions are members of the Committee: Lord de Villiers, C.J. (South Africa), Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., C.J. (South Australia), Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, C.J. (Australia), Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G. (Australia), and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C.M.G., C.J. (Canada). The Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1908, gives power to His Majesty to direct Judges from the Dominions to act as assessors of the Judicial Committee on the hearing of appeals from any Dominion. Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes. Charles Neish, C.B., Barrister-at-Law. Chief Clerk, W. Reeve Wallace; Second Clerk, J. H. Houghton; Third Clerk, D. G. Lys; Reader, G. Maggolini. Office, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

A List of Judges.

The following is a list of judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature:

Lord High Chancellor: Lord Haldane.

Court of Appeal: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Alverstone (Lord Chief Justice of England), the Right Hon. Sir H. H. Cozens Hardy (Master of the Rolls), Sir Samuel Evans (President of the Probate Division), Sir R. Vaughan Williams, Sir G. Farwell, Sir H. B. Buckley, Sir W. R. Kennedy, and Sir J. A. Hamilton.

Chancery Division: Lord Chancellor, Sir M. Ingle Joyce, Sir C. Swinfen Eady, Sir T. R. Warrington, Sir R. Neville, Sir R. J. Parker, and Sir H. T. Eve.

King's Bench Division: Lord Alverstone, Sir E. Ridley, Sir C. J. Darling, Sir A. M. Channell, Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart., Sir T. T. Bucknill, Sir R. Bray, Sir A. T. Lawrence, Sir W. Pickford, Lord Coleridge, Sir T. E. Scrutton, Sir J. Eldon Banks, Sir H. E. Avory, Sir T. G. Horridge, Sir C. M. Lush, Sir S. A. T. Rowlatt, and Sir Clement Bigham.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division: Sir S. Evans (President), and Sir H. Baggallay Deane.

Other Judges are the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, Lords Macnaghten, Shaw, Atkinson, and Moulton. **Court of Arches:** Sir Lewis T. Dibdin. **Consistory Court:** Sir A. B. Kempe. **Bankruptcy Court:** Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart. **Railway and Canal Commission:** Sir A. T. Lawrence, Lord Mackenzie, Mr. Justice Madden, the Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, and Sir J. T. Woodhouse.

SCOTLAND.

The principal Scottish Courts of Law having civil jurisdiction are (1) The House of Lords, which is the final Court of Appeal in Scottish as well as in English and Irish cases; (2) The Court of Session, sitting in Edinburgh, with its two main divisions, The Inner House and The Outer House; (3) The Sheriff Courts.

The principal Courts having criminal jurisdiction are (1) The High Court of Justiciary, (2) The Sheriff Courts.

The Inner House hears appeals from the Lords Ordinary, who are the judges of the Outer House sitting singly. The Sheriff Courts are territorial courts which try actions on contract, however great their value, and actions relating to heritable right or title, if the subject-matter is not more than £50 a year or £1000 in value, but not actions relating to status. In most cases there is a right of appeal to the Inner House.

The High Court of Justiciary tries the more serious criminal cases, and hears appeals from the inferior courts.

The following is a list of the judges of the Court of Session, or, as they are more properly designated, Senators of the College of Justice.

Inner House, First Division—The Lord President (Lord Dunedin), Lord Mackenzie, Lord Kinnear, Lord Johnston. **Second Division**—The Lord Justice-Clerk (Right Hon. Sir John Hay Athole Macdonald, K.C.B.), Lord Dundas, Lord Salvesen, and Lord Guthrie.

Outer House, Permanent Lords Ordinary—Lord Cullen, Lord Skerrington, Lord Dewar, Lord Ormisdale, and Lord Hunter.

IRELAND.

The House of Lords is the final Court of Appeal. There is a Supreme Court, divided into a Court of Appeal and a High Court of Justice, the latter being subdivided into (1) the Chancery Division (including the Landed Estates Court) and (2) the King's Bench Division (including the Courts for Probate and Matrimonial Causes, Admiralty, and Bankruptcy).

County Courts.—These have jurisdiction in matters of contract and tort up to £50, in equity and probate up to £500, and in lunacy up to £700. There is an appeal, in equity, to

the Chancery Division or to a Judge of Assize; and, in common law, to a Judge of Assize.

Criminal Courts.—There are (1) the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, and (2) the Assize Courts, similar to those in England; also (3) Courts of Quarter Sessions (presided over by a County Court judge), with wider jurisdiction than in England; (4) the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Petty Sessions for preliminary inquiries and minor offences.

The following is a list of the Judges of the Supreme Court:

Court of Appeal.—Rt. Hon. Redmond Barry (Lord Chancellor), Lord O'Brien (Lord Chief Justice), Right Hon. C. A. O'Connor (Master of the Rolls), Right Hon. C. Pilles (Lord Chief Baron), Lord Justice Holmes, Right Hon. R. R. Cherrv.

Chancery Division.—Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, D. P. Barton, J. Ross (Land Judge).

King's Bench Division.—Lord Chief Justice, Lord Chief Baron, J. G. Gibson, D. H. Madden (Probate and Matrimonial), W. Boyd (Bankruptcy and Admiralty), W. Kenny, G. Wright, W. H. Dodd.

THE INNS OF COURT.

The Inns of Court are as follows:—

Inner Temple, Fleet Street. Sub-Treasurer, W. G. Wragham; Clerk, J. H. Milton.

Middle Temple, Fleet Street. Under-Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.

Gray's Inn, Holborn. Under-Treasurer, D. W. Douthwaite.

Lincoln's Inn, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.

At these Inns students for the Bar are entered. They are governed by Benchers.

The Council of Legal Education was established by the four Inns of Court in 1852 to superintend the education and examination of students for call to the Bar. The Council is charged with the education and examination of such students. It offers 2 studentships of the annual value of 100 guineas each, tenable for 3 years. The examinations at which the studentships may be awarded are held before the Hilary and Trinity terms. Chairman, Lord Macnaghten; Clerk, Frederick Dapp. Office, 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Director of Legal Studies, W. Blake Odgers, LL.D., K.C.

The General Council of the Bar is the accredited representative of the Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. The Council consists of: (1) the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for the time being, and every former Attorney-General or Solicitor-General whilst remaining in actual practice at the Bar; (2) 48 practising barristers elected by the whole Bar (not less than 12 of the Inner Bar and not less than 24 of the Outer Bar), one-half of the total number retiring from office at the time for the close of the election in each year. A statement of the proceedings of the Council is published annually, and copies thereof are supplied to every barrister having an address in the Law List. The Council has received recognition at the hands of the legislature. Chairman, W. English Harrison, K.C.; Vice-Chairman, P. Ogden Laurence, K.C.; Hon. Treasurer, T. J. Methold; Secretary, Henry C. A. Bingley; Clerk, C. Worthy. Offices of the Council, 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The area of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, is 121,090 square miles—about an eighth part of the Empire exclusive of India. The area of England and Wales is 58,315 square miles. The population of the United Kingdom at the 1911 census was 45,211,888, the population of the rest of the Empire, exclusive of India, being about 56,000,000.

The following figures relating to the trade, commerce, and condition of the people of the United Kingdom are taken from a Return prepared for the House of Commons by the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade :

Year.	Population (Millions).	Death Rate per Thousand.	Birth Rate per Thousand.	Number of Paupers per 10,000 of the Population.	Total Cost of Poor Relief.	Value of Imports of Food and Drink	Value of Imports of Food and Drink from British Colonies.	Consumption of Wheat and Wheat-flour per Head of Population.	Net Imports of Merchandise (deducting Re-exports).	Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the U.K.	Gross Income brought under Income Tax.	Amount standing to Credit of Depositors in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks.	Total Registered Tonnage of British Shipping.
					1,000 £'s.	1,000 £'s.	1,000 £'s.	Cwts.	1,000 £'s.	1,000 £'s.	Million £.	1,000 £'s.	Tons.
1871	31·6	21·5	33·8	393	9,558	123,331	21,853	—	270,566	223,066	482	55,845	5,694,123
1881	34·9	18·7	32·5	290	10,155	175,694	31,243	3·1	333,962	234,022	601	81,198	6,691,006
1891	37·8	20·0	30·4	253	10,566	184,885	35,965	3·4	373,562	247,235	717	120,854	8,279,227
1901	41·6	17·1	28·0	236	13,873	220,016	41,388	3·1	454,148	280,022	902	206,810	9,608,420
1909	44·5	15·0	25·7	255	17,588	249,333	63,766	3·2	533,360	378,180	•	246,802	11,585,878
1910	44·9	14·0	25·0	243	17,732	253,057	71,076	3·3	574,496	430,385	•	•	11,555,663
1911	45·3	14·8	24·4	240	•	258,673	73,248	3·2	577,393	454,119	•	•	11,698,508

* Not yet available.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION.

The total number of persons returned as living in the United Kingdom at midnight on Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, was 45,211,888. This total showed an increase of 3,757,944, or 9·1 per cent., upon the number returned at the previous enumeration of April 1901. The rate of increase of population in the United Kingdom in 1910-11 was 0·8 per cent. below that in the previous decennium, due to the fact that neither in England nor in Scotland was the rate of increase so high as in 1891-1901. On the other hand, the growth of population in Wales was greater, and in Ireland the decrease of population was less, than in any of the previous six decennia.

The Great Towns.

The following table shows the population of those boroughs and urban districts of the United Kingdom which had 100,000 or more inhabitants at the census of 1911, with the rate of increase or decrease since 1901.

Town.	Pop. 1911.	Rate of increase or decrease per cent.
London (Administrative County)	4,521,685	— 0·3
Glasgow	784,455	+ 1·1
Liverpool	746,421	+ 6·0
Manchester	714,333	+ 10·8
Birmingham	525,833	+ 0·5
Sheffield	454,632	+ 11·1
Leeds	445,550	+ 3·9
Belfast	385,492	+ 10·4
Bristol	357,048	+ 5·3
Edinburgh	320,315	+ 0·9
Dublin	309,272	+ 6·4
West Ham	289,030	+ 8·1
Bradford	288,453	+ 3·1
Kingston-upon-Hull	277,991	+ 15·7
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	266,603	+ 7·9
Nottingham	259,994	+ 8·4
Stoke-on-Trent	234,534	+ 9·2
Salford	231,357	+ 4·7
Portsmouth	231,141	+ 22·3

Town.	Pop. 1911.	Rate of increase or decrease per cent.
Leicester	227,222	+ 7·4
Cardiff	182,239	+ 10·9
Bolton	180,851	+ 7·5
Croydon	169,551	+ 26·6
Dundee	165,006	+ 1·2
Aberdeen	163,084	+ 6·2
Willesden	154,214	+ 34·3
Rhondda	152,781	+ 34·3
Sunderland	151,159	+ 3·5
Oldham	147,483	+ 7·5
Tottenham	137,418	+ 33·8
East Ham	133,487	+ 39·0
Blackburn	133,052	+ 3·0
Brighton	131,237	+ 6·3
Birkenhead	130,794	+ 17·9
Leyton	124,735	+ 26·1
Walthamstow	124,580	+ 31·0
Derby	123,410	+ 7·5
Norwich	121,478	+ 6·6
Southampton	119,012	+ 13·5
Preston	117,088	+ 3·6
Gateshead	116,917	+ 6·4
Swansea	114,663	+ 21·3
Plymouth	112,030	+ 4·1
Stockport	108,682	+ 17·1
South Shields	108,647	+ 7·7
Huddersfield	107,821	+ 13·4
Coventry	106,349	+ 52·0
Burnley	106,322	+ 9·6
Middlesbrough	104,767	+ 14·7
Halifax	101,553	— 3·2

Saturation of the Cities.

It will be noticed that the only decreases recorded in the towns above named were in the cases of London and Halifax, the first and last in the list. Generally speaking, there was a marked decline in the rate of growth of the large towns as compared with that in the previous decennial period. It is pointed out, however, that a falling-off in the rate of increase does not necessarily imply any decline in prosperity.

As the population resident within the

boundaries of the town approaches more and more nearly that destiny which under the local circumstances may be regarded as the point of saturation, the tendency is for further increase to slacken within, and probably to accelerate without, the town limits, simply because there is less and less room left within for new buildings. This tendency has been markedly accentuated in the past decennium by the provision of improved means of transportation, enabling the city worker to enjoy the advantages of residence outside the city limits. If at the same time overcrowded slum areas are rebuilt with more generous provision of light and air, and if residences are, owing to increasing site value, replaced by railways, warehouses, and business premises in the central portion of the town, it may well be that even an actual decrease in population represents not decrease, but increase of the town's prosperity. The growth of large urban communities can only be measured by considering jointly the population of the central area and of all its suburbs, whether the latter do or do not happen to be under the same local government as the central area. The cases of Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester illustrate this.

In London, the process of decentralisation, which at first affected the inner districts only, has gradually affected a much wider area, so that in the decennial period 1901-11, of the 28 metropolitan boroughs, only nine—and these mainly those farthest removed from the centre—showed an increase. Outside the administrative county of London, however, is a wide belt of suburban towns and districts conveniently designated the "Outer Ring." This Outer Ring together with the county of London constitutes "Greater London." The

inhabitants of Greater London now exceed seven and a quarter millions, and although the growth in the decennium 1901-1911 was less than in the preceding decennia, it amounted to more than 670,000 persons, or 10·2 per cent. In the Outer Ring, the increase of population had been about 50 per cent. in each of the three intercensal periods between 1861 and 1891, and 45 per cent. in the period 1891-1901. In the last intercensal period it fell to 33 per cent.; this, however, represented a numerical addition of 684,867 persons, an addition greater than that in any previous intercensal period, and considerably more than the entire population of the Outer Ring fifty years previously.

The following table shows the proportion per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom in its different divisions at the dates given:

	1821.	1871.	1901.	1911.
England .	54·0	68·2	74·3	75·3
Wales .	3·4	3·9	4·1	4·5
Scotland .	10·0	10·7	10·8	10·5
Ireland .	32·6	17·2	10·8	9·7

Town and Country.

In England and Wales the rate of increase in the urban districts has declined from 15·2 to 11·1, that of the rural districts has increased from 2·9 to 10·2 per cent. It should be pointed out, however, that the rates in the last decennium represent an actual increase of 2,818,072 persons in the urban, and of only 729,354 persons in the rural districts. The total population of the urban districts of England and Wales in 1911 was 28,162,936. That of the rural districts was 7,907,556.

Further details of the population are given below under the divisions of the United Kingdom to which they relate.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The separate population figures for England and Wales as given in 1901 and in the Report of the Census for 1911 are:—

	Area in sq. m.	Population 1901.	Population 1911.
England . .	50,939	30,811,420	34,045,290
Wales . . .	7,376	1,716,423	2,025,202
	58,315	32,527,843	36,070,492

The enumeration of 1911 showed an increase of 3,547,426, or 10·9 per cent., upon the number returned in 1901. This increase was numerically greater than in any previous decennium, but the progression per cent. was lower than in any previous decennium.

Date of Enumeration.	Population.	Increase per cent.	Population sq. mile.
1801 .	8,892,536	—	153
1811 .	10,164,256	14·0	175
1821 .	12,000,236	18·0	206
1831 .	13,896,797	15·8	239
1841 .	15,914,148	14·2	273
1851 .	17,927,600	12·6	308
1861 .	20,066,224	11·9	344
1871 .	22,712,266	13·2	390
1881 .	25,974,439	14·3	446
1891 .	29,002,525	11·6	498
1901 .	32,527,843	12·1	558
1911 .	36,070,492	10·9	618

The proportion of males and females in 1911 was 17,445,608 males to 18,624,884 females, showing an excess of 1,179,276 females, an excess which is partially attributable to the fact that men serving in the army, navy, and the merchant service abroad are excluded from the reckoning. In 1901 the excess was 1,070,617. The proportion of females steadily increased from 103·6 per cent. in 1821 to 106·8 per cent. in 1901, at which figure it remained in 1911. The number of separate families in 1911 was 8,005,290, as compared with 7,036,868 in 1901.

In the Preliminary Report on the 1911 census it was pointed out that the rate of increase of population depends on two factors, the balance between births and deaths and the balance between outward and inward passenger movement. The net gain of population by excess of births over deaths, which had been 15·09, 13·97, and 12·39 per cent. in the three preceding intercensal periods, rose in the period 1901-11 to 12·44. This result was due to the counterbalancing of a great reduction of the birth-rate by a still greater reduction of the death-rate. The loss of population by balance of passenger movement, which may be stated as over 164,000 in 1871-81 and over 600,000 in 1881-91, fell to 68,000 in 1891-1901 and rose to over half a million persons in the intercensal period 1901-11. Had these half-million persons remained in the country the rate of increase of population in the decennium 1901-11 would have been slightly greater than that in the preceding decennium.

Local Government Board.

This department was established by the Local Government Board Act, '71, and superseded the Poor Law Board, which had dealt only with Poor Law matters, and had existed since '47, when it took the place of the Poor Law Commissioners. The Local Government Board became the central department for Poor Law, Public Health, and other Local Government matters, and many duties were transferred to it that had previously been carried out by departments of the Home Office and the Privy Council. The year after the Board was established considerable changes were made by the Public Health Act, '72, and new duties of a very extensive character were imposed on the department. From that date scarcely a session has passed without further additions being made to its work, so that there is not a local authority of any kind whatever that is not now to some extent subject to its control.

The Board consists of a President (who is a Cabinet Minister), the five principal Secretaries of State, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the whole of the functions of the Board are exercised by the President, and he is responsible to Parliament for all its acts. The Department is also represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary. The usual functions of the Board are, however, exercised by the Permanent Secretary and five Assistant Secretaries. The staff of the Department numbers over 600.

President: Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: J. H. Lewis, M.P.

Permanent Secretary: Sir Horace C. Monro, K.C.B.

Legal Adviser: John Lithiby, C.B.

Assistant Secretaries: T. Pitts, C.B., N. T. Kershaw, C.B., Sir James S. Davy, K.C.B. (also Chief General Inspector), W. T. Jerred, C.B., and F. J. Willis.

Medical Officer: Arthur Newsholme, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond.

**Police of England and Wales
(Counties and Boroughs).**

The established strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 20th, 1911, 32,047. This was exclusive of the Metropolitan and City of London Police. Out of this number there were 1,583 in the Liverpool force, exclusive of 490 appointed at private cost. The Manchester force contained 1,314 men, exclusive of 16 appointed at private cost; Birmingham 975, exclusive of 16 appointed at private cost; Leeds 654; Bristol 567; and Sheffield 533, exclusive of 51 appointed at private cost.

Local Administrative Bodies.

The various local administrative bodies that now exist in England and Wales are as follows:—

County Councils for administrative counties, Municipal Corporations for county boroughs and non-county boroughs,

Borough Councils for the Metropolitan Boroughs,

Urban District Councils for urban districts other than boroughs,

Rural District Councils for rural districts,

Parish Councils for parishes having a popu-

lation of 300, or if with a less population by special grant from the County Council, and

Parish Meetings for every rural parish—that is, for every parish not comprised in an urban district or borough.

Besides these, there are the Boards of Guardians for Poor Law Unions.

The elections of all these bodies are now conducted by ballot and in similar manner to Parliamentary elections. Elections are held either triennially or annually (for a third of the body). Elections of Guardians, Urban and Rural District Councillors, and Parish Councillors, are regulated by special rules issued by the Local Government Board. **Parochial Electors**, *i.e.*, persons on the parliamentary or local government register, are entitled to vote at these elections. The qualification for election as Guardian, District or Parish Councillor, consists in either being a Parochial Elector or having resided within the parish or district during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election. Town Councillors are elected by the burgesses, and the qualification for election consists in being a burgess and possessing or occupying property in the borough of a certain value. The qualification for a County Councillor is similar to that of a Town Councillor, but, in addition, peers owning property in the county, and persons registered as ownership voters for parliamentary elections, are qualified. By the **Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act, 1907**, women were for the first time rendered eligible for election as Town Councillors and County Councillors. Women are also eligible for election as members of Boards of Guardians, and of Parish and District Councils.

Other Poor Law authorities, who exercise power in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) The Metropolitan Asylums Board, who are the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act (67) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients, imbeciles and certain classes of pauper children; (2) The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts, constituted under the same Act; and (3) The Managers of School Districts formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act ('44) for the maintenance of district schools, to which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of being maintained in the workhouses or in schools provided by the guardians.

Rating Powers.

The most generally levied rate is the Poor Rate, which is raised in every parish outside London by the Overseers of the Poor. County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Municipal Corporations as regards their expenditure under the Municipal Corporations Act, and as Local Education Authorities, Rural District Councils, Parish Councils and Parish Meetings raise their funds for their various purposes out of this rate, either indirectly or by precept addressed to the Overseers. Thus County Councils levy a county rate upon Boards of Guardians of the various Unions in the county. These Boards in their turn raise the money which they require for Poor Law purposes, and for the purpose of meeting the county-rate precepts, by issuing contribution orders on the Overseers for the sums to be raised by means of the Poor Rate.

Municipal Corporations, acting as sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act, and Urban District Councils levy a special rate called the *General District Rate*, and this is assessed at a lower rate upon land than that which is charged on buildings and other properties. Rural District Councils have power to raise moneys for expenses chargeable to any particular parish by requiring the Overseers to levy a special sanitary rate; and Parish Councils have power by means of precepts upon the Overseers to require special rates to be raised for lighting and for public libraries.

For the purpose of preparing the Poor Rate a valuation list is made for each parish, containing particulars as to the gross rental and rateable value of all properties in the parish liable to be rated. These valuation lists are the basis for practically all the local rates. In London the Borough Councils act as Overseers and raise one rate for all purposes, called the *General Rate*.

The total amount of loans outstanding against local authorities (not including the Metropolitan Water Board) in England and Wales was £463,615,459 on March 31st, 1909.

The total amount received from Public Rates by local authorities in England and Wales during the year ended Lady Day, 1909, was £61,218,203. The rates varied in county boroughs from 4s. 5d. to 9s. 10d. in the pound, and in London parishes (excluding those in the City) from 5s. 9d. to 11s. 6d.

Land Rating.

By the *Agricultural Rates Act*, '96, occupiers of agricultural land in England and Wales were exempted from payment of one-half of the rates otherwise payable on land during the five years ending March 31st, 1902. The period has been extended from time to time. In 1910 the Act was renewed for four years. The exemption does not apply in respect of rates to which land is already assessed at only one-half or less than one-half its rateable value, such as the *General District Rate* in urban districts and the *Special Expenses Rate* in rural districts; nor does it apply to rates levied in respect of works primarily for the benefit of the land, such as drainage, walls, and embankments; but it operates as regards all the other important rates, including the Poor Rate, County Rate, Borough Rate, etc. *Agricultural land* is "any land used as arable, meadow or pasture land only; cottage gardens exceeding a quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house, as a park, garden other than as aforesaid, pleasure grounds, any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse." To meet the deficiency thus arising, and to prevent a greater burden being placed on occupiers of other property, grants-in-aid are made by the Local Government Board to "spending authorities" out of the *Local Taxation Accounts*, the Inland Revenue Commissioners paying the annual sum required into the Account out of the proceeds of Estate Duty on personal property. The "spending authorities" are the Councils of Counties, Boroughs, and Urban and Rural Districts, Boards of Guardians, and the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District. The total rateable value of agricultural land in England and

Wales in July '96, was £24,565,058; at Lady-day 1910 it had fallen to £23,732,277. The total rateable value of all property had risen from £165,412,266 in '96 to £212,757,450 in 1908, and £217,180,184 in 1910. The assessable value for the purposes of the *Agricultural Rates Act* was £205,314,046 in 1910. The total amount of the grants paid to authorities in England and Wales during the year ended March 1911 was £1,326,442. Of this £436,183 went to County Councils, £351,668 to Rural District Councils, and £499,473 to Boards of Guardians. These grants represent an average rate of about 1s. 1d. in the £ on the total rateable value of agricultural land. (For *Exchequer Grants in Aid*, see p. 124.)

Local authorities are required to make annual returns of their receipts and expenditure to the Local Government Board, who in due course publish the information thus obtained in summary form. The latest complete returns are for the year 1909-10. These include summaries of the accounts of about 25,900 local authorities, including 62 County Councils, 69 County Boroughs, 250 other Municipal Boroughs, 812 Urban District Councils for districts other than boroughs, 672 Rural District Councils, 6,531 Parish Councils, 390 Parish Meetings, and 657 Boards of Guardians, besides a host of other authorities, such as Hospital Boards, Harbour Boards, Commissioners of Sewers, Burial Authorities, etc.

Value of Property.

The rateable value of property in England and Wales has risen each year since 1874, when the total was £115,646,631
In 1884 it had risen to 145,527,944
in 1894 to 161,139,575
and in 1910 it was 217,180,184

The total rateable value in 1874 represented an average of £4 17s. 6d. per head of population, while in 1910 the average was £6 1s. 4d.

During the period of five years ended in March 1910, the total increase in the gross value or gross estimated rental of all rateable hereditaments amounted to £21,515,723, equivalent to an increase of 8·7 per cent. The corresponding increase in rateable value was £14,157,791, an increase of 7·0 per cent.

During the five years the rateable value of buildings and other rateable hereditaments not being agricultural land increased by £14,162,102, or 8·0 per cent. The rateable value of agricultural land, which between the commencement of the year 1905-6 and the commencement of the year 1908-9 had decreased by £83,281 (equivalent to 0·35 per cent.), increased by £78,970 (equivalent to 0·33 per cent.) between the commencement of the year 1908-9 and the commencement of the year 1910-11.

The average amount of rateable value per head of estimated population ranged in the year 1910, in different county boroughs, from £3 4s. (in Walsall) to £8 17s. 9d. (in Blackpool). The average amount of rateable value (1910) per head of enumerated population ranged, in different metropolitan boroughs, from £4 4s. 6d. (in Bethnal Green) to £35 5s. (in the City of Westminster), and in different extra-metropolitan poor law unions not comprised in county boroughs from £3 4s. 10d. (in Aberayron Union) to £19 5s. 4d. (in Bishopthorpe [Out-relief] Union).

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.

The area of the City of London is 673 acres—a little more than 1 square mile. The area of the County of London is 117 square miles. The population of the County at the census of 1911 was 4,521,685, being one-tenth of the population of the United Kingdom and about one-twentieth of the population of the British Empire, exclusive of India. Greater London, comprising the City and the Metropolitan Police District, has an area of 692·84 square miles, excluding tidal water, and is defined as containing every parish, the whole of which is within 15 miles of Charing Cross, or any portion of which is within 12 miles. Its population in 1911 was 7,251,358.

There are 30 Municipal bodies in the Administrative County of London, consisting of the London County Council, the Corporations of the Cities of London and Westminster, and 27 Metropolitan Borough Councils; while in Outer London, which signifies the part of the Metro-

politan Police District lying outside the Administrative County, there are 142 Local Authorities comprising 5 County Councils, 8 County and Municipal Borough Corporations, 60 Urban District Councils, 14 Rural District Councils, and 55 Parish Councils.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council was constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, and is the authority for the administration of the County of London, which has an area of 116·95 miles. The Council consists of 19 Aldermen and 118 Councillors (but in Oct. 1908 the Council adopted a recommendation in favour of the increase of the membership from 137 to 154). The aldermen sit for six and the councillors for three years. Under the London County Council Electors' Qualification Act, 1900, every parochial elector is entitled to vote at the election of a London County Councillor. No elector can legally vote more than once in the county at the same election.

The last election, the eighth, took place on Saturday, March 5th, 1910. The party results of this and the previous elections were as follows:—

	Pro- gressives.	Municipal Reformers.*	Inde- pendents.
1889 . . .	71	47	—
1892 . . .	84	34	—
1895 . . .	59	59	—
1898 . . .	70	47	1
1901 . . .	84	32	2
1904 . . .	83	34	1
1907 . . .	38	79	1
1910 . . .	58	60	—

* Called Moderates '89-1904.

At the election in March 1910 all the electoral divisions were contested, and 406,013 persons, or 51 per cent. of the electorate, voted, as compared with 55·5 per cent. in 1907 and 45·7 per cent. in 1904. The number of persons who voted was 60,408 less than in 1907, the decrease being due to some extent to the falling off in the electorate, which was 795,713 in 1910, as compared with 840,730 in 1907.

Members of the Council.

The members elected on March 5th, 1910, or since that date, to represent the various electoral divisions are given below. An asterisk denotes that the member was also in the former Council.

Battersea. *W. Davies (P.), 7254; W. R. Warren (P.), 7049.

Brompton. Hon. C. Russell (P.), 3288; W. H. Ecroyd (P.), 3276.

Bethnal Green, North-East. Garnham Edmunds (P.), 3423; *E. Smith (P.), 3369.

Bethnal Green, South-West. *Rev. S. D. Headlam (P.), 2684; *Percy A. Harris (P.), 2618.

Bow and Bromley. G. Lansbury, M.P. (Lab.), 4002; G. L. Bruce (P.), 3442.

Brixton. *W. Haydon (M.R.), 4324; *Ernest Gray (M.R.), 4295.

Camberwell, North. *R. A. Bray (P.), 4355; *H. R. Taylor (P.), 4339.

Chelsea. *R. C. Norman (M.R.), 4935; E. L. Meinertzhagen (M.R.), 4886.

City of London, four seats. *J. W. Domoney (M.R.), 5404; *S. Sankey (M.R.), 5383; *W. H. Pannell (M.R.), 5370.—Hon. Gilbert Johnstone (M.R.), unopp.

Clapham. Lord Dunmore, V.C. (M.R.), 9184; R. M. Sebag-Montefiore (M.R.), 9037.

Deptford. W. Freeman Barrett (M.R.), 5932; E. Mumford Preston (M.R.), 5047.

Dulwich. *F. Hall, M.P. (M.R.), 5836; Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, M.P. (M.R.), 5786.

Finchbury, Central. *A. B. Russell (P.), 2481; L. W. S. Roston (M.R.), 2460.

Finchbury, East. H. E. A. Cotton (P.), 2026; G. M. Gillett (P.), 2020.

Fulham. *Cyril S. Cobb (M.R.), 7398; *E. G. Easton (M.R.), 7314.

Greenwich. Lord Hill (M.R.), 4574; G. H. Hume (M.R.), 4569.

Hackney, Central. *A. J. Sheppard (P.), 3624; Miss H. Adler (P.), 3521.

Hackney, North. G. W. H. Jones (M.R.), 5133; O. E. Warburg (M.R.), 5042.

Hackney, South. *T. Chapman (P.), 4947; *W. A. Casson (P.), 4867.

Haggerston. Stephen Gee (P.), 2845; *A. A. Allen, M.P. (P.), 2839.

Hammer-smith. *J. Brandon (M.R.), 5815; *I. Salmon (M.R.), 5654.

Hampstead. *W. Reynolds (M.R.), 4527; *A. T. Taylor (M.R.), 4509.

Holborn. *Hon. H. Lygon (M.R.), 3324; R. I. Tasker (M.R.), 3300.

Hoxton. B. B. Evans (P.), 3645; J. Stanley Holmes (P.), 2612.

Islington, East. E. Smallwood (P.), 4031; A. A. Thomas (P.), 3949.

Islington, North. *F. L. Dove (M.R.), 4591; Col. R. J. Cooper (M.R.), 4222.

Islington, South. *Howell J. Williams (P.), 2855; *G. Dew (P.), 2841.

Islington, West. R. C. Lambert, M.P. (P.), 3103; *H. L. Jephson (P.), 3172.

Kennington. *Sir John Benn (P.), 3290; Baron de Forest, M.P. (P.), 2828.

Kensington, North. *D. Davis (M.R.), 3761; *Major T. C. Levita (M.R.), 3,913 (by-election).

Kensington, South. Col. W. F. Cavaye (M.R.), 4752; *W. Whitaker Thompson (M.R.), 4701.

Lambeth, North. *F. Briant (P.), 2262; *Frank Smith (Lab.), 1030.

Lewisham. Lord Stanhope (M.R.), 9231; F. H. Carter (M.R.), 8958.

Limhouse. A. W. Yeo (P.), 1963; *C. Jackson (M.R.), 1962.

Marylebone, East. *Lord A. Thynne, M.P. (M.R.), 3056; E. R. Debenham (M.R.), unopp.

Marylebone, West. *Sir E. White (M.R.), 3710; Lord Greville (M.R.), 3821.

*J. D. Gilbert (P.), 3540;
*Evan Spicer (P.), 3536.

Paddington, North. *J. H. Hunter (M R.), 4217; *T. C. E. Goff (M.R.), 3965.

Peckham. *T. Gautrey (P.), 4381; Lord
Haddo (P.), 4097.

Rotherhithe. *Rev. J. Scott Lidgett (P.),
3716; R. L. Stuart (P.), 3706.

4243. St. George's-in-the-East. *H. Gosling (P.),

*A. W. Claremont (P.), 3678.
St. Pancras, North. T. F. Hobson (P.), 3552;

(M.R.), 2719; *J. C. Denison-Pender (M.R.), 2633.

* I. Hunter (P.), 2904.

*P. E. Pilditch (M.R.), 2974.

Wandsworth. *W. Hunt (M.R.), 12,806;
J. W. Lorden (M.R.), 12,665.

*H. H. Gordon (P.), 1950.

The Aldermen are as follow:—

W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. Maurice Carr-Glynn
(M.R.). (M.R.).
R. W. Macchell (M.R.) Geoffrey Drage

Visct. Middleton (M.R.). J. W. Gilbert (M.R.).
G. K. Naylor (M.R.). Bernard Holland,
Sir Herbert L. F. Par- C.B. (M.B.)

Hon. N. Primrose, M.P.	H. V. Rowe (M.R.).
(P.).	Lady St. Helier
H. Ward (P.)	(M.R.)

(M.R.).
Lord Monk Bretton
(M.R.).

Vice-Chairman, J. Herbert Hunter.
Deputy-Chairman, H. Gosling.

Clerk, Sir Laurence Gomme.
Chief Engineer, C. W. Humphreys

Solicitor, E. Tanner.
Comptroller, H. E. Haward.

Chief Officer of Tramways, A. L. C. Fell.
Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett, D.C.L.

Superintending Architect, W. B. Roney.
Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess.
Chief Officer of Stores, F. W. Mackinney.

The new County Hall is being built on the Surrey side of the Thames between Westminster and Charing Cross Bridges, from the

The building, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the King in March 1912, will be in

Statistics.

value of the

The Council's rates have been as follows:—

The Council's net debt at the end of March

The estimated expenditure for 1912-13 on rate

in total to £11,401,181. The estimated income, excluding balances brought forward, was £6,700,000, giving a net expenditure of £4,701,181.

by rate, the remainder being provided out of balances. Of the total estimated net expenditure of £2,648,700 was for purposes other than

Consult "London Statistics," published annually by the Council. For the work of the London Education Committee, see article on

London Locomotion.

eight years.

LONDON: TRAFFIC—FIRES.

Number of Passengers carried by—	1881.	1910.
Railway (local companies)	139,233,690	425,271,861
Tramway (approximate)	72,038,962	763,797,856
Omnibus (principal companies)	58,389,997	377,207,555
Total (approximate)	269,662,649	1,566,277,272
Estimated population of Greater London	4,766,661	7,182,843
Number of Journeys per head of population	56	218

These figures do not represent the whole of the travelling which takes place in London in public conveyances, since they do not include the whole of the omnibus traffic, nor the cab traffic, nor the very large suburban traffic (amounting to hundreds of millions of passengers) carried by the trunk railways. In 1910 there were 605 railway stations in Greater London and 657 route-miles of railway. The length of streets traversed by omnibuses was 210 miles.

The total length of tramways in London is about 147 street miles, of which about 140 miles belong to the County Council. The total capital expenditure of the Council on its tramways undertaking to March 31st, 1911, amounted to £11,618,837.

A day census of the City of London, taken on April 28th, 1911, of the people and vehicles entering the City between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. gave the people as numbering 1,077,155, and the vehicles 94,095, or an aggregate of 1,171,250 for the 12 hours; 138,362 people arrived on motors or tramways and 342,451 by railway. The mechanical vehicles numbered 18,915 and the animal-drawn vehicles 52,094. The highest number of people, 179,282, arrived between 8 and 9 a.m., and the lowest number, 59,933 between 3 and 4 p.m. Of the 342,451 who arrived by railway, the highest number, 80,758, were enumerated at Liverpool Street, and the lowest number, 2,068, at Snow Hill. The highest number at any tube station was 16,538 at Lombard Street, and the lowest, 5,115, at the Post Office.

The number of public vehicles licensed by the Metropolitan Police in 1911 was as follows:—

	Horse-drawn.	Mechanical.	Total.
Cabs	3,347	7,626	10,973
Omnibuses	786	1,962	2,748
Tramcars	90	2,665	2,755
Total	4,223	12,253	16,476

The number of persons injured by vehicles in the streets of London in 1911 was 19,161, of whom 410 were killed. Of these accidents, 6,887 (159 fatal) were caused by public vehicles as follows:—

	Horse-drawn.	Mechanical.	Total.
Cabs	296	2,153	2,449
Omnibuses	116	1,785	1,901
Tramcars	51	2,486	2,537
Total	463	6,424	6,887

Consult the annual reports of the special London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade. Their purpose is to supplement the report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic issued in 1905 (see 1906 ANNUAL) by indicating the changes that have been since made, and by bringing the statistics up to date.

London's Landowners.

As the result of an investigation conducted by the London County Council, it appears that the landowners of London number 34,600. The largest London landowners are the Crown, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the London County Council, and the City Corporation, who own together 19 square miles out of the total of 113. There are in addition 183 large landowners owning on the average one-third of a square mile each. Of the remaining 34,413 owners the average ownership is about one acre each.

London Fire Brigade.

Since its establishment in 1866 the strength and appliances of the Brigade has increased six-fold, and the appliances, etc., have increased in proportion. There are now 1,155 officers and men, 36 men under instruction, 13 pilots, 167 coachmen, and 287 horses (hired). The area protected is about 117½ square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends roughly from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. The cost of maintaining the brigade during the financial year 1911-12 (including pensions) was £295,842. Towards this sum the fire insurance companies contributed £38,002, the Government £10,000, and miscellaneous receipts amounted to £3,530. The balance, £244,310, added to £57,694 for interest and repayment charges on capital, resulted in a charge on the rate of £302,004. The report of the chief officer of the brigade for the year 1911 shows an increase in the number of fires of 1,193 as compared with those in 1910. The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 6,868. Of these 1,665 were false alarms, and 80 were calls for chimneys on fire. Chief Officer, Lieut. S. Sladen, R.N.; Divisional Officers, Sidney G. Gamble, C.E., and A. R. Dyer; Assistant Divisional Officers, C. C. B. Morris and Lieut. H. Spencer, R.N.

Of the 4,403 fires which occurred in 1911, 1,201 were caused by lights being carelessly thrown down. Sparks from fires caused 259 outbreaks; defective flues, 134; children playing with fire and matches, 263; mishaps with candles, 252; escapes of gas, 116; fat, etc., boiling over, 120; defective electric circuits, 156; curtains coming in contact with the gas light, 117; the upsetting of mineral oil lamps, 70; improperly set stoves, 58; airing linen, 77; hot ashes, 83; overflow of petrol, 49; and sparks from locomotives, 81. Smoking tobacco caused 18 fires; spontaneous ignition, 17; friction of machinery, 10; swinging gas brackets, 7; seeking for an escape of gas with a light, 16; while in 422 cases the cause is returned as "unknown." The number of lives lost was 115. Of these 79 were injured and removed before the Brigade was called, and of the remaining 36, 21 were taken out alive from the buildings but subsequently died. Of the 115 persons whose lives were lost, 62 were children under 12 years of age.

London Salvage Corps.

Established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Board of Works, when the Metropolitan (now London) Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis, and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during 1911 was as follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 3,115; outside, 142; total, 3,257. At nearly all of these, services of a valuable character were rendered

on behalf of the Offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 5 superintendents, 12 foremen, 20 1st-class men, 19 2nd-class men, 50 3rd-class men, a number of auxiliaries in training, and 10 coachmen. Only men of the Royal Navy are taken. The following is a list of the stations: (East) Commercial Road, E., Supt. W. Sleat; (South) Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. R.E. Dobbing; (West) Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Supt. W. Haughton; (North) Upper Street, Islington. Supt. Paskins. (Central) Headquarters: 63-66, Watling Street. Supt. C. Allison is in charge, and the Chief Officer, Lieut.-Col. Fox, resides there.

Telegraphic Address: Salvific Cent., London.
Telephones: (Fires) 8000 City, (General) 660 Bank.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY.

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two wards of Cripplegate Within and Without (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 206 commoners. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councilmen are elected on St. Thomas's Day, and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors must in each case be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one of the ancient City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City.

The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 29th by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall; to be eligible he must have served as Sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the £10,000 annually voted by the Corporation does not half cover his expenses while in office. As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council; he presides at the justice-room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; he is a trustee of St. Paul's and a governor of the Royal Hospitals and other institutions, and of several charities. He is head of the City Lieutenancy. He is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the Coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover.

The present Lord Mayor is Alderman Sir David Burnett. The Lord Mayor's private secretary is Sir W. J. Soulsby, C.B., C.I.E., Mansion House.

The Sheriffs are Alderman Edward Ernest Cooper and Mr. Alfred Louis Bower.

The alderman of the ward, or (in his absence) the Lord Mayor, presides over the annual ward-mote for the election of common councilmen. At a by-election during the year the deputy may preside in the absence of the alderman. Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, for which a new home has been provided in the Sessions House on the site of the Old Bailey.

The Aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present.

The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police, lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. The work until then done by the Commission of Sewers was given to the Corporation in '98, the Commission being dissolved. To cope with this new work a Public Health Department was formed by the Corporation.

The Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., salary £4,000, and £57 as steward of Southwark) is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Lord Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by His Majesty to exercise such functions. Sir Forrest Fulton was so appointed in 1900.

The Chamberlain (at present vacant) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the

revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish refractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell.

The Common Serjeant (Sir Albert Bosanquet, K.C., salary £3,000) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder.

The Town Clerk or Common Clerk (Sir James Bell, salary £3,000) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. He has the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only.

The Remembrancer (Mr. Adrian Pollock, salary £2,000) is the Ceremonial Officer of the Corporation, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters.

The Sword Bearer (Col. Ker-Fox) carries the sword, heing the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor. The last three are appointed by the Common Council. There are a number of other officers—legal, ceremonial, and official.

The rateable value of the City is £5,678,634. The income for 1912-13 was estimated at £544,116, and the expenditure at £542,587.

London Livery Companies.

There have been 109 companies founded, but the latest return of the liverymen entitled to vote in elections in Common-hall only gives a total of 77. The liverymen of the Guilds who reside within twenty-five miles of the City borders have a vote in the parliamentary elections for the City. In '80 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the companies was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £300,000. The total rent of the real property is about £600,000, and there is a

further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments.

City of London Police.

This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of His Majesty the King. The total strength of the force is 1,180, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 chief clerk and superintendent, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, 5 chief inspectors, 23 inspectors, 23 sub-inspectors, 96 sergeants, and 1,029 constables.

In addition to the above, 47 constables and 1 sergeant are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £206 per annum for the sergeant and £160 per annum for each constable.

The Detective Department consists of 1 superintendent, 1 chief inspector, 6 inspectors, 3 sub inspectors, and 60 constables.

There is a private hospital for members, under the care of the surgeon of the force.

The Police area is divided into three districts, each containing two divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices) and under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by 5 inspectors and 6 sub-inspectors.

The total cost of the force is about £174,166 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate of 6d. on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom.

Commissioner, Sir William Nott-Bower, C.V.O.

Assistant Commissioner, Captain Donald Bremner.

Chief Clerk and Superintendent, John Stark.

Superintendent, Executive Department, A. J. Nicholls.

Superintendent, Detective Department, J. Ottaway.

Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside.

LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The London Government Act, '99, divided the administrative county of London (with the exception of the City), which had formerly been under the rule of over 120 local authorities, including Vestries, District Boards, Burial Boards, etc., into 28 Municipal Boroughs, each under a Municipal Council.

All persons qualified to vote at a Parliamentary and County Council election in London can vote at an election of borough councillors, with certain "separate list" voters in addition. Women, if otherwise qualified, may vote. This franchise is the same as that in the case of the elections of guardians and vestries since '94. A woman is eligible for the office of councillor. The Mayor of a London Borough is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the County of London; he is not disqualified by reason of being a solicitor practising or

carrying on business in the County of London or the City, but he is not to practise as a solicitor before any justices of the County of London.

The first election of councillors took place on Nov. 1st, 1900; the second on Nov. 2nd, 1903; the third on Nov. 1st, 1906; the fourth on Nov. 1st, 1909; and the fifth on Nov. 1st, 1912.

The strength of parties on the Councils elected in 1906, 1909, and 1912 was as follows:—

	1906.	1909.	1912.
Moderates or Municipal Reformers	995	1,004	1,002
Progressives	260	260	252
Independents	72	57	60
Labour and Socialist	34	41	48

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE

Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area is 699'42 sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which has its own police. The Metropolitan police have jurisdiction on the river Thames. The Thames police are selected principally from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam and motor launches. The Metropolitan police are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department.

The strength of the force for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1911 (latest returns), was 19,978, consisting of 31 superintendents, 603 inspectors, 2,654 sergeants, and 16,690 constables.

The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is vested in the Commissioner appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary.

Commissioner, Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. Assistant Commissioners, Sir A. C. Bruce, Major Sir E. F. Wodehouse, K.C.V.O., C.B., Sir M. L. Macnaghten, C.B., and Mr. F. S. Bullock, C.I.E.; and six Chief Constables.

The rateable value of the Metropolitan Police area for 1911-12 was £55,651,641. The police rate is now fixed at 9d. in the £, of which 4d. in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act of '88. During 1911-12 an additional rate of 1½d. in the £ was raised under 53 & 54 Vict. c. 45, s. 19 (4). The pay of the Metropolitan Police force for 1910-11 was £1,766,091 6s. 6d.

London Burglaries.

Burglaries increased by 33, the figures being 426 in 1910 and 459 in 1911. Apprehensions for burglary increased by 17 and convictions by 22. Housebreakings decreased by 124, the figures being 1,600 in 1910, as compared with 1,476 in 1911. Arrests for housebreaking decreased by 33 and convictions by 3. Violence to the person was used in 3 cases of burglary

and 2 cases of housebreaking; 506 of these offences were committed in houses left with no person in charge. In 225 cases of burglary and 589 cases of housebreaking the value of the property stolen was less than £5; 14 burglaries and 15 housebreakings occurred in which the loss amounted to £100 and upwards. In 171 cases of burglary and 126 cases of housebreaking no loss was ultimately sustained. Shop-breakings increased by 89; the apprehensions increased by 4 and the convictions decreased by 45.

Twenty-three cases of murder of persons above one year of age were reported, and are accounted for as follows: In 18 cases arrests were made, and in 3 the murderers committed suicide.

London's Lost Property.

The property found in public carriages and deposited with police by drivers and conductors during 1911 is classified as under:—

Bags	8,300
Clothing (men's)	5,712
" (women's)	6,402
Jewellery	1,937
Miscellaneous articles	18,797
Opera glasses	715
Purses	3,345
Rugs	340
Sticks	1,880
Umbrellas	25,831
Watches	359
Total	73,618

Articles 32,499 in number and of the value of £36,423 were restored to their owners, the unclaimed residue (with a few exceptions) being, after three months, returned to the drivers and conductors who deposited them with police. The awards paid to drivers and conductors numbered 34,421.

During 1911 the number of new houses in the Metropolitan Police district was 10,027, the smallest number for more than thirty years. In thirteen out of the last thirty years the number has exceeded 20,000 and in six of them 25,000.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

The Metropolis Water Act, 1902, constituted a Water Board, called the "Metropolitan Water Board," for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on the undertakings of the eight Metropolitan water companies.

The Water Board consists of 66 members appointed, for 3 years ending June 1st, 1913, by the county councils and other authorities within the water area.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, J.P.
 Vice-Chairman, G. S. Elliott, J.P.
 Clerk, A. B. Pilling, F.C.I.S.
 Accountant and Registrar, Arthur Newton.
 Chief Engineer, W. B. Bryan, M.Inst.C.E.
 Solicitor, W. Moon.
 Director of Water Examination, A. C. Houston, M.B., D.Sc.
 Central Office, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

The Metropolitan Water Board (Charges) Act, 1907, provided for uniform scales of charges for water applicable throughout the limits of supply.

The statutory area of supply covers nearly

559 miles, and comprises the whole of the administrative County of London, and parts of Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

The population supplied by the Board in 1911-12 was estimated at 7,152,372, representing one-seventh of the population of Great Britain and Ireland. This population is nearly equal to that of the two kingdoms of Norway and Sweden, about the same as the Dominion of Canada, two millions more than Australia and New Zealand combined, and larger than the whole population of Scotland and Wales by about one million. In an address delivered in 1910, Mr. Barnard, the chairman of the Water Board, stated that "if they could build a tank the size of Trafalgar Square (2½ acres) and the height of Nelson's Column, London would empty such a tank twice in every twenty-four hours. The water-mains alone would reach from Liverpool to New York and back again."

The total quantity of water supplied in 1911-12 was 89,437,150,000 gallons. The average daily

supply was 244,363,800 gallons. The average supply per head per day in the Board's area was 34.02 gallons.

The Board's works include 48 subsidence and storage reservoirs for unfiltered water, area 1,557 acres, capacity 9,766,700,000 gallons, equal to the supply required for 40 days; 171 filters, area 169 acres, giving a capacity of '86 acre per 1,000,000 gallons daily supply of filtered

water; 85 service reservoirs, area 69.76 acres, capacity 314,274,000 gallons, or 1.38 day's supply; 53 wells and springs; 37 pumping stations other than wells; 270 engines, with 41,194 h.p.; 6,334 miles of water-pipes, and 63,218 public fire hydrants and fire plugs.

The coal consumed by the Board in 1911-12 amounted to 191,112 tons, being about 1.07 tons for every 500,000 gallons supplied.

THE RIVER THAMES.

The Port of London Authority.

Under the provisions of the Port of London Act, 1908, the Port of London Authority was constituted by the Board of Trade, and came into being on March 31st, 1909. The Authority consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and 28 members, of whom the London County Council appoints 2; the Corporation of the City of London, 4; the Board of Trade, 2; the Admiralty, 1; and the Trinity House, 1. Other 18 members are to be elected in future by persons and bodies representative of the trading interests of the port; but owing to the impossibility of preparing the electoral registers in time, it was provided in the Act that the first 25 "elected" members should be nominated by the Board of Trade, after consultation with the persons and bodies who will be entitled to elect. The Board of Trade also appointed the first chairman, Sir Hudson Kearley (now Lord Devonport). It is provided that one of the two members appointed by the Board of Trade and one of the four members appointed by the London County Council shall be appointed after consultation with organisations representative of the labour interests of the Port. The Authority is empowered to improve the accommodation of the Port, and, if necessary, to construct new docks, quays, and wharves, and to establish, or assist in the establishment of, offices and registers with a view to the more convenient and regular engagement of dock labour.

The Authority took over the London and India, Surrey Commercial, and Millwall docks, the net available income of which was estimated at £809,000 a year. The purchase money was provided by the issue of Port of London A and B stocks, bearing interest at the rate of 3 and 4 per cent. respectively, to the total value of £22,363,000.

The Authority is self-supporting, its funds being provided by the tonnage dues on shipping and by dues on goods. The charging of goods dues for the upkeep and development of the Port is, indeed, one of the main features of the scheme under which the Authority has been constituted. The Authority has drawn up a schedule of maximum rates on goods, which has been embodied in the Port of London (Port Rates on Goods) Provisional Order Act, 1910.

The work of the Authority is divided among seven committees, as follows: Dock and Warehouse Committee, River Committee, Finance Committee, Staff Committee, Stores Committee, General Purposes Committee, and Parliamentary Committee. Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Devonport; Vice-Chairman, Sir Owen Philipps, K.C.M.G.; General Manager, R. Philipson; Secretary, F. Ayliffe; Offices, 109, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

In the following table is shown the value of the total imports and exports (excluding coast-

wise goods) of the United Kingdom and the six leading ports:

	1910.	1911.
United Kingdom	£1,212,402,841	£1,237,035,959
London	360,390,903	368,202,536
Liverpool	349,679,089	336,439,017
Hull	73,234,653	71,453,077
Manchester	47,434,206	54,143,473
Southampton	45,825,337	47,216,924
Glasgow	44,094,122	47,135,993

The Port of London Authority handled 2,192,004 tons of import goods on its dock premises during the 12 months ended March 31st, 1912, as compared with 2,119,836* tons handled during the previous 12 months. These figures do not include a considerable tonnage of goods warehoused in premises leased to merchants or goods temporarily landed in transit by shipowners.

The export traffic handled by the Authority in the same period was 774,988 tons.

The Thames Conservancy.

The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers altered by various Acts from time to time. Under the Port of London Act, 1908 (see above), the number of Conservators was reduced from 38 to 28, and their responsibilities were confined to the non-tidal reaches of the river between Criklade and Teddington. The Conservators are appointed by the Corporation of London, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Board of Trade, the Port Authority, and the Councils of the riverside counties, boroughs, and urban districts. The whole of the works on the upper river, the control of the navigation, the registration of vessels, the prevention of pollution of the whole of the Thames watershed, and the protection of the fisheries are entrusted to the Conservators. Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.; Vice-Chairman, Sir Robert Buckell; Secretary of the Conservancy, F. W. Geary; Offices, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.

Metropolitan Asylums Board. This body is charged with the control of various asylums for imbeciles, institutions for the feeble-minded, fever and small-pox hospitals, hospitals for sick children, schools and homes for certain classes of children, a training-ship for boys, the metropolitan casual wards, and land and river ambulance services, etc. Clerk to the Board, T. Duncombe Mann. Office, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

* This total does not agree with that published in the second annual report. The difference is due to the fact that varying practices of including or excluding certain tonnage at the different docks are now reduced to greater uniformity. The alteration has been made to give a correct comparison.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland has an area of 29,796 square miles, nearly one-fourth of the area of the United Kingdom and about one-320th of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the census of 1911 was 4,759,445—a little more than the population of London—constituting rather more than one-tenth of the population of the United Kingdom, and about one-twentieth of the population of the Empire, exclusive of India.

Of the 4,759,445 persons who constituted the population of Scotland in 1911, 2,307,603 were males and 2,451,842 females. The total population was 287,342 more than in 1901. The increase of males was 133,848, and of females 153,494. The total decennial increase was less than that found by any census since 1861. The first census of Scotland was taken in 1801, and the population was then 1,608,420. By all following censuses an increase of the national population has been found. In 1821 the national population for the first time exceeded 2,000,000; in 1861 it for the first time exceeded 3,000,000; and in 1891 it for the first time exceeded 4,000,000. The total increase of population between 1801 and 1911—a period of 110 years—was 3,151,025, or 195·9 per cent. The decennial rate of increase amounted to 6·4 per cent., that of the male population to 6·2 per cent., and of the female population, to 6·7 per cent. In the previous decade the rate of increase of the total population amounted to 11·1 per cent., and thus the decennial rate of increase now found is 4·7, or 42 per cent., less than the rate found by the 1901 census. The natural increase of the population of Scotland during the intercensal period, the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 542,759, and was 255,417 more than the ascertained increase, the difference being a measure of the excess of emigration from Scotland during the period over the immigration into Scotland.

Of the total population of Scotland 3,139,824 live in the burghs, and 1,619,621 in the extra-burghal portions of the country. The burghal population has increased since 1901 by 188,421, or 6·4 per cent.; the extra-burghal population being 98,921, or 6·5 per cent.

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir James Miller Dodds, K.C.B.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General, A. M. Anderson, K.C.

The Scottish Police.

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland (Major Arthur G. Ferguson), appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, '57, submits a report annually. According to that for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1911, the authorised strength of the force was 5,654, of which 2,036 belonged to county forces and 3,618 to city and burgh forces. There are also 230 additional police who are privately employed. The aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional police, privately employed and paid for, was £399,168, which includes rent, taxes, buildings, and all other expenses connected with the police.

Local Government Board.

The Board consists of the following *ex-officio* Members: The Secretary for Scotland, President; The Solicitor-General for Scotland and the Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland; and the following *Appointed Members*: Sir George McCrae, Vice-President; E. F. Macpherson, B.A., Legal Member; and W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., LL.D., Medical

Member. Secretary, John T. Maxwell; Assistant Secretary, D. Brown, I.S.O.; Medical Inspectors, F. Dittmar, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., T. F. Dewar, M.D., D.Sc.; Engineering Inspector, J. Walker Smith, M.Inst.C.E.; Architectural Inspector, J. Wilson; Lady Inspector, Elizabeth M. McVail, M.B. Offices, 125, George Street, Edinburgh.

The powers of the Board, though not so extensive, are somewhat similar to those of the English Local Government Board, and involve a complete control of poor law administration and the poor law authorities, and a supervision of the local government and public health authorities. The Board administer the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, so far as it applies to Scotland; they are the Central Pension Authority for Scotland, and deal with appeals by pension officers and by claimants against the decisions of the local pension committees, and they now administer all the Housing Acts, including the Housing and Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909. The Secretary for Scotland, however, exercises certain of the powers which in England belong to the Local Government Board. The poor law authorities are the Parish Councils, who exercise many other powers. Other local authorities are the Burghal or Urban Authorities, District Committees, and the County Councils.

The Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1911, shows that on May 15th, 1911, there were 106,251 (as compared with 114,012 in 1910) poor persons in receipt of relief, of whom 65,021 were paupers and 41,230 their dependants. Of the paupers 16,064 were lunatics. Male paupers numbered 26,129, and females 38,892. Of the sane poor, 76,426 received outdoor and 13,761 indoor relief. Of the sane paupers about 22 per cent. were 65 years of age or upwards and 62 per cent. between the ages of 14 and 65. The total number of persons in receipt of relief amounted to 22 per 1,000 of the population.

Local Taxation Statistics.

The expenditure of the Parish Councils for the year ended May 15th, 1911, for poor law purposes amounted to £1,565,041. Towards this £1,312,876 came from rates and £247,226 from grants and Local Taxation moneys.

The expenditure was divided as follows:—

Ordinary Poor—Outdoor . . .	£606,531
“ “ Indoor . . .	374,482
Lunatic Poor . . .	421,159
General Administration Charges . . .	162,869

The average annual cost of maintenance of outdoor paupers was £7 18s. 8½d. per head, and of indoor paupers £27 4s. 3½d.

The grants from Imperial sources, including contributions by His Majesty's Treasury in lieu of rates on Government property, received by local authorities in Scotland or expended on their behalf, during the year 1910-11, amounted to £2,915,277. Of that sum it is estimated that about two-thirds came from votes of Parliament (chiefly the Public Education (Scotland) Vote), and the balance from the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account.

IRELAND.

Ireland has an area of 32,559 square miles (including 31,798 square miles land area, and 761 square miles of rivers, lakes, and tideways). This area, which is somewhat greater than that of Scotland, constitutes rather more than a quarter of the area of the United Kingdom, and about one-300th part of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the 1911 census was 4,381,951.

The population of Ireland has declined since 1841 as shown by the following figures :

Year of Census.	Population.	Population per sq. mile.
1801	5,395,456	166
1811	5,937,856	186
1821	6,801,827	209
1831	7,767,401	239
1841	8,175,124	251
1851	6,552,385	201
1861	5,798,564	178
1871	5,412,377	167
1881	5,174,836	159
1891	4,704,750	144
1901	4,458,775	137
1911	4,381,951	134

In 1911 the males numbered 2,186,804 and the females 2,195,147. The decrease in the number of males in the decennial period was equal to 0.6 per cent., and in the number of females to 2.8 per cent. There was an increase of 7.499 persons, or 0.7 per cent., in the province of Leinster; a decrease of 43,103, or 4.0 per cent., in the province of Munster; of 4,254, or 0.3 per cent., in the province of Ulster; and of 36,966, or 5.7 per cent., in the province of Connaught. There was an increase in the population of four counties—viz. Dublin, Down, Kildare, and Antrim—in which the population increased 6.4 per cent., 5.2 per cent., 4.6 per cent., and 3.7 per cent. respectively. There was a decrease in the population of all the other counties, ranging from 0.4 per cent. in Wicklow, 1.7 per cent. in Wexford, and 1.9 per cent. in Cork, E.R., to 8.3 per cent. in Leitrim, 7.7 per cent. in Rosecommon, and 7.4 per cent. in Clare. Of the total population in 1911, 73.9 per cent. were returned as Roman Catholics, 13.1 per cent. as Protestant Episcopalians, 10.0 per cent. as Presbyterians, and 1.4 per cent. as Methodists. The number of families returned was 912,711, being an increase since 1901 of 2,455, or 0.3 per cent. The number of families in 1911 represents an average of 4.8 persons to a family; in 1901 the average was 4.9. The number of inhabited houses was 861,057, an increase of 2,899, or 0.3 per cent.; there was an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the province of Leinster, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in Munster, an increase of 0.9 per cent. in Ulster, and a decrease of 3.3 per cent. in Connaught.

The Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland, for the half-year ended June 30th, 1912, supply some interesting figures as to the material condition of the country. The deposits and cash balances in Joint Stock Banks have steadily increased from £34,565,000 in June 1892, to £57,752,000 on June 30th, 1912; this figure was £1,741,000 above that for June 30th, 1911. The estimated balances in Post Office Savings Banks increased from £4,060,000 in June 1892, to £12,733,000 in June 1912. In Trustee Savings Banks the amount of deposits increased from £1,958,000 in 1892, to £2,599,000 in 1912. The railway receipts for the first 26 weeks of 1912

amounted to £2,089,742, an increase of £14,297 as compared with 1911.

Administration.

The head of the executive in Ireland is the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant, who is assisted by a Chief Secretary, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Attorney-General in Ireland, the permanent officials, and a Privy Council (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain); but the government of the country is in all essential points carried on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The Lord-Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of law and order; the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the Commander of the Forces to send troops to their aid. He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals. There are, however, more agreeable and less anxious functions attaching to the office; for, as representing His Majesty, the Viceroy, assisted by his wife, holds courts, drawing-rooms, levées, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. During his absence the duties of chief governorship are performed by one or more Lord Justice or Lords Justices, those who act in this capacity being usually the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Commander of the Forces, and some of the judges. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland is head of the Irish judicial establishment, principal legal adviser of the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises in Ireland many of the powers which in England are vested in the Lord High Chancellor. The office may be held by a Roman Catholic.

The Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary for Ireland as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister to the Viceroy. His office is at Dublin Castle; but he has also an office in London, which remains open during the sitting of Parliament. He is directly responsible to the House of Commons for the acts of the Irish administration. He is assisted by a Permanent Under-Secretary (salary £2,000), and other officials.

There is a separate Local Government Board (see below); a Board of Public Works, which is the great financial agent of the Government in Ireland; a Board of National Education, by which the grant made by Parliament for public education is administered; and a Department of Agriculture and other Industries and Technical Instruction which was created in '99. There are also many other Government Departments in Ireland directly responsible to the Irish Government.

Lord-Lieutenant, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, M.P.

Under-Secretary, The Rt. Hon. Sir James B. Dougherty, K.C.B., C.V.O.

Lord Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Redmond Barry.

Chairman Board of Public Works, Sir G. C. V. Holmes, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Royal Irish Constabulary.

This is a semi-military force, consisting of over 10,700 members, who are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. It was established by Act of Parliament in '36, is paid for out of Imperial funds, and is directly controlled by the Irish Government. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constabulary was conferred on the force by command of H.M. Queen Victoria.

The duties of this imperial constabulary consist of the following among other numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom: viz., collecting agricultural statistics yearly; taking the census decennially; acting as auctioneers for sale of distress; acting as inspectors of weights and measures; acting as inspectors under the Food and Drugs and Explosives Acts; the performance of Custom officers' duties for the prevention of smuggling, and of Excise duties to prevent illicit distillation.

Offices, Lower Castle Yard, Dublin.

Dublin Metropolitan Police.

The Dublin Metropolitan Police are under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. At the end of 1911 the effective strength of the force was 1,202.

Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. F. G. Ross of Bladensburg, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.L.

Assistant Commissioner, Wm. Vesey Harrel, C.B., M.V.O.

Secretary and Accountant, W. A. Magill, B.A., Dublin Castle.

Local Government Board.

This Board, like those for England and Scotland, is the central authority for poor law, local government, and public health matters. The Board consists of the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant as President, a Vice-President (The Right Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B.), and other members (viz. the Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. T. J. Stafford, C.B., and Mr. E. Bourke), and is assisted by a staff of officials and inspectors. The duties of the Board are in the main similar to those of the English and Scottish Boards, but the Lord-Lieutenant exercises certain powers which in England belong to the Local Government Board. The principal local authorities are the same as those in England and Wales—viz., county councils, municipal corporations, urban and rural district councils; but there are no parish councils.

Poor Law Statistics.

For the year ended Sept. 30th, 1912, the daily average number of indoor paupers was 38,361, and of out-door paupers 39,646. These figures show a marked decrease as compared with the previous year. The total poor relief expenditure amounted to £1,284,856. The valuation for poor law purposes was £15,698,532.

Under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98, agricultural land is assessed to the poor rate and county cess at one-half of its value. To make up the deficiency on the other half, a grant is paid out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) account from moneys received from the Consolidated Fund. The total annual amount of the grant is £727,655.

ISLE OF MAN AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Isle of Man. Area, 220 sq. m.; pop. 52,934. Divisions are 6 sheadings (or counties) and 17 civil parishes. Castletown is the ancient capital, but Douglas (pop. 19,149) is the chief town and the seat of government. Government is "home rule" under a Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys of 24 members, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill. The Deemsters are Judges of the Common Law Division of the High Court. The Manx people are mostly of Celtic nationality.

Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Raglan, C.B.—*Clerk of the Rolls and Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice*, Thomas Knecn.—*First Deemster*, Stewart Stevenson Moore.—*Second Deemster*, C. T. C. Callow.—*Attorney-General*, George Alfred Ring.—*Receiver-General*, J. T. Cowell.—*Government Secretary and Treasurer*, B. E. Sargcaunt.

The Channel Islands lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 8½ to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total area about 76 sq. m.; pop. 96,900. Divided into two separate governments, called *Bailiwicks*, that of Jersey (area 45 sq. m., pop. 51,903), and that of Guernsey (area, with Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, etc., 31 sq. m., pop. 44,927). The capitals are respectively St. Helier and St. Pierre. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor

and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the *States*. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. The people are an inter-mixture of French and English. French is the official language in Jersey. Agriculture is largely carried on, and the greenhouse culture of grapes, tomatoes, flowers and vegetables has increased considerably of late years. These islands are celebrated for their breed of cattle. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster and cod.

JERSEY: *Lieutenant-Governor*, Major-Gen. Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B., C.M.G.—*Bailiff*, Sir William H. Venables Vernon, Kt.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.—*Attorney-General*, H. Le V. dit Durell.—*Vicomte*, R. R. Lempière.—*Solicitor-General*, C. E. Malet de Carteret.—*Government Secretary*, W. Whitaker Maitland.—*H.M. Receiver-General*, P. A. Aubin.—*Greffier*, E. Le Sueur.

GUERNSEY, SARK, ALDERNEY, etc.: *Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding Troop*, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. O. F. Hamilton, K.C.B.—*Bailiff*, W. Carey.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Thos. Bell, M.A., Hon. Canon of Winchester.—*H.M. Procureur*, E. C. Ozanne.—*H.M. Comptroller*, A. Wm. Bell.—*Gov. Secretary*, Col. Wm. Bell, C.B.—*Receiver-General*, Victor Cary.—*H.M.'s Greffier*, Q. le Pelley.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

The area of India, including the Native States and Burmah, is 1,773,000 square miles, being nearly one-sixth of the total area of the British Empire. The population at the 1911 census was 315,132,537—seven times as great as the population of the United Kingdom—and constituted more than three-fourths of the entire population of the Empire.

India is a dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The ten great provinces are Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces, the North-Western Frontier Province, and the Province of Behar and Orissa. The British territory in India was acquired by the East India Company, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by the Government of India Act, '58, in the Crown. In accordance with the Royal Titles Act of '76, the King of Great Britain and Ireland assumes the additional title of Emperor of India. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is supreme over India; but all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions.

The Secretary of State for India presides over a Council which consists of not fewer than 10 nor more than 14 members selected for seven years from among Indian ex-officials for the most part. Since 1907 two of the members have been natives of India. The Council controls the expenditure of the Indian revenues, both in India and elsewhere, and generally conducts the business done in England in regard to the government of India. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a Cabinet minister of the first rank.

In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, who generally holds office for five years, receives a salary of £16,720 a year, and has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. The Council is composed of six ordinary members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown for a period of five years. Since 1909 one of the members has been a native of India. The work of the Council is distributed amongst the departments of Finance, Commerce, Home and Foreign Affairs, Revenue and Agriculture, Army, Legislation, Education, and Public Works. The Foreign Department is under the special care of the Viceroy. For *personnel* of Governor-General's Council see p. 152. For purposes of legislation this Council is expanded into an Imperial Council of 68 members, of whom 36 are nominated and 32 elected by various native and commercial interests under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1909. No person is eligible if the Government is of opinion that his election would be contrary to public interest. The seat of the Supreme Government of India was in 1912 removed from Calcutta to Delhi, where new capital buildings are in course of construction, estimated to cost £4,000,000. The Government migrates to the hill-station of Simla for the hot season. It is

anticipated that the Government city at Delhi, which is a separate province under a chief commissioner, will be completed in 1917. Meanwhile the staff is housed in temporary buildings. (See p. 152.)

As to the Indian Army see p. 209.

The Administration.

As regards the work of administration, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence, are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with legislative and executive councils modelled on those of the Governor-General. The United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and the Province of Behar and Orissa are each under a Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Viceroy with the approval of the Crown, and have each a legislative council. Behar and Orissa has also an executive council. Powers to create executive councils in these provinces were granted by the Indian Councils Act, 1909. The Central Provinces, the N.W. Frontier Province, and Assam are under Chief Commissioners appointed by the Viceroy in Council. A Chief Commissioner presides over each of the following: Coorg, Ajmere-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and the Andaman Islands. Powers to create legislative councils in districts under a Chief Commissioner were granted by the Government of India Act, 1912. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, and under the control of the secretariat, or central provincial bureau, the actual unit of administration is the District, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector or Deputy-Commissioner. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. There are 267 Districts in British India. As to justice, the Collector in each District is usually judge both of first instance and appeal. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Agra have each a High Court, from which there is an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a Chief Court, and Burma, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind have each a Judicial Commissioner's Court, Burma having also a Chief Court. For local government purposes there are 717 municipal bodies, appointed on the elective principle as to the majority, but with some Government members in all cases, and having charge of municipal business generally, including the care of roads, fairs and markets, open spaces, water supply, drainage, education, hospitals, etc. In the rural districts there are 1,100 district and local boards, and committees having charge of local roads, sanitation, education, hospitals, etc. Port Trustees have charge of harbour works, pilotage, etc.

The staff of administration consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of

uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives.

Candidates for the covenanted Civil Service are required to pass a competitive examination in England—the examinations being as a rule held annually during August in London. Candidates must be above 22 and under 24 on Aug. 1st of the year in which the examination is held. Application for admission to the examination must be made on or before July 1st in each year to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Applications for information as to the India Forest Service and India Police Force should be addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S.W.

History in 1912.

The outstanding events of the year were the visit of the King-Emperor and his consort (see p. 2), and the announcement from the Imperial Throne at Delhi of important administrative changes in the Government of India. His Imperial Majesty's announcement was in the following terms:

"We are pleased to announce to Our People that on the advice of Our Ministers tendered after consultation with Our Governor-General in Council We have decided upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient Capital Delhi, and, simultaneously and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation at as early a date as possible of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council administering the areas of Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership of Assam, with such administrative changes and redistribution of boundaries as Our Governor-General in Council with the approval of Our Secretary of State for India in Council may in due course determine. It is Our earnest desire that these changes may conduce to the better administration of India and the greater prosperity and happiness of Our beloved People."

These changes, which were the outcome of correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State [Cd. 5079], were discussed in the House of Lords on Feb. 21st and 22nd, on the motion of Lord Curzon, who expressed his disapproval particularly of the transfer of the capital and the reconstitution of Bengal. Lord Lansdowne, speaking for the Unionist Party, said there were a number of people who had grave doubts as to the wisdom of the new policy, but as it had been decided upon, they should do or say nothing to interfere with its success. None would be better pleased than they if the bright page of history which his Majesty had been mainly instrumental in inscribing upon their annals should prove an unbroken record of prosperity to the Empire.

Statutory authority for the changes was embodied in the Government of India Bill, which was debated in the House of Commons on April 22nd, when it passed its second reading without a division. It received the Royal assent on June 25th.

A committee of experts was appointed in March to advise the Government of India as to the site of the new capital. The committee consisted of Captain George Swinton, Mr. J. A. Brodie, City Engineer to the Corporation of

Liverpool, Mr. E. L. Lutyens, and Mr. H. V. Lanchester. It was announced in June that they had rejected the Darbar site and had selected one in the south-western suburbs of the city.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presented his annual Financial Statement to the Viceroy's Council on March 1st. It emphasised the dramatic change which had taken place in the preceding autumn. In August the outlook had been gloomy owing to the want of rain. India was then apparently on the verge of the most disastrous famine which had occurred for 34 years. In a few weeks the prospect was completely transformed, the late rains ensuring bumper harvests, busy trade, and advancing prosperity. The estimated surplus was exceeded by nearly two millions, giving a final estimated surplus of £2,750,000. The opium revenue, owing to the high prices realised, exceeded the estimate by more than a million and a half, and the receipts of the State Railways by more than a million. The only falling off was in land revenue. The Budget estimate for 1912-13 balanced revenue and expenditure at £79,250,000.

Among the measures passed by the Legislative Council was an Act for regulating the formation of Life Assurance Companies.

Educational schemes claimed a large place in public attention during the year. Mr. Montagu, in making his annual statement in the House of Commons on July 30th, said that education was the one problem which underlay all other problems in India. The Governor-General, speaking on his Majesty's behalf at the Coronation Durbar, announced the intention of the Indian Government to devote £333,300 a year to the promotion of a truly popular education, and to increase the grant in future years. The grant was subsequently raised to £400,000, and supplemented by a non-recurring grant of £433,300 for expenditure on hostels and universities. In February the Viceroy informed a Mohammedan deputation that he intended to recommend the establishment of a teaching university at Dacca. It is proposed also to establish universities at Patna, Nagpur, Rangoon, and other centres as circumstances permit. The schemes for raising the Mohammedan College at Aligarh to the status of a university and for establishing a Hindu University at Benares were prosecuted with vigour. A particularly pleasant incident of their progress was the exchange of congratulations and contributions between the Aga Khan and the Maharaja of Durbhanga, the promoters of the respective schemes. A Bill for permitting local authorities to adopt compulsory education within their areas was introduced by Mr. Gokhale, but was defeated, the weight of official expert opinion inclining to the view that further progress was necessary before the principle of compulsion could be adopted with advantage.

A Royal Commission was appointed in July to inquire into the public services of India.

The Bengal Conspiracy Case (see 1911 and 1912 eds) came before the High Court in Calcutta in April, when the thirty-five persons sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Dacca appealed against their conviction. In the result fourteen of the convictions were upheld, but the sentences were considerably reduced. The remainder of the prisoners were acquitted.

Fourteen persons were charged in February

in connection with the Tinnevely conspiracy case and the murder of Mr. Ashe (see 1912 ed.). The Madras Special Tribunal found nine of them guilty and sentenced them to terms varying from one to seven years.

Some signs of unrest were reported from the North-west Frontier in March, but the trouble soon subsided.

The **Abor Expedition** which set out in October, 1911, under the command of Major-General Bower, for the punishment of the murderers of Mr. Noel Williamson, returned in March, 1912, having accomplished its object. The cost of the expedition and the political missions which accompanied it was £124,000.

Mr. Montagu, the Under-Secretary of State, visited India in the autumn.

Indians in the Empire.

The treatment accorded in some of the British colonies to the King's subjects of Asiatic race continues to be a burning question in India. The Transvaal Immigration Law and the Asiatic Registration Laws exclude Indian immigrants from the province irrespective of individual qualifications, and impose upon Indians already in the country restrictions which are regarded as humiliating. The representatives of the Indian residents have expressed themselves as willing that Asiatic immigration should be restricted under the ordinary immigration laws by an education test, so as to exclude other than professional men and university graduates, and even to limit the number of these to six per annum, but they resent the indignity of having to take out licences renewable periodically. With the view of redressing the most serious of these grievances, an **Immigration Bill**, which had been the subject of correspondence between the Imperial and Union Governments [Cd. 5579], was introduced into the South African House of Assembly in March, 1911. Its main feature was the substitution of an educational for a racial qualification, the test proposed being the ability to write fifty words in a language selected by the immigration officer. Owing to lack of time for its discussion the Bill was withdrawn, but an agreement was entered into with the representatives of the Indian community for the introduction of a similar Bill in the following session, and for the relaxation, meanwhile, of the most offensive of the restrictions. Another Bill was introduced in May, 1912, but, like its predecessor, was laid by. Mr. Gokhale, the leader of the Indian Progressives, visited South Africa in October, at the invitation of the Indian residents there, to study at first hand the problem of their status and treatment. Official correspondence on the subject of the position of British Indians under the Gold Law and Townships Amendment Acts, 1908, of the Transvaal, was published in March 1912 [Cd. 6087], and correspondence relating to the immigration laws in September [Cd. 6283].

In the course of a discussion on the subject in the House of Lords on Feb. 19th, 1912, Lord Emmott stated that the Union Ministers and the Government looked at the matter from different points of view, but he was glad to say that the Union Ministers had honestly tried to meet them, and had gone as far as public opinion would allow them.

In Canada a tax of 200 dollars is imposed upon British Indians entering the Dominion.

In 1911 the Viceroy's Legislative Council adopted a resolution which had been moved a year previously by Mr. Gokhale, prohibiting indentured emigration from India to Natal.

Religion and Education.

The population of India, classified according to religions, was as follows at the 1911 census :

Hindus	217,587,000
Mohammedans	66,623,000
Buddhists (mostly in Burmah)	1,704,000
Christians	3,876,000
Sikhs	3,100,000
Jains	1,200,000
Parsees	100,000
Animists and others	10,250,000

313,436,000

The growth of Christianity is shown by the following table :

1881	1,862,634
1891	2,284,380
1901	2,923,241
1911	3,876,195

More than two-thirds of the native Christians are to be found in Southern India.

Educational institutions are of two kinds—public, which are under the Department of Public Instruction, and private, which are not. There are five non-teaching universities (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, and Allahabad), with 185 affiliated colleges for arts, Oriental learning, and professional courses, attended by 29,529 students. A teaching university is to be established at Dacca, and the creation of others is contemplated. There are 6,443 secondary schools, with 863,993 scholars; and 119,270 primary schools, with 4,559,119 pupils. Including the private institutions, the number of scholars is 6,358,665, of whom 866,243 are girls. The number of natives able to read and write rose in the last census decennium from 98 males and 7 females per 1,000 to 106 males and 11 females.

In order to assist Indian students in London, the Indian Government has leased 21, Cromwell Road, as a joint club-house for the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society. The house is the headquarters of the Educational Adviser, Mr. T. W. Arnold. Bedrooms are reserved for the use of Indian students, and arrangements made for meeting them on their arrival in London, and, if they are willing to go there, taking them to Cromwell Road, where they can be given advice. The Educational Adviser acts as a source of information upon general educational matters of every kind to students and as to residence, if they do not go to a residential University or club, and is a standing referee for educational institutions and as to the qualification of Indian applicants for admission. The Advisory Committee consists of Lord Amthill as chairman, with six Indian gentlemen and two members of the India Office staff. There are also advisory committees in the various provinces in India which are in constant communication with the Educational Adviser in regard to matters affecting the welfare of the students in this country. An appointment with the designation of Secretary for Indian Students was created in 1912.

Industries.

The large majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearly 200,000,000 being either engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon those so engaged; and the land-tax is, next to the income from railways, the chief source of Indian revenue. There is an Agricultural Department in every large province, for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information, with an Inspector-General of Agriculture appointed by the Supreme Government. Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. Great irrigation works have been carried out, the area irrigated being 42,436,724 acres. The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, millet, pulse, and other food grains, oil-seeds, tea, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. The area under rice, wheat, and other food grains is 203,664,338 acres; under sugar 2,412,033 acres. The area devoted to tea is 525,729 acres, chiefly in Assam and Bengal, and the production (1910) was 258,029,232 lb., the greater part of which was exported to the United Kingdom. There were 94,455 acres under coffee. The cultivation of opium is a Government monopoly. The area under cultivation is 370,000 acres, but is contracting as the result of an agreement with China to restrict the export. The Government receive the crop and manufacture it at the factories at Patna and Ghazipur for the foreign market. **Malwa opium** is grown in Baroda and in some of the Native States, and heavy duties are levied on the exports of this opium, a duty being also paid to the Indian Treasury. See article on **THE OPIUM TRAFFIC**. All salt imported into or manufactured in India has to pay duty. There are 13,172,188 acres under cotton.

There are two kinds of tenure under which the land is held. The first, the **Zamindari tenure**, prevails principally in Bengal, the Punjab, and the United Provinces, while it also exists in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam. Under this system the land is held in large estates, averaging about 800 acres, by zamindari and by village communities, and the state revenue is assessed and paid on each estate as a whole for stated periods. About 318,000,000 acres are held under this system. The **rayatwari system** prevails in Bombay, Madras, Sind, Burma, Assam, and to some extent in the Central Provinces. Under this system the land is held by petty proprietors direct from the Government, and the revenue is assessed with each holding, and is paid directly to the State. About 278,000,000 acres are held under this system. The revenue derived by the Indian Government from land in the financial year 1910-11 amounted to £20,877,521.

Special attention is paid to afforestation, and huge forest tracts have been demarcated and reserved in recent years, while the Forest Department has a less complete control over the "protected" and "unclassified" forests. The forest area in 1909-10 was 81,190,000 acres. The country is rich in coal, though little mining has as yet been done. The production in 1910 was 12,047,000 tons, of which more than four-fifths came from Bengal. The railways of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The total number of miles open for traffic in 1911 was

32,888. The chief exports are wheat, rice, jute, cotton, hides and skins, opium, tea, and oil-seeds.

The principal Indian journals are largely the organs representative of the services or the English trading classes living at the centres of government. In Calcutta, the leading dailies are the *Statesman*, the *Englishman*, which claims to be the oldest English paper in India, and the *Indian Daily News*. In Madras there are the *Mail*, *Times*, and *Standard*; at Bombay the *Times of India*, the *Gazette*, and the *Advocate*; at Allahabad the *Pioneer*, at Lucknow the *Daily Telegraph*, at Lahore the *Civil and Military Gazette*, at Delhi the *Morning Post*, and in Burma the *Rangoon Times*. There are a large number of vernacular papers published in India. The total number of newspapers is 753, and of periodicals 1,062.

Indian National Congress.

Twenty-five years ago a movement took shape among some of the educated natives of India to meet together and discuss their political aspirations. The first Indian National Congress was held at Bombay in Dec. '85. The Chairman of the British Committee is Sir W. Wedderburn. The official report of the various sessions of the Congress may be obtained from the British Committee, 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A weekly journal, named *India*, "a record and review of Indian affairs," is published at the same address.

All-India Moslem League.

The League is established to promote concord and harmony among the different nationalities of India, to work in the furtherance of the general interests of the country so far as possible in concert with other communities, and to safeguard and prosecute by all constitutional and loyal methods the special interests of the Moslems of India. It is the mouthpiece of his Majesty's Mussulman subjects. It urges the necessity of securing adequate and substantial representation for the Moslems of India on the Indian councils and other representative bodies enlarged under the new scheme of reforms. It also urges the need for increased organisation and political education among the Moslems. Headquarters, Lucknow. President of the London Moslem League, Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali, P.C., C.I.E.; Vice-President, C. A. Latif; Hon. Sec., M. Kazim Hosain. Offices, 42, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

Statistics.

The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 1,097,901 sq. m., and the population (1911) 244,267,542. The total area of India, including Burma and the native states, is given as 1,773,168 sq. m., and the total population, according to the census taken in 1911, numbers 315,132,537. The population of Calcutta is 1,222,313; Bombay 979,445; Madras 518,660; Haidarabad 500,623; Rangoon 293,316; Lucknow 259,793; Delhi 232,837; Lahore 238,687; Ahmedabad 215,835; Benares 201,804.

Gross Revenue, 1909-10, £74,593,495; 1910-11, £80,682,473; 1911-12, £81,447,900.

Gross Expenditure, 1909-10, £73,986,854; 1910-11, £76,746,186; 1911-12, £78,697,900.

Public Debt in England, £182,998,335; in India, £92,064,810; total, £275,063,145.

Imports,* 1910-11, £112,706,700; 1911-12, £127,998,000.
Exports,* 1910-11, £144,667,000; 1911-12, £158,738,000.

Office of the Secretary of State in Council.

Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Crewe, K.G.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Thomas W. Holderness, K.C.S.I.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, The Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P.

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Lionel Abrahams, C.B.

Council: Gen. Sir Charles C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O. (*Vice-Pres.*); Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.; Sir Felix O. Schuster, Bart.; Sir Theodore Morrison, K.C.I.E.; Sir James D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.; Sir Krishna Gobinda Gupta, K.C.S.I.; Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I.; Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.; Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Laurence Currie; Ali Abbas Baig, C.S.I.; Sir J. L. Jenkins, K.C.S.I.—*Clerk of the Council*, Lionel Abrahams, C.B.—*Private Secretaries to Secretary of State*, F. H. Lucas, C.B.; S. K. Brown; C. T. Clay.—*Political Aide-de-Camp*, Lieut.-Col. Sir James R. Dunlop-Smith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretaries of Departments: *Financial*, F. W. Newmarch—*Military*, Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Judicial and Public*, M. C. C. Seton.—*Political and Secret*, Sir F. A. Hirtzel, K.C.B.—*Public Works*, H. A. Haines.—*Revenue and Statistics*, F. C. Drake.

Supreme Government, Calcutta.

Viceroy and Governor-General, Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.

Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B.

Governor-General's Council.—*Ordinary Members*, Sir Reginald Craddock, K.C.S.I.; Syed Ali Imam, C.S.I. (Legal); Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; W. H. Clark, C.M.G., C.S.I.; Sir Robert W. Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir S. H. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Education).—*Extraordinary Member*, Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

Railway Board: *President*, Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.—*Members*, W. H. Wood; S. Finney, C.I.E.

Secretaries to the Government for India: *Home*, Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E.—*Revenue and Agriculture*, E. D. MacLagan, C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Finance*, J. B. Brunyate, C.I.E. (Military Finance Branch). (Ordinary Branch) (vacant).—*Foreign*, Lieut.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.—*Army*, Major-Gen. Sir Malcolm H. S. Grover, K.C.I.E., C.B.—*Irrigation, Roads and Buildings*, Sir Lionel M. Jacob, K.C.S.I.—*Legislative*, J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I.—*Commerce and Industry*, Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Education*, L. C. Porter, C.I.E.; Henry Sharp, C.I.E.

Provinces of India.

Delhi, the seat of Government, was constituted a province in 1912. It has an area of

* Including private transactions in gold and silver, but excluding Government transactions both in treasure and merchandise.

557 sq. miles, and a population of 392,000, the population of Delhi city being 232,837.

Chief Commisisoner, William Malcolm Hailey, C.I.E.

Madras, with the native states of Mysore, Travancore, etc., occupies the entire south of the Indian peninsula. The seat of government is Madras city, on the east coast. The **Laccadive Islands** (pop. 10,274) for administrative purposes form a part of the Presidency. There are few manufactures, but the sea coast has helped to create a widely diffused trade. **Area**, 141,726 sq. m.; pop. 41,405,404.

Steamship Line: Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street. **Fares:** £27 10s. to £41 10s.

Governor, Lord Pentland, G.C.I.E.

Governor's Council: Sir John Atkinson, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.; Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S.; P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, Sir W. S. Meyer, K.C.I.E.—*Revenue Department*, A. G. Cardew, C.S.I., I.C.S.—*Local, etc., Departments*, L. M. Wynch, C.I.E., I.C.S.—*Public Works (General)*, C. A. Smith, C.I.E., M.I.C.E.; *Public Works (Irrigation)*, H. E. Clerk.

Bombay is the western Presidency: capital Bombay. It is the home of the Mahrattas and of the Mohammedans of Gujarat and Sind. Manufactures include cotton cloth, silk weaving, pottery and brass ware. **Area**, including Sind and Aden, 123,064 sq. m.; pop. 19,672,642.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street. **Fares:** £28 to £40.

Governor, Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.

Council of the Governor: C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Richard A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; P. Pattani.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments*, George Carmichael.—*Under Secretary*, R. D. Bell.—*Political and Judicial*, C. A. Kincaid.—*Legal Remembrancer*, L. C. Crump.—*Assistant Remembrancer*, G. D. French.—*General, Educational, Marine, and Ecclesiastical*, L. Robertson.—*Public Works*, W. L. S. L. Cameron, C.S.I., and A. Hill, C.I.E.

Bengal comprises the deltas and lower valleys of the Ganges. The capital is Calcutta, but the Government migrates in the hot season to Dacca and Darjeeling. The soil is very fertile, and the staple crops are rice, jute, indigo, and tea. Opium is a Government monopoly. There are flourishing manufactures, and trade and commerce prosper. **Area**, 110,054 sq. m.; pop. 52,668,269.

Steamship Line to Calcutta: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street. **Fares:** £27 10s. to £42.

Governor: Lord Carmichael, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.

Council of the Governor: Sir F. Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.; Shamsul Huda.

Secretaries to Government: *Chief Secretary*, C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O., I.C.S.—*Financial and Municipal*, H. Wheeler, I.C.S., C.I.E.—*Revenue and General*, J. G. Cumming.—*Judicial*,

E. P. Chapman, I.C.S. — *Public Works*, T. Butler and B. K. Finnimore.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh occupy the upper basin of the Ganges and the Jumna. Capital Allahabad. It is the richest wheat-growing country in India, and the natural fertility has been increased by a magnificent series of irrigation works. Millet, rice, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc., are also grown. Manufactures include sugar, indigo, and cotton cloth. **Area**, 107,267 sq. m.; **pop.** 47,182,044.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, R. Burn.—*Financial Secretary*, A. W. Pim.—*Judicial Secretary*, S. P. O'Donnell.—*Secretary and Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Railway Branches*, W. G. Wood.—*Secretary and Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch*, C. H. Hutton.

Punjab.—Together with the North-West Frontier province and Kashmir, which lies to its north, the Punjab occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the above-named province comprises all of British India north of Sind to Rajputana, and west of the river Jumna. Inclusive of the 34 feudatory states which form part of the administration, most of them of small importance, the Punjab includes an area of 136,330 sq. miles, and a population at the census of 1911 of 24,187,750. The main elements of the population are Mohammedans, who comprise one half; Hindus three-eighths, and Sikhs one-eighth, the last-named forming a distinctive feature of the province. The British portion of the Punjab is divided into 20 districts with an area of 97,213 sq. miles and a population of 19,945,369. The capital is Lahore, but during part of the year Simla is shared with the Supreme Government as the summer headquarters. Other large towns are Amritsar and Multan. Agriculture is the main industry, artificial irrigation being very general. There are rich deposits of rock-salt. Recent developments have led to the separation from the Punjab and constitution from Oct. 1st, 1912, as a separate administration of the town and surrounding area of Delhi, reducing the area and population of the province as given above by some 450 sq. miles and 380,000 souls respectively.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Louis W. Dane, G.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, C. A. Barron, C.I.E.—*Revenue Secretary*, H. P. Tollinton.—*Financial Secretary*, R. A. Mant.—*Secretaries Irrigation Branch*, W. E. T. Bennett, C.S.I., F. E. Gwyther.—*Secretary Buildings and Roads Branch*, Col. R. S. MacLagan, C.B., C.S.I.—*Financial Commissioners*, A. H. Diack, C.V.O., M. W. Fenton, C.S.I.

Burma comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and north-west by the mountainous ranges of Tibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the west and south by the Indian Ocean, on the east by Chinese territory, and on the south-east by Siam. There are nine main racial groups in the country, the chief being the Burman, which, with its allied groups, is derived from the great prehistoric invasion of Burma by the Tibeto-Burman family of tribes which probably

started originally from the interior of Tibetan China. The Chin, Kachin, and numerous other tribes inhabit the outlying highlands that skirt Upper Burma. The Shan States lie on the west between Burma and China. **Area**, 262,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (census 1911) 12,115,217.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

Secretaries to Government: *Chief Secretary*, W. F. Rice, C.S.I., I.C.S.—*Revenue Secretary*, W. J. Keith, I.C.S.—*Secretary*, G. B. H. Fell, C.I.E., I.C.S.—*Secretary Public Works Department*, F. St. G. Manners-Smith, C.I.E.—*Joint Secretary Public Works Department*, K. P. Russell.—*Financial Commissioner*, F. C. Gates, C.S.I., I.C.S.

The Province of Behar and Orissa, which was constituted in 1912, with an executive council, comprises the Patna, Tirhut, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa divisions, and the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea, and the Sonthal Parganas in the Bhagalpur division. **Capital**, Patna; **pop.** 35,000,000.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, H. Le Mesurier, C.I.E., C.S.I.—*Revenue and General*, B. C. Allen (*officiating*).—*Financial and Municipal*, L. J. Kershaw.—*Public Works*, F. St. G. Manners-Smith, C.I.E.—*Board of Revenue*, P. G. Melitus, C.I.E., P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.

The Central Provinces contain much waste-land and jungle. Coal is found at Ballarpur, Mohpani, Chandameta, and Barkuhi. The only important manufactures are cotton spinning and weaving, while pottery and cement are manufactured on a small scale in Jubbulpore; but the industry of extracting and exporting manganese ore is of some importance, and industries connected with cotton are rapidly expanding. **Area**, 112,693 sq. m., of which 81,505 are British territory and the remainder held by Feudatory Chiefs. Berar, permanently leased to the British Government by the Nizam of Hyderabad, is attached to the Central Provinces for administrative purposes. **Pop.** of Central Provinces and Berar, 13,916,308.

Chief Commissioner, Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, W. N. Maw.—*Second Secretary*, R. C. H. M. King.—*Third Secretary*, Sir A. Blennerhassett, Bart.—*Secretary Public Works Department*, G. M. Harriott, C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records*, E. R. K. Benkinsop.—*Judicial Commissioners*, H. V. Drake-Brockman, J. K. Batten, H. J. Stauvon, C.I.E.—*Financial Commissioner*, M. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S.I.

The North-West Frontier Province was created in November 1901 out of four trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, namely, the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, with the tribal country beyond them, the district of Hazara, and the political agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khaibar, the Kuram, Tochi and Wana. The province was put under a Chief Commissioner resident at Peshawar, aided by a Revenue Commissioner and a Judicial Commissioner. **Area**, 38,918 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,196,933.

Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.I.E.—*Judicial Commis-*

sioner, W. P. Barton.—*Revenue Commissioner*, Lieut.-Col. C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E.—*Inspector-General*, H. A. Close.

Assam, which in 1905 was united with Eastern Bengal to form a Lieutenant-Governorship, was in 1912 again made a separate province under a Chief Commissioner. The cultivation and manufacture of tea is the great commercial industry of the province.

Chief Commissioner, Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (area, 3,143 sq. m., pop. 26,459, including 1,882 Andamanese, 6,310 Nicobarese, and 15,613 resident in the convict settlement) lie in the Bay of Bengal. They are administered by a Chief Commissioner. The Andamans contain valuable forests, and the Nicobars produce coconuts. The convict settlement is in the Andaman Islands.

Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Browning, I.A.

Ajmer-Merwara (area, 2,711 sq. m., pop. 511,395) (in Rajputana) has a population consisting mainly of Hindus, though there are 72,000 Mohammedans.

Chief Commissioner, Sir Elliot G. Colvin, K.C.S.I.

Coorg (area, 1,582 sq. m., pop. 174,976) is another minor province. Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Baluchistan is a country in southern Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. Persia is on the west and British India on the east. It includes (1) **British Baluchistan**, consisting of the tahsils of Shahrig, Sibi, Duki, Pishin with Shorarud, and the Chaman sub-division; (2) the **Agency territories**, consisting of the Quetta, Loralai (excluding Duki tahsil), Zhob and Chagai districts, the Nasirabad sub-division, and the Kohlu sub-tahsil; (3) the tribal areas, inhabited by the Marri and Bugti tribes; and (4) the **Native States of Kalat and Las Bela**. The districts of Sibi and Pishin were assigned to Britain by the Treaty of Gundamak. Quetta, the Bolan, the Nasirabad sub-division, the Manjuthi lands and Nushki, are held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Kalat. The total area is about 134,638 sq. m.; population 834,703. The British territory is administered from Quetta, the headquarters of the Province, by a Chief Commissioner, and the Agency territories and other portions of Baluchistan by the same officer as Agent to the Governor-General. This administered territory has an area of 54,228 sq. m.; pop. 414,412. There are six administrative districts under Political Agents, one of whom is also Agent for Kalat. The principal chief of the native states is H.H. Sir Mir Mahmood Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of Kalat, who receives an annual subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees. He succeeded his father in '93. The ruling chief of Las Bela is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded in '96. Kalat has an area of 73,278 sq. m.; pop. 359,886. Area of **Las Bela** 7,132 sq. m.; pop. 61,203. Baluchistan is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghazni, Kabul, and Kandahar. The railways include the Quetta-Nushki line (82 miles), and their total length is 481 miles.

Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Lieut.-Col. J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Bhutan is a state in the Eastern Himalayas, whose external relations are controlled by the Government of India. It is bounded on the north-east and north-west by Tibet and on the south by British India. The population is mostly Buddhist. Part of Tibet runs between Sikkim and Bhutan, and forms the valley of Chumbi, through which is the best route from India to Tibet. The Indian Government pay to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Bhutan, a subsidy of £6,666. Area, 18,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 400,000.

Nepal. A kingdom in the Himalayas, with Tibet on the north, Sikkim on the east, and British India on the south and west, which is independent, but maintains friendly relations with the Indian Government, who have a Resident at the capital, **Katmandu** (pop. 50,000). The population is of mixed character, but the Ghoorkas predominate. The titular ruler is the Maharaja-Dhiraj, but the real power is in the hands of the Prime Minister. Area about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated at from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000.

Resident (at **Katmandu**), Lieut.-Col. J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E.

Sikkim is an independent state in the Himalayas, bounded on the north and east by Tibet, on the south by Darjiling, and on the west by Nepal. It is under the protection of Great Britain, which controls both its foreign relations and internal affairs, a Political Officer advising the Maharaja and his Council. Trade with Tibet is carried on through Sikkim. Area, 2,818 sq. m.; pop. 87,920.

Political Officer: C. A. Bell, I.C.S.

The Native States. The native or feudatory states occupy more than one-third of the country. The British Government has control over them, but not of the direct character which it exercises over the wholly British territory. Some, but not all, of these states pay tribute to the supreme Government. The nature of British control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a **Political Resident**, who assists the native prince. These princes can manage their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external relations are in the hands of the Supreme Government, and they can only maintain a limited military force. The population of these states is as follows:—

	Pop. 1911.
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	396,432
Baroda State	2,032,798
Bengal State	4,538,161
Bombay States	7,411,675
Central India Agency	9,356,980
Central Provinces States	2,117,002
Eastern Bengal and Assam States	575,835
Hyderabad State	13,374,676
Kashmir State	3,158,126
Madras States	4,811,841
Mysore State	5,806,193
North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas)	1,622,094
Punjab States	4,212,794
Rajputana Agency	10,530,432
Sikkim	87,920
United Provinces States	832,036
Total	70,864,995

BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS.

The area of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, exclusive of India, is 9,438,000 square miles—seventy-eight times the area of the United Kingdom. The population at the 1911 census was 67,943,932, the population of the United Kingdom being then 45,211,888.

COLONIES IN EUROPE.

Gibraltar. Ruled as a Crown colony by the military Governor. The name is a corruption of *Jebel el Tarik*, the Mount of Tarik. A rocky promontory, 2½ miles long and with an extreme breadth of ¾ mile, on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress. Area, 1½ sq. m.; pop. 19,586 (Census 1911), excluding the navy and garrison. The rock rises to 1,439 feet, and is strongly fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. There are small port and harbour dues (maximum £4), and a small duty is paid on wines, spirits, and tobacco imported otherwise. The port is free, and is the *entrepôt* of a considerable trade between North Africa and the United Kingdom. It is also an important coaling station. Revenue and expenditure, 1911, £94,573 and £73,390 respectively.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (salary £4,500 from civil sources and £500 military).—*Colonial Secretary*, Sir Frederick Evans, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.—*Treasurer and Collector*, A. C. Greenwood.—*Chief Justice*, Sir H. R. P. Schooles.—*Attorney-General*, B. H. T. Frere, LL.B., K.C.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Norddeutscher Lloyd, 2, King William Street; J. Hall, jun., 31, Crutched Friars; Westcott & Laurance, Ingram Court; Union-Castle Line, 3, Fenchurch Street.

Malta. A Crown colony. Anciently *Melita*. Situated in the Mediterranean, about 58 miles south of Sicily. Area (including two smaller islands) 117 sq. m. Pop. 215,379, excluding the garrison, 8,926. Malta alone contains about 188,000 inhabitants. Capital, *Valetta*; pop. (with suburb of Florina) about 31,000. A fine city, commanding two noble harbours, and surrounded by massive fortifications which are picturesque, but antiquated, and would be of little use under modern war conditions. Malta is the chief coaling station of the British Mediterranean Fleet, and is provided with extensive dockyard accommodation. Government is administered by a Governor (military), advised and assisted by an Executive Council. Legislation is carried on by a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor (President), a Vice-President, the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, the Crown Advocate, with other official and elected members. Language: The vernacular is a dialect of Semitic origin derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues, but contains a large admixture of corrupt Italian terms. Generally, the upper classes can speak English or Italian. Italian is the official language of the law-courts, but parents of pupils in the public schools may choose whether their children shall learn English or Italian. About 96 per cent. of them prefer English. Religion: Roman Catholic. Education: Free in the day and night elementary schools (average enrolment, 19,100),

while secondary education is provided at a very moderate rate. The Lyceum is attended by about 600 boys, and the University by about 240 students. There are also many private schools. Products: Potatoes, onions, cummin-seed, and oranges are the principal products that are exported. A Commission appointed in August 1911 "to inquire into the finances, economic condition, and judicial procedure" of Malta, reported in May 1912 that "the difficulties, financial and economic, from which Malta is at present suffering, can be traced almost in their entirety to the rapid growth of her population without a corresponding increase in their means of subsistence. No alteration in the system of taxation or other measure can act as more than a temporary palliative, and systematic emigration on a large scale is the most important of the objects which the Government of Malta must set itself to attain." The Commissioners recommended the substitution of the Maltese dialect for Italian as the language of the Courts, and made a number of suggestions in regard to agriculture, taxation, education, and emigration [Cd. 6090]. Revenue and expenditure, about £450,000.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (salary £3,000, and £2,000 from the War Office); residences, *Valetta* and *Verdala Palaces*.—*Lieut. Governor and Chief Secretary to Government*, Major J. E. Clauson, C.V.O., C.M.G.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Westcott & Laurance, Ingram Court; Kaye, Son & Co., 118, Fenchurch Street. Fares: £9 to £14.

Cyprus. An island in the Levant, 60 miles south of Asia Minor and 40 west of Syria, occupied by Great Britain under the Convention with Turkey of June 4th, 1878. Area, 3,584 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 274,108, of whom 217,680 are Greek Christians and 56,428 Mohammedans, and 144 military. Divided into six districts. Capital, *Nicosia*, pop. 16,052, inland. Chief products, cotton, wine, caroubs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. The island is administered by a High Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 6 and a Legislative Council of 18, of whom 12 are elected. Under the Convention of '78 an annual tribute of £92,800 is payable to the Sultan. A new harbour has been made at *Famagusta* and a railway runs from *Famagusta* through *Nicosia* to *Morphou*, a distance of 60 miles. The island receives an annual grant of £50,000 from the Imperial Exchequer.

High Commissioner, Major Sir Hamilton J. Goolld-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £3,000).—*Chief Secretary*, Captain C. W. J. Orr.—*King's Advocate*, W. A. Russell.—*Treasurer*, W. A. Bowring.

Steamship Line: Khedivial SS. Co., London, Port Said, and Alexandria. Port Said to Cyprus, 1st class, £2 5s.; 2nd class, £1. (See "A Handbook of Cyprus" for 1913. London: Stanford.)

COLONIES IN ASIA.

Aden. A town and territory on the south coast of Yemen, Arabia, 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Total area, 75 sq. m.; pop. 46,000. A Resident acts as military and civil governor, subject to the Government of Bombay. The harbour is the *entrepôt* of trade between Europe and America on the one hand, and India, Southern Arabia and the east coast of Africa on the other. It is a coaling station for the British Navy, and as such is strongly fortified. The islands of Perim and Kuria-Muria off the coast of Arabia, and Socotra off the coast of Africa, are dependencies of Aden. Perim has an area of about 5 sq. m., and is used as a coaling dépôt for the Mercantile Marine. Socotra has an area of 1,382 sq. m., and a population of 12,000 of Arab descent. Capital, Tamarida. Products, aloes, dates, figs, etc.

Political Resident, Major-Gen. Sir James A. B. H. K.C.V.O.

First Assistant, Major H. F. Jacob.

Steamship Lines to Aden: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street; Norddeutscher Lloyd, 2, King William Street; Stick & Co., 24, Leadenhall Street; Union-Castle Line, 3, Fenchurch Street, E.C. Fares: £21 to £38.

Bahrain Islands. These islands in the Persian Gulf have been under British protection since 1847. The chieftown is Moharek, on the island of that name, pop. 22,000; but the commercial capital is Manameh, pop. 25,000. The ruling chief is Sheikh Esa. Since 1904 a British officer has resided at Manameh, as Political Agent of the Government of India, working under the Resident in the Persian Gulf. The chief industry is pearl fishing, but dates and grain are also exported.

Resident in the Persian Gulf: Lieut.-Col. P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E.

British North Borneo (area 31,106 sq. m., pop. 28,183) is not an official dependency, but is the property of the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted in 1881. In '88 a formal protectorate was proclaimed over British North Borneo. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor, acting under the instructions of the Court of Directors, assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. The cultivation of rubber, tobacco, and cotton is being encouraged, and the cocoanut and timber trade is extending. The chieftown and seat of the administration is Sandakan; pop. 8,256. A railway 125 miles long, inclusive of sidings, runs from Jesselton, Gaya Bay, on the west coast, to Melalap in the interior. A branch some 20 miles long runs from Beaufort Junction to Weston, Brunei Bay.

Court of Directors: *Chairman*, The Right Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. — *Vice-Chairman*, E. Dent: *Rear-Admiral* Sir Bouverie Clark, K.C.B.; the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; J. A. Maitland; *Major-General* Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B.; Sir Montagu Ommamney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. — *Secretary*, Harington G. Forbes. — *London Office*, 37, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Establishment: *Governor and Principal Representative of the Company in North Borneo*, J. Scott Mason.

British Agents (Singapore), Messrs. Guthrie & Co.

Brunei, or Borneo Proper, is a state in the island of Borneo lying north-east of Sarawak. Area 4,000 sq. m., pop. 30,000. Capital, Brunei, with a population of about 12,000. It is ruled by a Sultan, Mohamed Jemalulalem. A protectorate was proclaimed over Brunei by England in '88, and in 1905 a British Resident was appointed with powers to control the general administration of the state. The Governor of the Straits Settlements is High Commissioner. Resident, M. S. H. McArthur.

Ceylon. An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks which is called Adam's Bridge, and which is now being surmounted by a viaduct. Its extreme length is 266 miles, and its width 140 miles. It is a Crown colony.

Area, 25,332 sq. m.; pop. (census 1911) 4,095,325. Divided into nine administrative provinces. Capital, Colombo, pop. 185,704. Bulk of population Singhalese, then Tamil, Moormen (Arabs), Burghers, Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans about 9,000. An aboriginal nomadic race, the Veddahs, occupy the interior, but they only number about 2,000. The Government is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive Council of 6, and a Legislative Council of 21 members, which is composed of the Executive Council, 5 other official members, and 10 non-official members, of whom 6 are nominated and 4 elected. Colombo, Kandy, and Galle have municipal government, and there are 21 local boards. The basis of the law is Roman-Dutch, but the criminal law has been remodelled from the Indian Penal Code. There is an Imperial garrison of about 1,800 men. Colombo harbour is strongly fortified. The chief newspapers are the *Observer*, the *Times*, the *Independent*, and the *Morning Leader*. More than half of the population are Buddhists. The Hindus number 828,622, and the Mohammedans and Christians number about 248,000 and 362,000 respectively. Education is unsectarian, and in the case of vernacular schools free. Coffee was formerly Ceylon's principal product for export; but tea and the cocoanut palm are now the chief staples, and rubber has rapidly grown to a position of importance. Other products are cacao, grain, rice and cinnamon. Experiments are being made with cotton in the dry zones. Railways, owned and worked by the Government, extend 576 miles. The *Maldivé Archipelago* is tributary to Ceylon. It consists of groups of islets 500 miles west of Ceylon, inhabited by a Mohammedan population estimated at 30,000. Malé is the chief island. The produce consists of millet, fruit, and cocoanuts.

Governor, Col. Sir Henry E. McCallum, G.C.M.G. (salary £6,400).

Executive Council: *Colonial Secretary*, R. E. Stubbs. — *Commanding the Forces*, Brigadier-General A. J. W. Allen, C.B. — *Attorney-General*, Anton Bertram. — *Controller of Revenue*, W. H. Jackson. — *Treasurer*, B. Senior, I.S.O. — *Registrar-General*, P. Arunachalam. — *Government Agent, Central Province*, G. S. Saxton. — *Government Agent, Western Province*, J. G. Fraser.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great

Winchester Street; Bibby Line; British India Steam Navigation Co.; City Line; Clan Line; Messageries Maritimes; Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Norddeutscher Lloyd; Austrian Lloyd. *Fares:* £14 to £52.

Hong Kong. An island and Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by the Ly-ee-moon pass. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, at the close of the opium war. The peninsula of **Kowloon**, opposite the island, and the small adjacent Stonecutter's Island, now strongly fortified, with other islets, appertain to the colony. Capital, **Victoria** (commonly called Hong Kong, pop. 230,000). Area, 48 sq. m.; pop. 352,452. In '98 a portion of territory adjacent to Kowloon, together with Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao, were leased to Great Britain by the Chinese Government for ninety-nine years. The area leased is 340 sq. miles, and is administered as part of the colony: pop. 104,287. Total population of the whole colony, including leased territories, 456,739. Government is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter including 7 official and 6 unofficial members, 4 of whom are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor (two being usually Chinese); one is nominated by the Justices of the Peace from their body, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. The island is a military and naval station, with an Imperial garrison of about 4,500 officers and men. It is also the great emporium for the European trade with China, and for the local coast trade, and is a free port. The Hong Kong University was opened in 1912 under the patronage of H.M. the King. Imports, chiefly goods for China, cottons, opium, coals, iron and steel, and other manufactured articles; exports, tea, silk, and other Chinese produce.

Revenue and Expenditure, \$7,500,000.

Governor, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G. (*salary* £6,000).

Executive Council: *Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-Gen. C. A. Anderson, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, Claud Severn.—*Attorney-General*, J. S. Bucknill.—*Treasurer*, A. M. Thomson.—*Director of Public Works*, W. Chatham, C.M.G.—*Principal Civil Medical Officer*, —.—*Unofficial*, Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G.; E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.; H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Norddeutscher Lloyd, 2, King William Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street. *Fares:* £37 to £65.

Sarawak lies on the north-west coast of Borneo. Its area is about 50,000 sq. m., and pop. 600,000; and in '88 it was constituted an independent state under the protection of Great Britain, all its foreign relations being conducted by H.M. Government. Capital, Kuching; pop. 25,000. Seaboard extends 380 miles. The government was handed over by the Sultan of Brunei in '42 to Sir James Brooke, who ruled as Rajah till '68, when he was succeeded by his nephew, His Highness the Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. The Rajah married, in '69, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, and his heir is Charles Vyner Brooke, b. Sept. 26th, '74. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism. The chief exports are rubber, pepper, and sago flour. Coal is mined on a considerable scale, and gold is also worked.

Wei-hai-wei, which was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking, July 1st, '98, is a territory on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles east of Chefoo, and lies nearly opposite Port Arthur. Wei-hai-wei Harbour is sheltered, and can accommodate a large number of vessels. With the town and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of Liu-Kung, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The area is 285 sq. m., and the Chinese population is about 147,000, while the sphere of influence over which the British Government holds military rights has an area of 1,500 sq. m. Gold and other minerals exist, but have not yet been worked to any extent. The territory is administered by a Commissioner under the Colonial Office, residing at Port Edward, on the mainland.

Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G. (*salary* £1,500). Government Secretary, R. Walter.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula, deriving its name from the Straits of Malacca, which form the great trade route between India and China. Area about 1,600 sq. m.; pop. 711,951, including 368,564 Chinese, 240,207 Malays, and 82,126 natives of India. *Revenue*, 1911, \$11,409,221; *expenditure*, \$9,085,389; *debt*, £7,943,452. *Imports*, 1911, £46,437,349; *exports*, 1911, £39,887,146. The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore. The Governor (who is also Governor of Labuan) is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, the first consisting of six official members, and the second of ten official and eight non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. There are municipal boards partly elected and partly nominated by the Government at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. The strength of the Imperial garrison is about 2,380. The chief exports are tin, gums, copra, spices, gambier, sago and tapioca, rattans, hides, phosphates of lime, and pine-apples. A railway through Johore connects Singapore with Penang.

The constituent parts are as follows:—**Singapore**, an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 206 sq. m., pop. 303,321. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifications. It is the headquarters of H.M. military forces in these regions. The garrison consists of two battalions of infantry and two garrison companies of artillery, one company of Royal Engineers, a few details of departmental corps, and a volunteer corps. The colony also maintains an armed police force of 2,544 officers and men.—**Penang**, or **Prince of Wales' Island**, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Area 107 sq. m., pop., including Province Wellesley and the Dindings, 278,003. The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang. A Resident Councillor controls the administration. **Province Wellesley** is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 288 sq. m., pop. 128,978. The **Dindings**, about 80 miles south of Penang, consist of the island

of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, where is Lumut, the headquarters, with a fine harbour. Politically this settlement is a part of Penang. Area about 265 sq. m.—Malacca is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast extends 42 miles. Area 659 sq. m., pop. 124,081. It is ruled by a Resident, subject to the Governor of the colony. The chief exports are tapioca, rubber, copra, and gambier. Included in the administration of the Straits Settlements are the Cocos (or Keeling) Islands, a small coral group lying some 700 miles S.W. of Java (area 9 sq. m., pop. 749), annexed to Singapore in 1903, and Christmas Island, which lies 200 miles S.W. of Java, and was annexed to Singapore in 1900. The principal export is phosphates of lime.

Labuan, an island situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Was administered by the British North Borneo Company for the British Government from '89 till Dec. 31st, 1905. It was then put under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and by Letters Patent dated Oct. 30th, 1906, the colony was made part of the Straits Settlements. Area 31 sq. m.; pop. 6,546, mostly Malays. Port and town, Victoria, pop. 1,579. Extensive coal beds exist in the island.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Captain Sir A. H. Young, K.C.M.G. (salary, £5,000; duty allowance, £1,500).

Executive Council: The Governor; *Officer commanding H.M. Troops*, Major-Gen. T. E. Stephenson, C.B. — *Colonial Secretary*, R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G. — *Resident Councillor of Penang*, W. Evans. — *Attorney-General*, T. de M. L. Braddell. — *Treasurer*, J. O. Anthonisz. — *Colonial Engineer*, F. J. Pigott.

The Federated Malay States.

On the mainland there are several protected Malay States, which, though not part of the colony, are subject to the supervision of a **High Commissioner** (the Governor of the Straits Settlements), which is exercised through British Residents, who assist the native rulers in the administration of the States. Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negri Sembilan agreed to form one administrative federation under a British Resident-General in July '96. A Federal Council was constituted in 1909. Each native State is represented on the Council, and special representation has also been arranged for the rubber and tin interests. The Council deals with matters of general concern to the States. Care has been taken to preserve the autonomy of the chiefs in local affairs. These countries are exceptionally rich in natural resources, and

for several years have exported the greater part of the Straits tin. In 1911 the exports of tin and tin ore amounted to some 58,840 tons. The tin output of the States is smelted locally, and is exported to Europe and America. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for plantations. Rubber and coconuts are most cultivated at present. In 1911 20,315,866 lb. of rubber of various kinds were exported. There are 559 miles of railway chiefly in Perak and Selangor, all owned and managed by the Government.

Perak, on the western coast of the peninsula; area 7,800 sq. m., pop. 494,037. Capital, Taiping. The ports are Teluk Anson and Port Weld. Ipoh is the chief commercial centre.

Selangor adjoins Perak along its southern frontier; area 3,156 sq. m., pop. 294,035. The capital is Kuala Lumpur (pop. 46,718), the largest town on the mainland and the seat of the Federal Government. Port Swettenham provides accommodation for ocean steamers.

Negri Sembilan is the name given to a federation of small states lying between Selangor, Malacca, Pahang, and Johore. They are administered by one Resident, who resides at Seremban. Area 2,550 sq. m., pop. 130,199. The port is Port Dickson.

Pahang is less opened up, but contains much mineral and agricultural wealth. Area 14,000 sq. m., pop. 118,708.

By the Treaty of 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to the British Government all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration, and control which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Tringganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands. These States extend across the Malay peninsula, and have an area of about 15,000 sq. m., with a population estimated at 450,000.

Johore is an independent Malay State, under a Sultan, at the southern extremity of the peninsula. The foreign relations of the State, however, are in the hands of the British Government. Area 9,000 sq. m., pop. 180,412. Capital, Johore Bharu.

High Commissioner, Captain Sir Arthur Young, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements.

Chief Secretary of the Federated States, E. L. Brockman, C.M.G.

Steamship Lines to Singapore: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Norddeutscher Lloyd, 2, King William Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street. Fares: £26 to £60.

[Consult "Illustrated Guide to the Federated Malay States." Price 2s. 6d. 83, Cornhill.]

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

By the South Africa Act, 1909, the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony were united in a Legislative Union under one Government under the name of The Union of South Africa. Provision was made for other territories, such as the British South Africa Co.'s territory, joining the Union later. The Governor-General of the Union of South Africa is appointed by the King at a salary of £10,000 a year. There is an Executive Council to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Union. The members of the Council are chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and hold office during

his pleasure. The Parliament consists of a Senate and House of Assembly. Cape Town is the seat of Legislature, Pretoria the seat of the Executive Government. The English and Dutch languages are official languages of the Union, and are treated on a footing of equality and possess and enjoy equal freedom, rights, and privileges. The Senate consists of 8 members elected by the legislature of each province and 8 members nominated for 10 years by the Governor. The membership of the Union House of Assembly is: Cape, 51; Natal, 17; the Transvaal, 36; and the Orange Free State, 17. The membership of either House is limited to persons of European descent. Parliament may

by law prescribe the qualifications of voters; but no such law shall disqualify any person in the province of the Cape of Good Hope who, under the laws existing in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope at the establishment of the Union, is or may become qualified to vote, by reason of his race or colour only, unless the Bill be passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting together and at the third reading be agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of both Houses. No person who, at the passing of any such law, is registered as a voter in any province shall be removed from the register by reason only of any disqualification based on race or colour. The control and administration of native affairs and matters affecting Asiatics in the Union is vested in the Governor-General in Council.

The command in chief of the naval and military forces within the Union is vested in the King or in the Governor-General as his representative. Bills passed by the Union Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General and may be disallowed within one year by the King. The four original Colonies became provinces of the Union, all, except the Orange River Colony—which became the Orange Free State—retaining their names. There is to be Free Trade within the Union as soon as the Parliament shall have made provision for it. The Union assumed the Colonial debts and the control of railways, ports, and harbours. In each of the provinces an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority. There is a Council for each province, consisting of twenty-five members or as many more as the number of members the province is entitled to send to the Union Parliament. Four members are elected by each Provincial Council to form, with the Administrator of the province, an executive committee. The election of senators and of members of the executive committees of the Provincial Councils is according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote.

Statistics, etc.

Area, 473,184 sq. miles. Population (1911), 5,938,499, of whom 1,278,025 are Europeans, 4,061,082 natives, and 619,392 other coloured inhabitants.

Revenue, 1910-11, £14,014,000; 1911-12, £17,033,000. Expenditure, 1910-11, £13,536,000; 1911-12, £16,587,000. Public Debt, £114,237,000.

Imports, 1909-10, £31,411,150; 1910-11, £41,430,037. Exports, 1909-10, £50,684,149; 1910-11, £54,684,038.

Railways, 7,221 miles.

Governor-General and High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone (salary of Governor-General, £10,000; of High Commissioner, £3,000).

Executive Council: *Premier (without portfolio)*, General the Rt. Hon. Louis Botha.—*Agriculture*, Hon. J. W. Sauer.—*Finance and Defence*, General the Hon. J. C. Smuts.—*Native Affairs and Justice*, General the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog.—*Interior and Lands*, Rt. Hon. A. Fischer.—*Railways and Harbours*, Hon. H. Burton.—*Public Works*, Colonel Leuchars.—*Mines and Education*, Hon. F. S. Malan.—*Posts and Telegraphs*, Sir David P. de V. Graaf.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Lord de Villiers.

H.M. Trade Commissioner, Sir R. Sothorn Holland, Cape Town.

General Manager of Railways, W. W. Hoy.
High Commissioner in London, Hon. Sir Richard Solomon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

Politics and Parties.

At the formation of the Union the Nationalist Party, led by General Botha, enlisted the support of the Dutch organisations, Het Volk, Orangia Unie, and the Afrikander Bond, since dissolved and absorbed in the South African Party. The chief element of the Opposition was the Unionist Party, led by Sir Starr Jameson, and absorbing the Unionist Party of the Cape, the Progressives of the Transvaal, and the Constitutionalists of the Orange Free State. The first elections to the Union House of Assembly resulted in the return of 67 Nationalists, 37 Unionists, 4 Labour members, and 13 Independents. Among the Independents were 11 of the 17 representatives of Natal, a province suspicious alike of the racial ties of the Nationalists and the mining interests represented by the Unionists. Generally speaking, it may be said that hitherto the Natal Independents have inclined to the support of General Botha's Government. Sir Starr Jameson retired in 1912, being succeeded in the leadership of the Unionist Party by Sir Thomas Smartt.

History in 1912.

The Union Parliament was opened on Jan. 26th by Lord Gladstone. The most important accomplishment of the session was the Defence Act (see p. 214), introduced by General Smuts on Feb. 23rd. The Land Settlement Act, introduced by Mr. Fischer, was designed to provide, by means of land banks, for men who are competent to farm, but who are without capital, to find land for men who have capital, and to devise facilities for enabling settlers to become landowners. An annual expenditure of £1,000,000 for five years is required for these purposes. Other measures adopted were an Act for providing compensation in cases of Miners' Phthisis, an Irrigation Act, a Public Services Act, providing for the organisation of the Union Civil Service, and a Railway Service Act.

Mr. Hull's Budget, introduced in March, estimated the expenditure for 1912-13 at £16,782,000 and the revenue at £16,112,000. The deficit of £670,000 was to be met by appropriating the surplus for the year 1910-11. Mr. Hull expressed the fear that fresh taxation would be necessary in the next year.

The Minister of Railways and Harbours estimated the revenue from railways at £12,116,000 and from harbours at £896,000. The expenditure was estimated at £11,027,000. Railway rates, he said, would be reduced to the extent of £750,000.

A prominent feature of the Budget was a scheme for the adjustment of financial relations between the Union and the Provinces. The majority report of a Commission to which this question had been referred recommended that the Union Exchequer should contribute half the estimated provincial expenditure, the provincial administrators raising the other half by local taxation. Mr. Hull adopted the scheme in principle, but as it would involve a deficit in the Free State and in Natal, he proposed to grant to those two provinces respectively £67,000 and £80,000 a year for ten years. He also proposed to hand over to the Transvaal

the whole proceeds of the Native Pass fees on the Rand instead of the half as recommended by the Commission. A Bill embodying these proposals was sacrificed to the exigencies of the Ministerial programme.

Mr. Hull resigned in May, owing to differences with the Ministry for Railways. His retirement resulted in a rearrangement of portfolios, but no new Minister was appointed, it being the expressed intention of the Government to reduce the number of the Cabinet from ten to eight.

In the opening months of the year the Government's treatment of the public service was subjected to severe criticism, the methods adopted in the re-organisation of the Government departments being described by members of the Opposition as tainted with racialism, nepotism, and favouritism. Sir Starr Jameson moved a vote of censure on the Government in regard to this matter, and particularly attacked the department presided over by General Hertzog. The motion was rejected by 72 votes to 34.

Sir Starr Jameson retired from the leadership of the Unionist Party in April. He was succeeded by Sir Thomas Smartt. General Botha, in a speech in the Union House of Assembly on April 10th, paid an eloquent tribute to the services which Sir Starr had rendered to the Union.

Ordinances laying down the equality of the English and Dutch languages in schools, with instruction in the mother tongue in the junior standard, were adopted by the Provincial Councils of the Cape, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State. The ordinances were based on the compromise effected by the Union Parliamentary majority report of 1911, but were subjected to modifications which Unionists declared to be contrary to the spirit of the original compromise. For this reason the ordinance was rejected by Natal.

A mail contract, abolishing the rebate system and making provision for reductions in the export freight of mealies, fruit and coal, and in the import of pedigree stock, was signed by the Government and the shipowners in September.

(See also Indians in the Empire, p. 150.)

THE CAPE.

The Cape of Good Hope Province occupies the extreme southern portion of Africa. Its boundaries are: west, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange river and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; east, the Orange Free State Province, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the province is 276,995 sq. m., and the pop. (1911), 2,563,024. Whites number 583,177, and those of other than European or white races 1,979,847. Capital, Cape Town, pop. 67,000; other chief towns, Port Elizabeth, pop. 30,000, the chief commercial port; Grahamstown, pop. 10,498, the capital of the eastern province; Kimberley, pop. 30,000, the seat of the diamond trade; Queenstown, King Williamstown, and Panmure, or East London. Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. The Transkeian Territories and Walfisch Bay (pop. 1,015), an isolated port on the coast of Damaraland, are administered by resident magistrates. Under the South Africa Act, 1909, Cape Town became the seat of the Legislature of the Union.

The Provincial Council consists of 51 members.

The electors are qualified, whether white men, Indians, or natives, as occupiers of property worth £75, or receiving a salary equivalent to £50. The province possesses a complete system of local self-government, 74 elective councils maintaining the roads, and having powers as to public works, licensing and police in all the 77 divisions. There are also 112 municipal councils and 80 village management boards.

There is a University at Cape Town (Royal Charter 1877), and there are more than 2,600 State-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions. The principal religious denominations are the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Independent, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The province contains 3,773 miles of railway. The chief minerals worked are copper, coal, and gold. The chief diamond fields are at and near Kimberley, in Griqualand West, and their export in 1908 was valued at £3,191,582. Agricultural operations include the production of wool, wine, wheat, and other cereals, and the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and ostriches. There are valuable forests. The principal exports are gold, diamonds, wool, mohair, ostrich feathers, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes.

Steamship Lines: Union Castle Line, 3, Fenchurch Street; Bucknall Bros., 23, Leadenhall Street; Houlder Bros. & Co., 146, Leadenhall Street; G. Thompson & Co., 7, Billiter Square; Shaw, Saville & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street; J. B. Westray & Co., 138, Leadenhall Street. Fares: 9 to 47 guineas.

Administrator, Hon. Sir Nicolas F. de Waal, K.C.M.G.

NATAL.

Natal is situated on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Seaboard extends a distance of about 376 miles. Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal border the province on the north, Orange Free State Province and Basutoland on the west, and the Cape Province on the south-west. Area, including Zululand, Amatongaland, and the Vryheid, Utrecht and Wakkerstroom districts transferred from the Transvaal in 1902, 36,434 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 1,191,958, including 98,582 whites, 141,568 Indians and Asiatics, and 951,808 natives. Capital, Pietermaritzburg, pop. 30,539; the only port is Durban, with a pop. of 72,512.

The Provincial Council consists of 25 members elected by voters having a property qualification of £50, or paying £10 rent per annum, or having an income of £66. For local government there are municipal corporations at Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle, Ladysmith and Dundee, and local boards at Verulam and Greytown.

Many natives live apart in locations provided for them by the Government, about 2,250,000 acres of land being vested for this purpose in the Native Trust. A Native High Court administers civil justice, and deals with all political crimes and crimes arising out of native law and custom—ordinary crimes falling under the ordinary criminal law. Natives can acquire the franchise under certain conditions.

The chief products of the province are wool, cereals, coal (a rapidly growing industry), iron, and sugar. The coal deposits are in the northern portion of the colony, the Dundee district being the best developed area. The output

in 1910 was 2,294,746 tons. There are 1,075 miles of railway in the province.

Administrator, The Hon. C. J. Smythe.

Steamship Lines: Union Castle Line, 3, Fenchurch Street; Bucknall Bros., 23, Leadenhall Street; Houlder Bros., 146, Leadenhall Street; Rennie & Co., 4, East India Avenue. Fares: 12 to 50 guineas.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Founded by Boers who trekked from Cape Colony in 1836, and recognised in '54 as an independent Dutch republic under the title of the Orange Free State. The Government of the Free State threw in their lot with the Transvaal Government in Oct. '99, and the first act of hostility in the Boer war was committed by Free State forces. The country was, on May 28th, 1900, formally annexed by Great Britain after its occupation by Lord Roberts, proclaimed as the Orange River Colony, and put under military rule. Executive and Legislative Councils were also established, the latter containing 6 official and 8 unofficial members. Letters Patent establishing a new Constitution were published at Bloemfontein (June 10th, 1907). By the provisions of the South Africa Act, 1909, the Colony became a province of the Union, under the name of the Orange Free State Province. The Provincial Council consists of 25 members.

The predominant religion is that of the Dutch Reformed Church. In 1911 there were 19,000 children under instruction in the public schools. The country is not well suited for agriculture, but good grazing is afforded by the rolling plains, of which it chiefly consists, and stock and sheep farming are extensively carried on. Coal is abundant in the north of the province. The output in 1910 was 470,000 tons. Diamond mines exist, and yielded diamonds to the value of £1,500,000 in 1910. There are about 1,000 miles of railways.

Area, 50,392 sq. m.; pop. (1911 census), 526,906, 175,435 being Europeans and 351,471 coloured persons. Capital, Bloemfontein, pop. 26,929. Other chief towns are Harrismith (5,300), Kroonstad (5,797), Jagersfontein (5,650), and Ladybrand (3,207).

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal was founded in 1831 by Boers, who journeyed thither from Cape Colony, and gradually formed a settled Government, whose independence was acknowledged by Great Britain by the Sand River Convention in 1852. Serious difficulties with the natives arose from time to time, and in 1877 the country was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms to regain their independence. Majuba and the 1881 Convention followed, giving the Transvaal complete self-government subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain. Another Convention was signed in 1884, under which the country was renamed the South African Republic, the control over foreign relations, except with the Orange Free State, being reserved to the British Crown. In '86 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand range of hills, and these have since, after the first rush and the inevitable collapse, proved to be of immense value. The centre of the gold fields is Johannesburg. It was the discontent amongst the "Outlanders" of Johannesburg which ultimately led to the war between the Transvaal and Great Britain. Fighting began in Oct. '99, and after some initial successes

the Boers were driven back, Lord Roberts reaching Bloemfontein March 13th, and Pretoria June 5th, 1900. On Sept. 1st, 1900, the country was formally annexed to the British Empire, though terms of peace were not signed till May 31st, 1902. Lord Milner then assumed office as Governor of the Transvaal, and Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted. In 1905 Letters Patent were issued providing for representative government, but in 1906 the Liberal Government announced their intention to set up responsible government.

Under the Constitution promulgated Dec. 12th, 1906, by Letters Patent, the Legislature consisted of a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. Under the South Africa Act, 1909, the Provincial Government consists of an Executive Committee of 5 members, and a Provincial Council of 36 members.

The country offers great facilities for agriculture and stock-rearing, but wants developing. The chief exports are gold, wool, cattle, hides, grain, and ostrich feathers. The value of the gold produced in 1911 was £35,000,000. Coal is found of fair quality, and the output is steadily rising. It amounted to 4,000,000 tons in 1910.

Area, 110,426 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 1,676,611, of whom 420,811 were whites, 1,224,155 aboriginal natives, and 31,625 of other coloured races. The Johannesburg municipality in 1911 had a population of 237,220, of whom 120,411 were whites; that of Pretoria municipality was 43,609.

Administrator, The Hon. J. F. B. Rissik.

Basutoland. A native territory of British South Africa, lying between Natal, the Orange Free State Province, and the Cape Province. Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in '84, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the High Commissioner for South Africa. A National Council was established in 1910. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, appeals lying to the Magistrates' Courts, in which all cases between natives and Europeans are heard. A native tax of £1 on every adult male native is levied, and should the native have more than one wife, by native custom a further £1 per wife for each additional wife is levied, provided that the total payment is not to exceed £3. The amount produced by the native tax in 1911-12 was £92,063. The financial year now ends on March 31st instead of June 30th, as heretofore, in order to bring Basutoland into line with the rest of South Africa. The following figures, therefore, are for the nine months ended March 31st, 1912:

Revenue, £138,865; expenditure, £111,968.

Capital, Maseru; pop. 1,300. There are 274 schools, with 16,606 scholars. The country includes the finest grain-producing land in South Africa, and the climate is magnificent. The chief products are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. The natives are intelligent, and when instructed are capable of the supervision of machinery. They keep large herds of cattle. The province is included in the South African Customs Union.

Area, 11,716 sq. m.

Pop. (1911), natives, 403,111; European, 1,396; total, 404,507.

Paramount Chief, Letsie, elected in 1905 on the death of Lerothodi.

Resident Commissioner, Sir H. C. Stoley, K.C.M.G. (salary £1,500).

Bechuanaland Protectorate. The Protectorate (area about 275,000 sq. m., pop. 125,000, including 1,632 whites, in 1911) extends from the Molopo river in the south northwards to the Zambesi, and is bounded on the east by the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland, and on the west by German South-West Africa. The administration is carried on by a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Mafeking, under the High Commissioner, with two Assistant Commissioners, one at Francistown and another at Gaborone. A mounted police force maintains order. There is also a small force of mounted native police. A hut tax of £1 per annum is levied. Cattle form the chief wealth of the country.

Resident Commissioner, Lieut. Col. Panzera, C.M.G. (salary £1,200 and allowances). **Assistant Commissioners,** J. Eilenberger; R. M. Daniel.

Swaziland was, by the Convention of 1894, placed under the administration of (but not incorporated with) the South African Republic; the British Government has now the control of the territory. On June 25th, 1903, an Order in Council was issued conferring on the Governor of the Transvaal authority over Swaziland, and by Order in Council of Dec. 1st, 1906, this authority was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa. The Paramount Chief Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu, is a minor about 15 years of age, and the regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Nabotsibeni, widow of Mbandini. The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandini, many of which carried exemption from customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered any satisfactory form of government difficult. A Proclamation, therefore, provided for the constitution of a Commission to inquire into the question of the concessions. The High Commissioner has, under this Proclamation, exercised the power to expropriate monopolies rights, compensation for which has been made out of loans raised for the purpose. Gold is subject to a tax of 10 per cent. on profits, base metals to a royalty of 2½ per cent. on output in addition to any rentals now payable. The rights of natives have been delimited; a general survey of the territory in connection with concession claims and partition of native reserves has been carried out. By Proclamation certain laws of the Transvaal have been extended to Swaziland; other laws are promulgated by High Commissioner's Proclamations. A Special Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners with a limited jurisdiction have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. A local Swaziland police force was created in 1907. The present seat of the administration is at Mbabane; altitude, 4,300 ft. **Area,** 6,536 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911), 99,959, of whom 98,733 are natives (of Zulu type), 143 other coloured persons, and 1,083 whites. There are six primary schools provided by Government, five for European children and one for natives. There are also numerous schools under the charge of the various missions to which the Government contribute annual grants.

Revenue (1911-12), £57,306; **expenditure,** £62,191.

The public debt incurred in connection with the Concessions Commission, the partition of concessions, and the expropriation of monopolies, amounts (1912) to £100,000.

The agricultural products are maize, millet, pumpkins, ground nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown only in sufficient quantities for local supply. Tobacco is grown in parts, and experiments in cotton growing have met with success. Mining is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by Mbandini, the late King of Swaziland, and a Proclamation has been issued to enable the Government to throw open certain Crown mineral areas. Alluvial tin and gold are being mined and shipped. For the year ended March 31st, 1912, 313 tons of tin, valued at £32,397, and 14,781 oz. of fine gold, valued at £62,783, were exported. By arrangement with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is treated for customs purposes as part of the Union, and receives a *pro rata* share of customs revenue. There is bi-weekly communication by coach between Mbabane and Breyten on the Springs-Ermelo Extension. Elsewhere communication is by runners. There are telegraph offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Zulweni.

Resident Commissioner, R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G.

Government Secretary, D. Honey.

RHODESIA.

On Oct. 29th, '89, a Royal Charter was granted to the **British South Africa Company**, conferring upon it large administrative powers in the region north of the Transvaal, now known as Rhodesia, which has an estimated area of 440,000 sq. m., and a population estimated at 1,771,000, and authorising it to promote trade and commerce and to work mineral and other concessions in those regions. The authorised share capital of the Company amounts to £9,000,000, of which £8,056,507 has been issued. Rhodesia is divided into two portions by the river Zambesi. Rhodesia is no doubt destined, sooner or later, to take her place in the South African Union.

Northern Rhodesia is the British sphere lying between the Portuguese settlements, German East Africa and the Congo Free State, excepting the Nyasaland Protectorate. It has an area of about 291,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 1,000,000, of whom only 1,434 are Europeans. The exports include ivory and rubber, also tobacco and cotton, which are being grown with considerable success. This territory was previously divided into the two provinces of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia; but by the Order in Council of May 4th, 1911, they were amalgamated under the title of "Northern Rhodesia." The amalgamation took effect from Aug. 17th, 1911.

Southern Rhodesia includes the two provinces of Matabeleland and Mashonaland (area 148,575 sq. m., pop. 770,000). The Europeans (census 1911) number 23,666. It lies between the northern boundary of the Transvaal on the south, and the Zambesi on the north, with the Portuguese provinces of Manica and Sofala as the eastern boundary. The seat of government is Salisbury (pop. 3,479), which is also the capital of Mashonaland; the chief town of Matabeleland is Bulawayo.

(pop. 5,200). The Rhodesia Railways include the following sections: Vryburg to Bulawayo, 588 miles, Bulawayo to Salisbury, 301 miles, Bulawayo to Victoria Falls, 280 miles, Victoria Falls to Kalomo, 94 miles, Bulawayo to West Nicholson, 103 miles, and Gwelo to Selukwe, 24 miles—total with sidings, 1,393 miles. The Mashonaland Railway includes the following sections: Umtali to Salisbury, 170 miles, Kalomo to Broken Hill, 281 miles, Salisbury to Ayrshire, 84 miles, Banket Junction to Eldorado, 12 miles—total, 547 miles. Branch lines from Lyndhurst Halt to Umvumbe, 50 miles, and Westacre Junction to Matopos, 9 miles, are owned by the Blinkwater Railway Co. and the Rhodes Trustees respectively. A further branch line from a point on the Ayrshire Line to the Mazoe District, a distance of 22 miles, has been constructed by the Blinkwater Railway Co. A line has been constructed from Broken Hill to the Congo Border, a distance of 132 miles, by the Rhodesia Katanga Junction Railway and Mineral Co., Ltd., and a further extension in the Belgian Congo has been built by the Compagnie du Chemin de fer du Katanga to the Star of the Congo Mine, a distance of about 167 miles north of the Rhodesian border. The output of gold from the mines amounted in 1909 to 623,388 oz., and in 1910 to 609,956 oz. Other mineral exports include silver, lead, copper, coal, chrome ore, and asbestos.

The Government is conducted by the Executive Council of Southern Rhodesia, consisting of the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia and not less than three members appointed by the Company, with the approval of a Secretary of State, and by a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, and twelve other members, of whom five are appointed by the Company with the approval of a Secretary of State and seven elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. The Resident Commissioner is a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote. The duration of each Legislative Council is for

three years. The ordinances of the latter are subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner and to disallowance by the Secretary of State. Native affairs are administered, under the Administrator, by a Chief Native Commissioner in each province, assisted in each case by Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Land has been reserved for tribal settlements, and an annual hut tax of £1 is imposed. The Judicial Establishment consists of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia with two judges, the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and local magistrates. The territory is divided into magisterial districts, and appeal lies from the magistrate to the judges, from the High Court to the Supreme Court of the Cape, and thence to the Privy Council. There are magistrates at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Gwanda, Gwelo, and Melsetter. Civil cases between native and native are tried in accordance with native law, with certain restrictions. High schools have been opened at Salisbury and Bulawayo to provide a secondary education specially adapted to the needs of the future generation of Rhodesian farmers. The chief newspapers are the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, *Rhodesia Herald*, *Gwelo Times*, and *Rhodesia Advertiser*. The revenue and expenditure for 1911-12 were £364,723 and £338,051 respectively.

Board of Directors: The Duke of Abercorn, K.G. (President), J. Rochfort Maguire (Vice-President), Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O., P. Lyttelton Gell, Sir Leander Starr Jameson, Bart., C.B., H. Birchenough, C.M.G., the Marquess of Winchester, Otto Beit.—*London office*, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.—*Manager*, H. Wilson Fox.—*Secretary*, D. E. Brodie.—*Assistant Secretary*, A. P. Millar.—*Registrar*, R. C. Bolton.—*Emigration and Information Offices*, 138, Strand, London, W.C.; and 131, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Administration: *Administrator of Southern Rhodesia*, Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (Salisbury).—*Resident Commissioner and Commandant-General*, Col. R. Burns Begg.—*Administrator of Northern Rhodesia*, L. A. Wallace, C.M.G.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Nyasaland Protectorate, until July 6th, 1907, known as the British Central Africa Protectorate. A portion of British Central Africa lying round the shores of Lake Nyasa, and extending nearly to the banks of the Zambesi. It includes all British Nyasaland, as well as the Shire Highlands and the greater part of the basin of the river Shire. The administration is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. The Protectorate is divided into 13 Districts, and these are managed by a number of Residents and Assistant Residents, Judicial Officers, etc. There is a High Court for the Protectorate. The armed forces consist of 100 Sikhs and the 1st battalion of the King's African Rifles. The port is Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, where a small concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government. **Area**, 43,608 sq. m., pop. 948,276; the European inhabitants number 537 (1908), Indians 515, and natives 917,168. The principal occupation of the European settlers is planting; and many thriving plantations of coffee, tobacco, and cotton have been established. Rubber and ivory are also exported. The chief towns are: Blantyre, Zomba (head-

quarters of the Government), Fort Johnston (the principal port on Lake Nyasa and Marine Transport Department depot), Karonga (north end of Lake Nyasa), the starting-point for Tanganyika, and Kotakota (west coast of Lake Nyasa). Almost the entire trade is with the United Kingdom. The Shire Highland Railway (113 miles) connects Port Herald and Chiromo on the Shire River with Blantyre, and will be continued to Zomba and Lake Nyasa. Arrangements have been made for its extension southward from Port Herald to the northern bank of the Zambesi, and for the construction of a line from the opposite bank, through Portuguese territory to Beira.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Sir William H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £2,000).—*Deputy-Governor*, Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G.—*Assistant Deputy Governor*, H. R. Wallis.—*Agent at Chinde*, S. H. Fletcher.—*Judge* (Blantyre), C. J. Griffin.—*Treasurer*, Wm. Wheeler, C.M.G.—*Director of Public Works*, T. I. Binnie.

Inspector-General of Protectorate Forces, Brevet-Col. G. H. Thesiger.

East Africa Protectorate. This extends about 400 miles along the coast northwards from Umba, at the mouth of the Umba river, and inland to the borders of Uganda. It adjoins the Italian and Abyssinian spheres on the north and German East Africa on the south. The Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in 1887 obtained a concession of territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar and in '88 a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for buying them out was, however, come to in '95, and the direct administration of the country was undertaken by H.M. Government. The Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who has the advice of Executive and Legislative Councils. The chief ports are Mombasa, pop. 27,000; Lamu, Vanga, and Kismayu. A hut tax, and in some districts a poll tax, is imposed upon the natives. The military forces consist of 6 companies of the King's African Rifles. The establishment has a strength of 32 officers and 1,500 rank and file. There is also a police force of about 1,700. The so-called Uganda Railway (see Uganda) runs through the Protectorate and connects Mombasa with Lake Victoria Nyanza. There were 2,284 miles of telegraph and 450 miles of telephone line in 1912. Agricultural operations are increasing, particularly in the Highlands, where a large body of English farmers are devoting their efforts to stock raising and general farming. The principal products of the country are cattle and sheep, ostrich feathers, grain, ivory, india-rubber, copra, hides, etc. Area 189,838 sq. m.; pop. (estimated) 4,000,000, including 3,175 Europeans. Revenue, 1911-12 (exclusive of Imperial grant of £115,000), £620,279; expenditure, £772,353. In 1911 the Imperial Government granted the colony a loan of £250,000, which is to be used in the construction of a small light railway to act as a feeder between Nairobi and the Thika River, the improvement of the harbour facilities at Kilindini, and the supplying of good water to Mombasa. A further loan of £375,000 was advanced in 1912 for the development of the Uganda Railway and the ports which it serves. Capital, Nairobi; pop. 30,000.

Imports (1911), £1,000,346; exports (1911), £962,911.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Henry Conway Belfield, C.M.G. (salary £3,000, and £1,000 duty allowance).

The Uganda Protectorate includes not only Buganda proper, but Bunyoro, Busoga, and other countries westwards up to the boundary of the Belgian Congo, and northwards to the Egyptian Sudan. It lies between the Belgian Congo on the west and the East Africa Protectorate on the east, the southern boundary being 1° S. lat. and the Anglo-German frontier, and the northern an undetermined line from a point near Lado on the White Nile to the watershed of Lake Rudolf, separating it from the Egyptian Sudan. The native capital of the country is Mengo, but the British administration, under a Governor, has its headquarters at Entebbe, on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria. The Imperial Government took over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in '94, and made the country a protectorate. A High Court for the Protectorate was established in 1902, with

an Appeal Court at Zanzibar. The King, or "Kabaka," is H.H. Daudi Chua (b. 1896), who, being a minor, is now under a regency of three chiefs. He receives a stated allowance from the Government, and is being educated by an English tutor at the expense of the British Government. There is also a Lukiko, or native council, of 80 chiefs. The trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton, ivory, skins, wild coffee, and rubber. Iron ore abounds, and wheat grows well. The so-called Uganda Railway lies wholly in the East Africa Protectorate. It runs from Mombasa, on the coast, to Port Florence, on the north-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 584 miles. It was built by the Imperial Government at a cost of £5,500,000. The profit on the railway in 1911 was £135,000. A railway, 58 miles in length, has been constructed from Jinja to Kakindu. Road motor services have been organised in various directions. Several mail, passenger, and trading steamers are now plying on the lake, and a loan of £125,000 was granted by the Imperial Government in 1912 for the further development of communication. The military force includes the 4th battalion King's African Rifles, the total strength being about 825 officers and men. There is a native police force about 1,000 strong. The prosperity of the country was threatened by the terrible "sleeping sickness," which has destroyed thousands, but owing to the vigorous measures introduced by the administration the mortality has been greatly reduced. Area about 118,000 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 2,843,325, including 640 Europeans.

Revenue, 1910-11, £101,094, plus grant-in-aid, £96,000; expenditure, £252,374.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Frederick J. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G. (salary £2,200).

Secretary, J. F. Cunningham (salary £650).

The Zanzibar Protectorate consists of the island of Zanzibar (area 640 sq. m., pop. 115,477) and the island of Pemba (area 380 sq. m., pop. 83,437). Capital, Zanzibar (pop. 70,000), which has a fine roadstead. The Sultan is Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, b. 1906, succeeded on the abdication of his uncle in 1911. The government is conducted by British officials appointed by the Sultan with the sanction of the Foreign Office, and is under the general control of H.M. Agent and Consul-General. The principal members are the First Minister, the Financial Member of Council, and the Legal Member of Council and Attorney-General. The legal status of slavery was abolished in April '97, and domestic slavery in 1908. The products are mainly cloves (which form four-fifths of the entire clove crop of the world), copra, chillies, ivory, rubber, hides, and gum.

Agent and Consul-General, Edward A. W. Clarke. — Judge, Lindsey Smith. — Assistant Judges, J. W. Murison and T. S. Tomlinson. — Consul, J. H. Sinclair.

Somaliland Protectorate. The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since 1884, is known by this name. It is administered by a Commissioner. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 300 miles at its deepest point. Within this territory lie the ports Zaila, Bulhar, and Berbera, but their trade is affected by the railway which runs from Jibutli in French Somaliland to Harar (see ABYSSINIA). The boundaries were fixed

by agreements with Italy in '94, and with Abyssinia in '97. The Somaliland Battalion of the King's African Rifles formed the military force originally. It was strengthened from 1908 to 1909 by reinforcements of Indian troops, owing to the threatening attitude of the Mullah Mohammed Abdullah, the restriction of whose activities from 1901 to 1904 had cost the British Government between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. In Jan. 1909 the Mullah was denounced at Mecca as an impostor, and in March 1910 the Government, adopting the view that his influence was declining and that the friendly tribes, if assisted with arms, would be able to defend themselves

against his raids, announced that the regular troops were to be withdrawn to the coast. The 6th King's African Rifles (Somali Battalion) was then disbanded, and an Indian contingent 200 strong, with 4 British officers, was retained as the garrison of the coast towns. The chief town is Berbera, pop. about 30,000. The products are chiefly cattle, coffee, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum. Area 68,000 sq. m.; pop. 300,000, besides 19 whites and 2,786 Asiatics.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief: H. A. Byatt, C.M.G. (salary £800, and duty allowance £80).

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

Gambia. A Crown colony and a protectorate on the Gambia river, the most northerly and the oldest of the British settlements on the coast of West Africa. Capital, Bathurst (pop. 7,700). The colony practically consists of St. Mary's Island. Up the river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from the mouth, is the highest. The area of the colony and protectorate is about 3,980 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 146,101. The military force consists of the Gambia Company of the West African Frontier Force. A hut tax of about 4s. per annum is levied in the protectorate. Products, ground-nuts, hides, beeswax, indiarubber, etc. Ruled by a Governor, a Legislative Council of 10 members, 4 non-official, and an Executive Council.

Revenue (1911), £86,454; expenditure, £71,390.

Governor, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Lionel Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (salary £2,500).

Colonial Secretary (vacant).

Gold Coast Colony. A Crown colony on the coast of West Africa, bounded on the east by Togoland (German), and on the west by the Ivory Coast (French). The colony has a coast-line of about 350 miles. The area, inclusive of Ashanti and the Northern Territories, may be put at about 120,000 sq. m. The census of 1911 estimated the population at 1,500,000. The European population in 1911 was 1,500. The territories in the hinterland to the north of Ashanti were made a separate district in '97 under the name of the "Northern Territories" (area about 36,000 sq. m.), and are administered by a Commissioner. The dependency of Ashanti lies inland, at the back of the central portion of the colony, and is administered by a Chief Commissioner (capital Coomassie, pop. 19,000). Accra is the administrative centre of the colony, and has a population of 20,000. The Government includes a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 9, 5 of whom are non-official. For defence there is the Gold Coast regiment of the West African Frontier Force, 1,353 strong, with headquarters in Ashanti. The products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, palm kernels, rubber, cocoa, timber, etc. The country is very rich as regards both minerals and agriculture. The gold export in 1911 was over £1,000,000. Cotton is grown, and its cultivation is now encouraged. A railway runs from the port of Seccondie via Tarquah and Obuassijto Coomassie, a distance of 168 miles, and a line from Accra to Akwapim has been begun.

Governor, Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, K.C.M.G. (salary £3,000 and £1,000 duty allowance).

Executive Council: Colonial Secretary, Major H. Bryan, C.M.G.—Attorney-General (vacant).—Treasurer, E. B. Reece.

Officer Commanding Gold Coast Regiment West African Frontier Force, Lieut.-Col. Panter Downes.

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G.

Chief Commissioner Northern Territories, Capt. C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Nigeria. Northern and Southern Nigeria represent a territory equal in size to the whole of France, Italy, and Switzerland combined—an area of 333,000 square miles, with a native population estimated at 16,000,000. The Protectorate of Northern Nigeria was constituted Jan. 1st, 1900, over territories up till then in the occupation of the Royal Niger Company. The northern boundary, settled by the Anglo-French Agreement 1904 and the Convention of May 29th, 1906, is the French Soudan, from Barua on Lake Chad to a point on the Niger ten miles north of Illo. The western boundary is the French territory in the hinterland of Dahomey. The southern boundary is formed by Southern Nigeria. The eastern boundary is that of the Cameroons, running north-east to Lake Chad. The Protectorate includes the old Fulah Empire, of which the Sultan of Sokoto is the head. The Hausa states of the Fulah Empire are Mohammedan, but many of the tribes in the Protectorate are pagans. "The Niger Company, Ltd.," carry on trading, mining, and banking operations, the working of forests, and the cultivation of indigo, tobacco, and other indigenous products. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief controls the administration of the Protectorate, which has been divided into the following provinces: Sokoto, Bornu, Bauchi, Zaria, Kontagora, Nupe, Ilorin, Kappa, Bassa, Nassarawa, Muri, Yola, Kano, each under a Resident. The Government utilises the native chiefs, and establishes Native Courts, wherever possible, under the supervision of the Residents. There are also Provincial Courts held by the Residents themselves, with a Supreme Court which serves as a Court of Appeal. The 1st and 2nd foot and 3rd mounted infantry battalions West African Frontier Force, consisting of Hausas and Yorubas with a few other natives, constitute the military force, and have a strength of 3,600, with 177 European officers and non-commissioned officers, 2 batteries of artillery. The headquarters of the Government are at Zungeru, up the Kaduwa River. A port for the Protectorate is reserved at the mouth of the Forcados river in Southern Nigeria, with Burutu,

which is used as a depot and transhipment station. The chief towns in the Protectorate are Gando, Sokoto, Kano, Bida, Yola, Bauchi, Zaria, Maifoni, and Illorin. The country is fertile, and its agricultural resources are undoubtedly great. The inland regions are fairly healthy, and produce cotton, indigo, rubber, hides, and ivory, while minerals are stated to abound in certain parts. A light railway has been constructed from Baro, on the Niger, to Kano, a distance of 400 miles, and connects at Minna with that in Southern Nigeria mentioned below.

Revenue (1910-11), £274,939, plus £70,000 contribution from Southern Nigeria, and £275,000 Imperial grant.

Expenditure, £565,760.

By an Order in Council, dated Feb. 16th, 1906, the name of the colony of Lagos was altered to Southern Nigeria, and the administration of the Southern Nigeria Protectorate was placed under that of the new colony. The town and island of Lagos lie on the coast of the Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of the Gold Coast. Lagos has a population of 74,000, of whom 500 are Europeans. Resident officers are stationed at Ibadan and other towns in the interior, with a European Commissioner at Abeokuta. The population of the latter town is estimated at 50,000, and of Ibadan at 175,000. The military force consists of the Southern Nigerian Regiment of the West African Frontier Force. Much has been done of late to open up the interior to British commerce, and a new rubber industry and cocoa and cotton planting are being actively developed. The chief exports are palm oil and kernels, mahogany, gums, ivory, and rubber. A railway runs from Lagos to Jebba (307 miles) on the Niger, and thence to Zungeru (429 miles) and Minna (467 miles), where it is met by the Northern Nigerian Railway.

Revenue (1911), £1,956,176.

Expenditure (1911), £1,717,259.

Imports (1911), £5,234,186.

Exports (1911), £5,354,101.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern and of Southern Nigeria, Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Sierra Leone, a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1787. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300 sq. m., but the colony has a coast-line of 210

miles in length. Area, with the Protectorate in the hinterland, 31,000 sq. m.; according to the census of 1911, the population of the Colony amounted to 73,572, while that of the Protectorate is estimated at 1,327,560. It is bounded on the north and north-east by French Guinea; on the south-east by the Republic of Liberia; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. On the east the frontier was settled by an agreement made between Great Britain and France in Jan. '95, by which the colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became inclosed on every side. By the Anglo-French agreement, April 8th, 1904, the Los Islands (pop. 1,422) were ceded to France to form part of French Guinea. The interior is divided into 7 districts—Karene, Ronietta, Sherbro, Railway, Koinadugu, Headquarters, Northern Sherbro—each under a District Commissioner. A house tax is levied on the natives. The leading tribes are the Temnes in the north, the Mendis in the south, and the Yonnis in the middle districts. A railway runs from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227 miles. It was completed in August 1905. There is also a branch railway of 21 miles to the Yonni country. There are 380 miles of telegraph and telephone lines. The capital is Freetown, with a population of 34,090 (1911) and municipal government. The military forces number about 96 officers and 2,516 non-commissioned officers and men, including the West African Regiment and a battalion of the West African Frontier Force. There is also a police force 264 strong, and an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, kola nuts, hides, piassava, and ginger. The colony is administered by a Governor, an Executive Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Executive and 4 nominated members.

Revenue (1911), £457,759; expenditure, £432,448.

Governor, Sir Edward M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (salary £2,500, and £500 duty allowance).

Executive Council: The Governor, President.—Officer commanding the Troops (if Lieut.-Col.).—Colonial Secretary, A. C. Hollis, C.M.G.—Treasurer, E. O. Johnson, I.S.O.—Attorney-General, D. F. Wilbraham.—Comptroller of Customs, A. P. Viret.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada consists of the upper portion of the North American continent except part of Labrador, which belongs to Newfoundland, and Alaska, which belongs to the United States. Its area is 3,729,665 sq. miles, of which 125,755 are water. In 1867 the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united under one federal government; in '70 Manitoba and North-West Territories were added, the latter by purchase in '69 from the Hudson's Bay Company; British Columbia joined in '71, and Prince Edward Island in '73. In '80 an Order in Council was issued, annexing to the Dominion such British possessions in North America, other than Newfoundland, as were not previously in the Dominion. Federal capital, Ottawa, in Ontario, pop. 73,193. The population of the Dominion at the 1901 census was 5,371,315. At the 1911

census it was 7,204,527. The French-speaking part of the population number 1,649,371, and the large majority of them reside in Quebec; the Germans, 309,741. The Indians number 111,043.

The Federal Parliament is modelled after that of the United Kingdom, with a Senate whose members are nominated for life, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 4 from Alberta, and 4 from Saskatchewan. The House of Commons consists of 221 members elected quinquennially on a low suffrage, 86 coming from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 18 from Nova Scotia, 13 from New Brunswick, 7 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 10 from Manitoba, 7 from Alberta, 10 from Saskatchewan, and 1 from the Yukon Territory. The basis on which the number of members is

allotted to each province is that Quebec shall always have 65 and the other provinces a proportional number according to their population at each decennial census. The census of 1911 will apparently increase the representation of the western at the expense of the eastern provinces. Election is by ballot, and the franchise is regulated by the Provincial Legislatures. Senators and representatives are paid £500 per annum, with a deduction of £3 for every day that a member is absent. The Governor-General, representing the King, receives £10,000 yearly, and is assisted by a Privy Council chosen by himself. The Prime Minister receives £2,400, and Cabinet Ministers and the Leader of the Opposition £1,400 each. In each of the provinces a Lieut.-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority, and details as to the provincial administration are given below. The territory not comprised within any province is administered by the Minister of the Interior. The limits of federal and provincial jurisdiction are regulated by the British North America Act '67. The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters, including finance, trade, postal service, currency, banking, navigation, defence, etc., except those specifically delegated to the provincial legislatures. Bills passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the King.

There is no State church, but the Roman Catholic Church in the province of Quebec has secured to it the privileges enjoyed by it previously to British rule, of collecting tithes, etc. The estimated strength of the chief religious bodies is: Roman Catholics, 2,229,600; Methodists, 916,886; Presbyterians, 842,442; Church of England, 680,620; Baptists, 316,477. Elementary education is free, and is liberally supported by grants from the provincial Governments, aided by local taxation. There are altogether 19,891 public schools of all grades, with 29,542 teachers and 1,112,120 pupils. Besides these there are many private schools, and each province has one or more universities. The Governor-General appoints the judges of the Superior Courts and county courts in the provinces, and over all is the Supreme Court at Ottawa, with appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion.

Industries.

Canada is the largest of all the British possessions. The climate varies, being in the east cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of the British Columbia coast resembles that of England. The winter is dry, healthy, and invigorating. The mineral deposits are practically inexhaustible, particularly coal, iron, nickel, copper, and gold. The mineral output of 1911 included gold, \$9,762,096; nickel, \$10,229,623; silver, \$17,452,128; copper, \$6,911,831; coal, \$26,378,477. The fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are extremely valuable, and the timber supply is very rich. Manufactures are carried on extensively, and employ about 400,000 persons. Agriculture is, however, the main industry of the Dominion, and in Manitoba and the North-West the wheat-growing as well as general farming capabilities are immeasurable. Ranching has in late years also proved profitable. There

has been a tremendous tide of immigration flowing into the North-West, especially during the last few years. For the year 1911 the figures were: British, 175,000; Continental, 45,970; United States, 130,102; total, 351,072. The total immigration in the ten years 1901-11 was 2,056,447.

There were in 1911 25,400 miles of railway in operation in the Dominion of Canada. The Government own about 1,718 miles of railway, and a magnificent system of canals. In 1911 there were 1,224 miles of electric railways. The principal railway systems are those of the Canadian Pacific (London office: 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.), with 13,347 miles of line, and steamship services on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, the system stretching from Liverpool and Antwerp to Hong Kong; Grand Trunk of Canada, 3,570 miles; Intercolonial, 1,451 miles. The Canadian Northern Railway operates 4,000 miles in Western Canada and nearly 2,000 miles in Eastern Canada, and is the second largest railway system in the Dominion. Within a year or so it will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which was approved by Parliament in 1904, and is being built with Government aid, will extend across the Dominion from Moncton, New Brunswick, on the east coast, to Prince Rupert on the Pacific Coast. Its total length will be 3,500 miles.

Commercial Tariffs.

By the Tariff Act '97 a rebate of 12½ per cent. of the Customs Duties was granted to countries whose tariff was judged as favourable to Canada as the Canadian tariff so reduced, and the United Kingdom and New South Wales were at once given the benefit of the reduction, with the result that the concession had to be extended to all countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada. The Commercial Treaties of the United Kingdom with Germany and Belgium were, however, denounced in view of this, and on Aug. 1st, '98, a rebate of 25 per cent. was given to the United Kingdom and the West Indies, and to such other countries in the British Empire as accorded reciprocal treatment to Canada. In 1900 the preferential treatment was increased from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent.

Under the Budget proposals introduced Nov. 29th, 1906, a new tariff was established on a new system. There is a General Tariff substantially the same as the old tariff. The British Preferential Tariff was altered from a flat rate and particularised for every item imported. The Canadian Government said that on the whole the preference to Great Britain was larger than before. An Intermediate Tariff was also set up for application to countries giving reciprocity to Canada. In order to qualify for the British Preference, imports must have 25 per cent. of their value made up of British labour.

A Commercial Convention with France was signed on Sept. 10th, 1907, ratified by Canada on April 3rd, 1908, and by France a year later. It gave Canada the benefit of the French minimum tariff, and extended to France the benefit of Canada's intermediate tariff for certain products, and a special tariff for others. A supplementary Convention, signed in Jan. 1909 and put in force a year later, admitted certain French exports on terms generally identical with and in some few cases lower

than those accorded to British goods by the preferential tariff. In 1910 the provisions of the intermediate tariff on the articles covered by the French treaty were extended to Belgium and the Netherlands, and, to a limited extent, to Italy. Some concessions were also made to the United States.

Statistics.

Revenue, 1909-10, £20,885,530; 1910-11, £23,500,000; 1911-12, £27,200,000; **expenditure,** 1909-10, £16,339,870; 1910-11, £17,400,000; 1911-12, £19,400,000.

Imports, 1911-12, £100,470,000; **exports,** 1911-12, £63,000,000. **Public debt,** 1912, gross, £94,950,000; net, £68,000,000.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc. (salary £10,000).

Ministry: Premier and President of Privy Council, Rt. Hon. Robert Laird Borden, K.C.—**Justice,** Hon. C. J. Doherty, K.C.—**Trade and Commerce,** Hon. G. E. Foster.—**Postmaster-General,** Hon. L. P. Pelletier.—**Secretary of State,** Hon. L. Coderre.—**Finance,** Hon. W. T. White.—**Navy, Marine, and Fisheries,** Hon. J. D. Hazen.—**Public Works,** Hon. R. Rogers.—**Railways and Canals,** Hon. F. Cochrane.—**Militia and Defence,** Hon. S. Hughes.—**Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,** Hon. W. J. Roche.—**Agriculture,** Hon. Martin Burrell.—**Customs,** Hon. I. D. Reid.—**Inland Revenue and Mines,** Hon. W. B. Nantel, K.C.—**Labour,** Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C.—**Without Portfolios,** Hons. A. E. Kemp, G. H. Perley, and Senator J. A. Lougheed, K.C.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, The Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 17 and 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.—**Secretary,** W. L. Griffith.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, C. Hamilton Wickes, Ottawa.

Steamship Lines to Quebec: Royal Line (sailings from Bristol: Fleet—Royal Mail ships, *Royal George* and *Royal Edward*; turbine triple screw vessels, 12,000 tons, 18,000 h.p.); Allan Line; Dominion Line; White Star Line; Canadian Pacific Railway Co.; F. Ronaldson & Co., 120, Fenchurch Street. **Fares:** £5 1cs. to £18.

Consult the "Canada Year Book."

Political Parties.

The two chief political parties are known as Conservatives and Liberals. From the date of confederation, in 1867, the Liberals were only in power once till their signal victory in '96. The late Sir John Macdonald, the leader of the Conservative party, held office from '67 to '91, with the exception of five years, when a Liberal administration under Mr. Mackenzie was in power. When Sir John Macdonald died he was succeeded by Sir John Abbott, and he by Sir John Thompson, on whose death Sir Mackenzie Bowell followed him (Dec. 12th, '95). The Manitoba Schools question and other questions shook the Government's position during '95 and '96, and after some internal dissensions Sir Charles Tupper became Premier on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament in April '96. At the general election which followed there were finally elected 118 Liberals, 86 Conservatives, and 8 Independents, the latter being on the whole supporters

of the Liberals. A wave of Imperial and loyal feeling at the time of the Jubilee in '97 had as one of its results the institution of a preferential tariff in favour of the mother-country, which ultimately gave British goods an advantage of 33½ per cent. over other imports. The result of the general election in 1900 was the return of the Liberals to power with an increased majority. At the 1904 general election Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government obtained a majority of 52 in a House of 214. The Laurier Government was returned again in Oct. 1908, with a majority of 48. In 1911 it suffered a severe defeat on the proposal to enter into a commercial Reciprocity Agreement with the United States, the Conservatives being carried into office with a majority of 43 votes over the other parties.

History in 1912.

The Parliamentary session, which opened on Jan. 10th and closed on April 1st, was marked by a conflict between the two Houses, the Senate insisting upon amendments which the Government refused to accept. The chief measures thus amended, and in consequence abandoned, were the Highways Subsidy Bill and the Tariff Commission Bill, the latter a proposal to establish a commission of three members who were to be appointed by the Governor in Council and who were to inquire under the direction of the Minister of Finance into the industrial conditions of the Dominion. Among the measures passed was a new Grain Act amending the law relating to the distribution and storage of wheat.

In introducing his first Budget Mr. White said that 1911-12 had been a "record" year. The realised surplus amounted to £7,800,000. The bulk of this would be absorbed by the capital expenditure for the National Transcontinental Railway, canals, &c., but the net result of the year's finance would be a reduction of the Public Debt by £230,000. The revenue for 1912-13 would show a large increase, but a corresponding increase must be expected in expenditure on great public works connected with transportation. Among the items of contemplated expenditure was a sum of £200,000 for a Dominion Government building in London.

A Bill extending the boundaries of Manitoba to Hudson's Bay and those of Quebec to Hudson's Strait evoked from the Roman Catholic Hierarchy a demand that Roman Catholic common schools should be guaranteed in the added territory. The demand was, however, ignored by the Government, and the Bill was passed by a large majority. A strip of territory reserved for Ontario in order to give that province access to Fort Churchill was named Patricia after the daughter of the Duke of Connaught.

Another sectarian agitation arose out of the enforcement by the Archbishop of Montreal of the Papal decree "Ne Temere," affecting the validity of marriages not solemnised in accordance with the requirements of the Roman Church. The result was a widespread movement among the Protestants of the Dominion for the enactment of a uniform marriage law, and in January a Bill was introduced providing that "every ceremony or form of marriage heretofore or hereafter performed by any person authorised to perform any ceremony of marriage by the laws of the place where it is

performed, and duly performed according to such laws, shall everywhere within Canada be deemed to be a valid marriage, notwithstanding any differences in the religious faith of the persons so married and without regard to the religion of the person performing the ceremony." A question arose, however, as to the power of the Federal Parliament to impose a marriage law upon the provinces. With a view to testing the matter, Parliament resolved, by a majority of 25, to submit the Bill to the Supreme Court of Canada and ultimately to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council. The Supreme Court decided that the Federal Parliament was not competent to pass a general marriage law for the Dominion, but it held that the law of Quebec did not render null and void, unless contracted before a Roman Catholic priest, marriages which in all other respects were in accordance with legal requirements. The question was then referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which gave its judgment on July 29th, sustaining the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada as to the incompetence of the Federal Parliament to regulate the marriage laws of the Provinces.

Mr. Borden, Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine, Mr. Nantel, Minister of Inland Revenue, Mr. Pelletier, Postmaster-General, Mr. George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Kemp, Minister without portfolio, Rear-Admiral Kingsmill, Director of the Dominion Naval Service, and Sir Joseph Pope, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, visited England in the summer, their object being to discuss with the Imperial authorities naval policy, the improvement and the extension of existing Copyright Laws, and inter-Imperial steamship and cable communication. Of these objects, by far the most important was the first—the determination, in conjunction with the Admiralty, of the part which Canada should take in the naval defence of the Empire. Mr. Churchill, in his memorable speech in moving the Supplementary Estimate for the Navy on July 22nd, said: "It has been a source of comfort and of encouragement during these last weeks to have had by our side the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Dominion of Canada. It has been like the touch of the hand of a strong friend when serious business has to be done." The results of the visit are more fully dealt with on pages 184 and 212.

In October **Mr. Monk** resigned the portfolio of Public Works owing to a difference arising out of the naval policy of the Government. Mr. Monk, although convinced, on the report of the Prime Minister and on the evidence of the Sub-Committee to the Cabinet, that the Dominion should give immediate assistance to the Admiralty, and although willing to advocate such assistance if a plebiscite is granted, felt that he was bound by undertaking to his constituents to resign his seat in the Cabinet unless the matter was submitted to a popular referendum.

In pursuance of the policy of establishing closer commercial relations with other British dominions a conference was held at Ottawa in March between representatives of the Canadian Government and delegates from the **West Indies**. The result was the signing in April of an agreement for mutual trade preferences and the planning of arrangements for improved facilities for steamship and cable communication.

Provinces of Canada.

Ontario (formerly called Upper Canada). Area, 222,000 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 2,523,274. It extends along the north shores of the River St. Lawrence and the great lakes, and northward to Hudson's Bay, and is important as containing the Dominion capital, **Ottawa** (pop. 73,193). Provincial capital, **Toronto** (pop. in 1911, 208,040), the second city in Canada in wealth and population. Besides the two capitals, important towns are **Hamilton** (pop. 81,969), **London** (pop. 46,300), **Guelph**, **St. Catherine's**, **Brantford**, **Belleville**, and **Chatham**. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 106 members elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The land is very fertile, and produces cereals, fruit, etc., in abundance. The lumber trade in the province is a very important one, and the mining industry has now assumed considerable proportions.

Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C. (salary \$10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier*, Hon. Sir J. P. Whitney, K.C.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. J. Foy.—*Treasurer*, Hon. A. J. Matheson.—*Education*, Hon. R. A. Pyne.—*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. Jas. Duff.—*Lands, Forests, and Mines*, Hon. F. Cochrane.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. J. Hanna.—*Public Works*, Hon. J. O. Reaume.—*Ministers without portfolio*, Hon. I. B. Lucas, Hon. J. S. Hendrie, C.V.O., and Hon. A. Beck.

Quebec (formerly called Lower Canada) lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence. In 1912 its boundaries were extended northward to Hudson's Straits, so as to embrace the whole of the peninsula except the coast strip of Labrador which belongs to Newfoundland. Area, 347,350 sq. m.; pop. 2,005,380; mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,291,609 Roman Catholics in the province. Capital, **Quebec**, pop. 78,199; a picturesque and very strong fortress, with historic associations. **Montreal**, a splendid city on the St. Lawrence, is the chief seaport and the most populous town in the Dominion, with 470,480 inhabitants. Other towns are **St. Hyacinthe**, **Three Rivers**, **Hull**, and **Sherbrooke**. Administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor. The Legislative Assembly has 74 members. All cereals and fruits are produced in abundance; there is a big lumber trade, and manufactures flourish.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir François Xavier Langelier (salary \$10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin.—*Treasurer*, Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie.—*Lands and Forests*, Hon. J. Allard.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. J. L. Décarie.—*Public Works*, Hon. L. A. Taschereau.—*Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries*, Hon. C. R. Devlin.—*Agriculture*, Hon. J. E. Caron.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. J. C. Kaine, Hon. N. Pérodeau.

Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton Island), the nearest Canadian province to Great Britain, is a peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The colony was originally French, and called Acadia. Ceded to the British Crown in 1714. Entered Confederation 1867. Area, 20,907 sq. m.; divided into 18 counties.

ties. Pop. 427,338. Capital, Halifax; pop. 46,619; one of the finest harbours in the world. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The Legislative Council has 21 members and the House of Assembly 38 members. Represented by 16 members in the Dominion Parliament. Principal industries: agriculture, apple growing, mining, fishing, lumbering. Coal production 1909, 5,583,750 tons; gold, iron ore, copper, etc., are also found; tungsten has been lately discovered. Extensive iron and steel works have been established at Sydney, Cape Breton, and employ several thousand men. Fisheries employ 40,000 men; total catch 1909, \$8,000,000. Apples exported in 1911, 2,000,000 barrels.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. D. McGregor (salary \$9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Geo. H. Murray.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. O. T. Daniels.—*Commissioner of Works and Mines*, Hon. E. H. Armstrong.—*Without portfolio*, Hons. J. M. Mack, J. Macdonald, G. E. Faulkner, J. W. Comeau, and R. M. MacGregor.

Agent-General in London, John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

New Brunswick is situated in the eastern division of the continent of North America. Area, 27,105 sq. m.; pop. (1911), 351,815. The climate is healthy, and the extremes of temperature are not so great as in the interior of Canada. Coal, copper, and iron are abundant, and antimony, lead, manganese, gypsum, petroleum, natural gas, oil shales, and other valuable minerals exist in large quantities. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, oats, and buckwheat are the principal cereals raised; potatoes, turnips, mangolds, carrots, etc., are grown in large quantities. Administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a House of Assembly of 48 members. The commercial centre is St. John (pop. 50,000), which is the winter port of the Dominion, but the capital is Fredericton (pop. 8,000).

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Josiah Wood (salary \$9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Surveyor-General*, Hon. J. K. Flemming.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. H. F. McLeod.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer.—*Public Works*, Hon. John Morrisey.—*Agriculture*, Hon. D. V. Landry.—*President of the Council (without portfolio)*, Hon. J. A. Murray.—*Minister (without portfolio)*, Hon. J. Wilson.

Representative in London, A. Bowder, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Manitoba was formerly known as the Red River Settlement, and entered the Dominion in 1870. Its boundaries were extended in 1912 to the shores of Hudson's Bay. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. Area, 72,864 sq. m.; pop. 455,691 (1911). Capital, Winnipeg (pop. 1911, 136,035), at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. The climate is healthy, but there are great extremes of temperature. Soil very fertile, and yields abundantly, being peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Coal abounds, gold is worked in the east, iron ore on the islands of Lake Winnipeg, and the north is heavily timbered. Executive vested in

a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and a Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly, numbering 41 members, who are elected by districts for four years.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. D. C. Cameron (salary \$10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Sir Rodmond Roblin, K.C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, Hon. H. Armstrong.—*Public Works*, Hon. Colin H. Campbell.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. H. Howden.—*Education*, Hon. G. R. Coldwell.

British Columbia, Canada's maritime province on the Pacific, extends from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat., and is bounded on the east by the province of Alberta. Area, 395,610 sq. m.; pop. 392,480. Minerals consist chiefly of coal, copper, silver, and gold. Vancouver Island contains large deposits of good steam coal, and there are other large deposits in East Kootenay and other parts of the province. Gold has been found in the Kootenay, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts, near the Columbia river, in great abundance. Mineral production, 1911, \$23,499,072. The salmon, halibut, cod, whale, and herring fisheries produced during 1910-11 \$9,163,235. There are also valuable timber and fruit-growing industries established. Capital, Victoria, on Vancouver Island, pop. 31,660. Vancouver City (pop. 123,902), on the mainland, is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The government of the Province is administered by a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 42 members. Manhood suffrage prevails in provincial elections.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Thomas Wilson (salary \$9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Minister of Mines*, Sir Richard McBride, K.C., K.C.M.G.—*Provincial Secretary, Education, and Immigration*, Hon. H. E. Young, M.D., LL.D.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C.—*Minister of Lands*, Hon. W. R. Ross, K.C.—*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. T. Taylor.—*Minister of Finance and Agriculture*, Hon. Price Ellison.—*President of Council*, Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K.C.

Prince Edward Island lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. Area, 2,133 sq. m.; pop. 93,722. Capital, Charlottetown, pop. 11,203. Divided into three counties. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Assembly of 30, half by real-property holders and half by manhood suffrage. Climate milder than neighbouring provinces. The adjoining waters include the most valuable fishing-grounds of America, but agriculture is the staple industry, and the island claims the title of the "Garden Province."

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Benjamin Rogers.

Executive Council: *President and Attorney-General*, Hon. John A. Mathieson.—*Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. James A. McNeil.—*Without portfolio*, Hons. John McLean, John A. McDonald, Murdoch Kennedy, William S. Stewart, Charles E. Dalton, and Aubin E. Arsenault.

Agent-General in the United Kingdom, Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Saskatchewan, a province proclaimed Sept. 1st, 1905, was until that year a part of the North-West Territories. It comprises the eastern half of Athabasca and the greater part of the old districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. **Area,** 250,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 492,432. **Capital, Regina** (**pop.** 30,210). Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 54 members (44 Liberals, 8 Conservatives and 2 deferred elections). The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and in consideration thereof pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 4 members, and in the House of Commons by 10 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour G. W. Brown (salary \$9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Minister of Education,* Hon. Walter Scott.—*Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary,* Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon.—*Minister of Railways and Telephones,* Hon. J. A. Calder.—*Agriculture,* Hon. W. R. Motherwell.—*Public Works,* Hon. A. P. McNab.—*Treasurer,* Hon. G. A. Bell.—*Municipal Affairs,* Hon. G. Langley.—*Clerk,* J. W. McLeod.

Alberta, a province proclaimed Sept. 1st, 1905, was carved out of the North-West Territories. It includes the former district of Alberta, the southern half of Athabasca, and a strip off the western side of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan districts. **Area** about 253,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 374,663. **Capital, Edmonton** (**pop.** 24,900). Executive vested in a Lieut.-Governor, with a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 41 members. The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government in consideration thereof. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 4 members; and in the House of Commons by 7 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea (salary \$9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier, Minister of Railways and Telephones, and Chairman of Executive Council,* Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton.—*Minister of Agriculture,* Hon. Duncan C. Marshall.—*Minister of Public Works,* Hon. Charles R. Mitchell.—*Attorney-General,* Hon. Charles W. Cross.—*Provincial Secretary,* Hon. Archibald McLean.—*Provincial Treasurer,* Hon. Malcolm McKenzie.—*Minister of Education,* Hon. J. R. Boyle.—*Minister of Municipalities,* Hon. Charles E. Stewart.

Territories.

The North-West Territories comprise those territories formerly known as Rupert's Land, the North-Western Territory and the district of Keewatin (except the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent to any such territories or possessions, except Newfoundland and its dependencies. The Territories are governed by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor-General, with a Council of not more than four members.

Commissioner, F. White, C.M.G., Ottawa.

The Yukon Territory was in '98 constituted a separate Territory, and is administered by a Commissioner. There is a Legislative Council composed of 10 elected members. The Klondike district, which is only a small section of Yukon, is the scene of the rich placer gold discoveries. Promising finds of quartz have also been made, and much copper and quartz development is in progress around Whitehorse. Valuable copper properties have been located at the head of White River. An excellent system of roads has been made, and there is a railway and steamboat service from Dawson, which is situated at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, to the Pacific Coast. **Area,** 196,976 sq. m.; **pop.** 7,000.

Commissioner, George Black.

NORTH ATLANTIC COLONIES.

Bermuda Islands. A group of small islands and coral reefs, situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. **Area** of group, 18 sq. m., the principal island containing 16 sq. m. **Pop.** 6,718 whites and 12,571 coloured persons, excluding the garrison. Administered by a Governor with an Executive Council of 6 members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. It is a naval station, and in 1907 the military force numbered 1,202 and the naval force 1,130. The capital and seat of government is **Hamilton**. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York, Halifax, Jamaica, etc. The chief products are early vegetables, lily bulbs, and onions, and practically all the exports go to the United States.

Governor, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Mackworth Bullock, K.C.B. (salary £2,916).

Executive Council: The Governor.—The Senior Military Officer.—*Colonial Secretary,* R. Popham Lobb.—*Attorney-General,* R. Gray, K.C.—*Receiver-General,* A. F. Smith, I.S.O.—*Assistant Judge,* H. Lockward.—*J. H. Trimmingham;* D. C. Trott.

British Guiana. A Crown colony in north of S. America, bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic. **Area** 90,277 sq. miles; **pop.** (1911) 295,713 (exclusive of aboriginal Indians). **Capital, Georgetown** (Demerara), **pop.** 60,000, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice), **pop.** 7,000. The population is mixed, including whites, negroes, aboriginal Indians, East Indian coolies, and Chinese. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend 40 to 70 miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. The staple article cultivated is sugar-cane. Other products are rice, cocoa, coconuts, rubber, and coffee. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention, and there are promising diamond fields. Railways 94 miles in length. **Executive** in hands of Governor and Executive Council; legislation conducted by a Court of Policy of 16 members: the Governor (president), 7 official and 8 elected. The Governor has a casting vote. For finance measures 6 elected representatives are added,

forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. Exports consist chiefly of sugar, rum, molasses, and gold.

Revenue, 1910-11, £563,100; expenditure, £542,757.

Governor, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. (salary £5,000 and £1,000 contingencies).

Court of Policy: *President*, The Governor.—*Gov. Secretary*, C. T. Cox, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General* (vacant).—*Auditor-General*, W. J. Robson.—*Immigration Agent-General*, J. H. King.—*Surgeon-General*, Hon. J. E. Godfrey, M.B., C.M.—*Colonial Civil Engineer*, Hon. J. H. W. Park.—*Receiver-General*, Hon. R. C. Grannum, and 8 elected members.

British Honduras. A Crown colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. Area, 8,598 sq. m. The population (40,809, census 1911) includes whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes, and East Indians. The chief towns are Belize (10,478), Corozal (1,789), Orange Walk (856), Stann Creek (2,640), Punta Gorda (799), and Cayo (895). Near the coast the country is swampy, but rises towards the interior. The northern district is a flat plain; but on the west, away from the coast, hills and valleys, clothed with timber, abound, and rich grassy plains afford excellent pasturage. The chief rivers are the Hondo, the New River, and the Old or Belize River. A railway 25 miles long has been built in the Stann Creek Valley. The products are chiefly mahogany, logwood, cedar, bananas, plantains, and coconuts. Rubber and sapodilla gum are grown, and the soil and climate are suitable for cotton. The Government, which was reconstituted in Aug. 1909, is composed of the Governor, an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council of 3 official and 5 unofficial members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Col. Sir Eric John Eagles Swayne, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £1,800).

Labrador. A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. From Cape Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, it belongs to Newfoundland, the remainder of the peninsula forming part of Quebec and the North-West Territories. The area is about 200,000 sq. miles, and pop. about 4,000, the number being greatly increased in summer by fishermen and sportsmen.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This—the oldest British Colony—was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot with an English expedition. Area 42,734 sq. m.; pop., including both Newfoundland and Labrador, 242,619. Capital, St. John's (pop. 32,292). Newfoundland divides Labrador with Canada, her share being estimated at 120,000 sq. m., with a resident population of 4,000. The colony is ruled by a Governor, with a Legislative Council of 20 members appointed by the Crown, and a House of Assembly of 36 members elected for four years, from 18 districts, by manhood suffrage and the ballot. A branch of the Royal Naval Reserve has existed in the island since 1900. The religious bodies are: Church of

England, 78,616; Church of Rome, 81,177; Methodists, 68,045; other denominations, 14,781. Education is purely denominational. Representative government was granted in '32, and responsible government in '55. The railway was commenced in '31, and has now been extended across the island to Port aux Basques, and steamship connection with the railway system of Canada and the United States is maintained. Branches from the main line extend to all important towns and connect with the steamers which ply in the great bays. At the present time additional extensions of the railway system are under construction, the cost of which will approximate \$4,000,000. The railway has given great impetus to pulp manufacture, mining, lumbering, and general trade. At Grand Falls, on the Exploits River, there has been established one of the largest and best-equipped pulp and paper mills in the world. This mill represents an investment of over \$6,000,000, and furnishes the paper required by the publications controlled by Lord Northcliffe. At Bishop's Falls, a short distance from Grand Falls, there is at present under construction by the Albert E. Reed Co., of London, another large pulp and paper mill. Newfoundland abounds in copper and iron, particularly at Belle Isle, in Conception Bay. Coal is abundant, but the output is still inconsiderable. Newfoundland is a great place for sport. Caribou shooting is excellent, and there is good fishing for salmon and trout. The principal industries are the seal, cod, and herring fisheries, mining, lumbering, paper-making, and agriculture by small farmers. The best land is in the Codroy valley and on the west coast. Consult Prowse's "History," 3rd ed.

By the Anglo-French Convention signed April 8th, 1904, French subjects have, on a footing of equality with British subjects, and subject to all local laws and regulations, the right of fishing during the usual fishing season, ending Oct. 20th, in the territorial waters of that part of the coast of Newfoundland comprised between St. John's Cape and Cape Ray going northward.

Newfoundland is becoming the resting-place for the cables connecting Europe with North America. The Anglo-American Co. up to 1904 had a monopoly of landing cables in this colony, and have four cables between it and Ireland and three cables between it and the American continent, one of which is a tricable. In 1908 the Commercial Cable Co. cut their two cables off St. John's and landed the ends, thus having two cables from Newfoundland to Ireland and from Newfoundland to America. The Direct Cable Co. have also cut their cable off this island and landed the ends in Conception Bay. The Western Union have laid a new cable from Bay Roberts in Conception Bay to Ireland, and another from Bay Roberts to New York.

Revenue, 1910-11, £724,751; expenditure, £689,331.

Governor, Walter Edward Davidson, C.M.G. (salary £2,000).

Executive Council: The Governor.—*Premier*, Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. Robert Watson.—*Justice*, Hon. Donald Morison, K.C.—*Agriculture and Mines*, Hon. S. D. Blandford.—*Finance and Customs*, Hon. M. P. Cashin.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. R. K. Bishop, C. H. Emerson, K.C., M. P. Gibbs, and J. C. Crosbie.

WEST INDIES.

The name of "West Indies" was given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.

A Royal Commission appointed in 1909 to investigate and report upon the measures that might be taken for the promotion of closer trade relations and for the development of mutual trading facilities between the Dominion of Canada and the West Indies, reported in September 1910 [Cd. 5369]. The Commissioners were convinced that the preferential policy initiated by the Canadian Government had been of very great benefit to the sugar trade both in the West Indies and in Canada, and they advocated the grant of a reciprocal preference, except in the case of Jamaica. On the subject of steamship services they found the existing twelve-day service unsatisfactory, and they recommended a weekly service to the larger ports and a fortnightly one to the smaller islands. They were in favour of public ownership and operation of the telegraph cables in the West Indies, and they suggested a scheme by which, they believed, the Imperial Government could, at a cost little, if at all, exceeding the amount now paid in subsidies, give to the West Indies a greatly improved telegraph service and at the same time reduce the rates. In 1912, as the result of a conference between representatives of the Canadian Government and delegates from the West Indies, an agreement was signed for mutual trade preferences.

Steamship Lines to the West Indies: Elder, Dempster & Co., Liverpool; F. Leyland & Co., Liverpool; T. & J. Harrison, Liverpool; Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., 18, Moorgate Street. Fares: £10 to £30.

Bahama Islands. A chain of islands, 600 miles in length, lying between the S.E. corner of Cuba and Florida. Area, 4,403 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 55,944, the majority being of the negro race. Twenty islands of the group are inhabited, but there are besides about 3,000 islets and rocks. The chief island politically is New Providence (area, 58 sq. miles), on which is the capital, Nassau, pop. 12,000, a favourite winter health resort for Americans and West Indians. Much forest and valuable timber. Cattle largely reared. Chief exports: sponges, turtles, pineapples, oranges, and sisal fibre, mainly to the United States. The Government is representative. There is a Governor and an Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 29 members. Education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian.

Revenue and expenditure about £85,000.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, George Basil Haddon-Smith, C.M.G. (salary £2,000).

Executive Council: *Colonial Secretary*, W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, C. F. W. Durrant.—*Receiver-General*, W. R. Hunt.—Joseph Brown; J. P. Sands; G. H. Gamblin; J. W. Culmer.

Chief Justice, Daniel Thomas Tudor, K.C.

Barbados is geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. Area, 166 sq. m.; pop. 117,893. Capital, Bridgetown, pop. 16,648.

It is administered by a Governor, with an Executive Council of five members, an Executive Committee composed of the Executive Council and 5 members of the Legislature, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually. The chief exports, which go very largely to Canada, Newfoundland, and the United Kingdom, are sugar and molasses. About 20,000 Barbadians have been recruited for the Panama Canal Works.

Revenue, £221,905; expenditure, £215,696. Imports, £1,539,710; exports, £1,005,931.

Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. (salary £2,500).

Executive Council: The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary*, Major J. A. Burdon, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, G. A. Goodman.—And two other members.

Jamaica. The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba. Its length is 144 miles, and its greatest width 49 miles. Area 4,207 sq. miles. The island is mountainous, and a range of hills, known as the Blue Mountains, runs from east to west, rising to 7,388 feet in one place. Turks and Caicos Islands, southern islands of the Bahama group (area 169 sq. miles, pop. in 1911 5,615), with important salt, sponge, and fibre industries, have been annexed to the colony, and are administered by a Commissioner, who has a salary of £600. Grand and Little Cayman (area 55 sq. miles, pop. 4,900), Pedro Cays and Morant Cays are also dependencies. The capital of Jamaica is Kingston, pop. 57,379, with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance. The principal ports are Port Royal (harbour of Kingston), Port Antonio, Montego Bay, and Falmouth. Exports: bananas, oranges, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, and dye-woods. Of the exports 54 per cent. go to the United States and 21 per cent. to the United Kingdom; of the imports 43 per cent. are sent by the United Kingdom and 45 per cent. by the United States. The Government includes a Governor, a Legislative Assembly of 29 members, 5 official, 10 nominated by the Crown, and 14 elected, and a consultative Privy Council. There is an Imperial garrison at Kingston. The naval station has been reduced to a *cadre*. Length of railways 184 miles. Total population of Jamaica at the census of 1911, 831,383, of whom 15,605 were white.

Revenue, 1910-11, £1,161,014; expenditure, £1,155,208. Imports, £2,865,553; exports, £2,948,067.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G. (salary £5,000).

Privy Council: *Senior Officer commanding the Troops*, Brigadier-Gen. J. R. A. Dalrymple Hay, C.B., D.S.O.—*Colonial Secretary*, P. C. Cork, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, E. St. J. Branch.—Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G., M.B.; Lieut.-Col. Ward, C.M.G.; J. V. Calder; and J. Richmond, C.M.G.

Commissioner for Turks and Caicos Islands, F. H. Watkins, I.S.O.

Consult the "Handbook of Jamaica," 1912.

Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad is an island of rectangular shape, with an area of about 1,754 sq. m., pop. 333,552 (census 1911), separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria. In '89 the island of Tobago was separated from the Windward Islands and joined with

Trinidad; and in '08 it was made a ward of the united colony of Trinidad and Tobago, the revenue, expenditure and debt being merged in those of the united colony. Tobago has an area of 114 sq. m., with a population of 20,757 (census 1911). The population of the whole colony in 1910 was 354,309. Scarborough (pop. 1,769) is the chief town. The capital of the colony is Port-of-Spain (pop. 59,658), in the north-eastern corner of the island, which possesses the best harbour in the West Indies. There are 80 miles of railway. The products are cocoa, sugar, asphalt, coconuts, and fibre. The asphalt output, which is the product of the Pitch Lake, the property of the Crown, is about 138,280 tons per annum. The Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 5 members, and a Legislature composed of the Governor, 10 official and 11 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. Cocoa planting is extending rapidly, and rubber in Tobago. Mineral oil is being exploited with success.

Revenue, 1911-12, £950,744; expenditure, £959,551. Imports, £5,018,848; exports, £4,769,486.

Governor, Sir G. R. Le Hunte, G.C.M.G. (salary £5,000).

Colonial Secretary, S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G.—Attorney-General, H. C. Gollan, K.C.—Auditor-General, R. G. Bushe, C.M.G.—Director of Public Works, A. G. Bell.—Commandant, Lieut.-Col. G. Ll. D. Swain.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Of the whole group Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin belong to France; St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin to Holland; and some of the Virgin Isles to Denmark. Those which belong to Great Britain are described below. The Leeward Islands Confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and Federal Legislative Councils, though each presidency possesses its own constitution. The Legislative Council consists of 8 official and 8 elected members. There is an armed police force 168 strong. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is St. John (Antigua). Total area of the colony 704 sq. miles; total pop. 131,964. Revenue, £174,818; expenditure, £158,924. Imports, 1911, £713,414; exports, £566,754.

Antigua. Area, 108 sq. m.; pop. 31,394. The capital, St. John, pop. 14,175, is the seat of the federal government. Products, sugar, cotton, limes, and pine-apples chiefly. Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, and a Council, consisting of 8 official and 8 non-official members, all nominated by the Governor. Three delegates are sent to the Federal Council. Barbuda (pop. 871) and Redonda (pop. 4) are dependencies of Antigua. Exports: salt, phosphates of lime, and cattle. Area, 62½ miles; pop. 875.

St. Kitts-Nevis. Area of St. Kitts, 68 sq. m.; pop. 26,283. There is an Administrator with an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members. Capital, Basseterre, pop. 8,469. Sugar and sugar products are the chief exports, and cotton is now being grown with success. Nevis has an area of

50 sq. m.; pop. 12,945. Capital Charlestown, pop. 1,500. The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. Anguilla has an area of 35 sq. m.; pop. 4,075. It is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, phosphate of lime, cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

Dominica lies between Guadeloupe and Martinique. Area, 304 sq. m.; pop. 33,863. Capital, Roseau, pop. 8,941; second town Portsmouth. Cocoa, citrate of lime, limejuice, coffee, fruits, and spices are the chief productions. Two-thirds of the people speak a French patois, but the use of English is increasing. The Council consists of 12 members, 6 official and 6 non-official, all nominated by the Governor.

Montserrat. Area, 32 sq. m.; pop. 12,196. Capital, Plymouth. Governed by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, with nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 4 members. The chief exports are limes and cotton, which latter is being grown with favourable results.

The Virgin Islands lie immediately to the west of Porto Rico. Of the principal islands, Denmark possesses Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John; and England owns Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The latter, with smaller islands, form a presidency, under the administration of a Commissioner. The total area, embracing in all about 32 islands, is 58 sq. m.; total pop. 4,908.

Governor of Leeward Islands, Sir Henry Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. (salary £2,600).

Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis, T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.—Administrator of Dominica, W. D. Young, C.M.G.—Colonial Secretary, H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G.—Attorney-General, T. S. Sidney, K.C.—Commissioner of Montserrat, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G.—Commissioner of the Virgin Islands, T. L. H. Jarvis.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward Islands, so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands, with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. All the islands are, for administrative purposes, under one Governor and Commander-in-Chief, but each has its own Administrator and separate institutions. There is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; but there is a common Court of Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justices of the Islands and of Barbados. The total area of the colony is about 524 sq. miles, and the total pop. about 183,000.

Grenada is the largest of the group, and is the residence of the Governor of the Windward Islands. Its area is about 133 sq. miles, and the population 67,848. Capital, St. George (pop. 4,916). The chief products are cocoa and nutmegs. The Government includes the Governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, an Executive Council of 5, and a Legislative Council of 14—7 official, and 7 nominated by the Crown.—The Grenadines are a cluster of islets lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to St. Vincent. Area, 25 sq. m. The largest is Carriacou, with an area of 10 sq. m. and pop. 6,886.

St. Lucia is the most northerly island of the colony. Area about 234 sq. m.; pop. 48,637. Capital, Castries (pop. 6,266), the harbour of which is one of the best in the West Indies, and which is the chief coaling station for the

fleet there. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion is Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. Products chiefly sugar, cocoa, and spices. Government in the hands of an Administrator with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council.

St. Vincent lies about 21 miles south-west of St. Lucia. Area about 132 sq. m.; pop. (1912) 43,117. Capital, **Kingstown**, pop. (1911) 4,300.

Chief exports: arrowroot, sugar, cotton, cocoa, live stock and poultry, fruit and vegetables. The fisheries are abundantly productive. The **Government** includes an Administrator and a Legislative Council and Executive Council nominated by the Crown.

Governor of the Windward Islands, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. H. Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £2,500). — **Administrator of St. Lucia**, E. J. Cameron, C.M.G. — **Administrator of St. Vincent**, Hon. C. G. Murray.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, combined as Original States to form, as from Jan. 1st, 1901, a Federal Commonwealth under the title of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Australia is the largest island in the world, its area being nearly three-fourths of the area of Europe, and more than that of the United States, excluding Alaska. It extends 2,400 miles west to east, and 1,971 miles north to south. Area computed at 2,974,581 sq. miles, or twenty-five times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Population at the census of 1911 numbered 4,453,005 — very nearly the same as that of Ireland. Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export, but the trade in frozen and tinned meat is increasing, and a wine industry is rapidly growing up, especially in South Australia and Victoria. Agricultural production shows a gratifying advance. The area under crop for 1909-10 was 10,972,299 acres, wheat accounting for 6,586,236 acres and hay for 2,228,029 acres. It is important to notice that while the yield of wheat per acre was 8·29 bushels in 1907-8, the return for 1909-10 was 13·73 bushels. Coal abounds in various districts, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland. Gold, silver, tin, iron, and copper are extensively worked. The gold production was 2,736,485 oz. in 1910. Climate varies from tropical to temperate. There were (1910) 17,431 miles of railroad open, of which 15,466 were Government railways, but they remain under the control of the States, and are not made a Commonwealth service. The Federal Government is, however, constructing a trans continental railway, 1,060 miles in length, which will connect Port Augusta with Kalgoorlie. This railway is of the English standard gauge. Its cost is provisionally estimated at £5,000,000.

Government.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth is contained in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900. A Governor-General, with a salary of £10,000 per annum, represents the King. The Senate consists of 36 members, six for each Original State, directly chosen by the people of the State voting as one electorate (though Queensland has power to divide the State into divisions) for a term of six years. The Senate cannot originate or amend Bills appropriating revenue or moneys or imposing taxation, but, with this exception, has equal power with the House of Representatives. If

the Senate thrice rejects a Bill passed by the House of Representatives, or insists on passing it with amendments to which the other House will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the event of disagreement after the dissolution, the Governor-General has power to convene a joint sitting of the members of the two Houses, to vote together and decide the point or points at issue. The House of Representatives consists of 75 members directly elected for three years by the people of the Commonwealth, the number of members being, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. New South Wales has 27 members; Victoria, 22; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; and Tasmania, 5. Senators and members of the House of Representatives receive an allowance of £600 a year. The Federal Parliament has power to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military matters, currency, banking, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, etc. No amendment of the Constitution can be effected unless the amending Bill, after passing both Houses of Parliament by an absolute majority, has been submitted to a Referendum and approved both by a majority of all the electors of the Commonwealth and a majority of electors in a majority of States. See article on THE REFERENDUM. The State Parliaments retain legislative authority in regard to all matters not transferred to the Federal Parliament. State Governors are still appointed by the Crown, and they still correspond on State business directly with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor-General being kept informed. When a proposed law is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Governor-General may assent, withhold assent, reserve the law for the King's pleasure, or return it to the House in which it originated, with any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation. The King may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is made known. A measure reserved for the King's pleasure is not to have any force unless and until, within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General, the Governor-General makes known that it has received the King's assent.

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General, with an Executive Council of 7 Ministers, whose salaries may not exceed, in all, £12,000 per annum. The judicial power is exercised by a Federal Supreme Court, called the High Court of Australia, and other Courts vested with Federal jurisdiction. Trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States

are absolutely free. The Commonwealth makes uniform customs and excise duties. Under what was known as the Braddon Clause, which was in force for the first ten years of the Commonwealth, not more than one-fourth of the customs and excise duties could be applied by the Federal Government to meet its expenditure, the remaining three-fourths being shared among the States. This arrangement was replaced in 1910 by another, also made for ten years, under which each of the States except Western Australia takes a payment of 25s. per head of its population instead of a share of three-fourths of the Federal duties. Western Australia, in view of her special circumstances, receives an annual sum which, beginning in 1910 at £250,000, is diminished each year by £10,000.

At present Parliament sits at Melbourne, but a site for the Federal capital has been appropriated by the Government at Yass-Canberra in New South Wales.

Education and Press.

Primary Education is compulsory, free and secular in all the States, though in New South Wales and Western Australia secular instruction is held to cover general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatic instruction. **Secondary Education** is very generally provided and liberally assisted by the State; grammar, high, and technical schools do good work; all the States except Tasmania have agricultural colleges; and finally there are the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Tasmania. Abundant provision is made for elementary scholars to mount this educational ladder.

There are in all about 1,200 newspapers published in Australia, but, as might be expected, the leading journals are published in the State capitals. Some of the country newspapers have of recent years, however, shown marked progress, and are becoming more representative each year. In Sydney the chief papers are: daily, *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Daily Telegraph*, *Evening Sun*, *Evening News*; weekly, *Sydney Mail*, *Town and Country Journal*, *Bulletin*, *Sunday Times*, *Sunday Sun* and *Referee*. In Melbourne daily: the *Argus*, *Age*, *Herald*; weekly, *Australasian*, *Leader*. Adelaide has two excellent morning journals in the *Register* and *Advertiser*; Brisbane has the *Telegraph*, *Daily Mail*, and *Evening Observer*. In Perth (W.A.) the *West Australian* is the leading paper, as is the *Hobart Mercury* in Tasmania.

Immigration.

The crying need of Australia is population. Until recently immigration has been hampered by the attitude of the Trade Unions, but of late years there has been a decided effort on the part of the Federal Government to encourage the immigration of desirable citizens. The immigration of aliens and undesirables is regulated by the Immigration Restriction Acts of 1901 and 1905. Under the **Contract Immigrants Act, 1905**, sane and healthy immigrants going to Australia under contract are admitted on three conditions: (a) If the contract is not made in contemplation of or with a view of affecting an industrial dispute; (b) there is difficulty in the employer's obtaining within the Commonwealth a worker of at least equal skill and ability (but this paragraph does not

apply where the contract immigrant is a British subject either born in the United Kingdom or descended from a British subject (these born); and (c) the remuneration and other terms and conditions of employment are as advantageous to the contract immigrant as those current for workers of the same class at the place where the contract is to be performed.

The immigration statistics in recent years are as follows:

Year.	With Education Test.	Without Education	Refused Admission.
1902 . . .	33	45,468	653
1903 . . .	13	44,117	152
1904 . . .	1	47,940	117
1905 . . .	3	49,940	106
1906 . . .	—	57,646	53
1907 . . .	—	71,988	62
1908 . . .	1	75,670	108
1909 . . .	1	83,324	108
1910 . . .	—	94,493	41

Statistics, Diplomatic, etc.

Revenue, 1903-4, £11,631,056; **1904-5**, £11,465,598; **1905-6**, £11,881,924; **1906-7**, £12,832,891; **1907-8**, £15,019,034; **1908-9**, £14,350,793; **1909-10**, £15,538,000; **1910-11**, £15,803,000; **1911-12**, £20,534,600; **expenditure, 1904-5**, £4,322,820; **1905-6**, £4,497,542; **1906-7**, £4,987,301; **1907-8**, £6,158,000; **1908-9**, £6,420,398; **1909-10**, £7,497,000; **1910-11**, £16,973,000; **1911-12**, £14,383,000. **Surplus revenue paid to States, 1904-5**, £7,142,769; **1905-6**, £7,384,502; **1906-7**, £7,844,840; **1908-9**, £7,930,000; **1909-10**, £8,492,436; **1910-11**, £5,196,000; **1911-12**, £5,824,000.

Imports, 1910, £60,000,000; **1911**, £66,860,000 (£32,200,000 from the United Kingdom).

Exports, 1910, £74,491,000; **1911**, £79,484,000.

Old Age Pensions, 1910-11, £2,054,000.

State Debts, 1912, £283,000,000.

Governor - General, The Rt. Hon. Lord Denman, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Ministry: Prime Minister and Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher. — External Affairs, Hon. Josiah Thomas. — Trade and Customs, Hon. F. G. Tudor. — Home Affairs, Hon. K. O'Malley. — Attorney-General, Hon. W. M. Hughes. — Postmaster-General, Hon. C. E. Frazer. — Defence, Hon. G. F. Pearce. — Vice-President of the Council, Hon. G. McGregor. — Hon. Ministers, Messrs. Findley and Roberts.

Commonwealth Offices in London, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. — High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Reid, G.C.M.G. — Private Secretary, H. L. Boyd. — Official Secretary in Great Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G. — Assistant Secretary, F. Savage. — Chief Clerk, J. A. S. Kayser. — Press and Advertising Branch, H. C. Smart. — Naval Representative, Capt. Havorth Booth, R.N. — Military Adviser, Major P. N. Buckley, R.A.A. — H.M. Trade Commissioner, G. T. Milne.

Steamship Lines to Australia: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Norddeutscher Lloyd, 2, King William Street; G. Thompson & Co., 7, Billiter Square; Houlder Bros., 146, Leadenhall Street; Shaw, Saville & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street; Trinder, Anderson & Co., Leadenhall Street; Bethell, Gwyn & Co., 22, Billiter Street; Colonial Line, 16, Fenchurch Avenue; White Star Line, Liverpool; Marwood & Robertson, Liverpool; Blue Funnel Line, Alfred Holt & Co., Liverpool. **Fares: £16 to £75.**

Political Parties.

There were at the beginning three parties in the Commonwealth Parliament. The first Cabinet was formed by Mr. (afterwards Sir Edward) Barton, and the first election, in March 1901, turned on the Tariff question in most of the States, though in Queensland the chief issue was the question of black labour on the sugar plantations. In the result the Government secured a majority in both Houses, but the Labour Party secured 76 seats in the House and 8 in the Senate. Mr. G. H. Reid became the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Watson of the Labour Party. In Sept. 1903 Sir E. Barton resigned the Premiership to become a Judge of the High Court, and Mr. Deakin succeeded him.

The second general election took place on Dec. 16th, 1903, and resulted in the return of 8 Ministerialists, 14 Liberals, and 14 Labour members to the Senate; and 26 Liberals, 26 Ministerialists, and 23 Labour members to the House of Representatives. The main feature of the election was the triumph of the Labour Party. Women voted for the first time, and went to the poll in large numbers. In April 1904 Mr. Watson formed a Labour Ministry, but was defeated in Aug. 1904, and Mr. Reid formed a Liberal Ministry. In July 1905 Mr. Deakin returned to power. The aims of the Labour Party were in 1905 declared to be (1) the cultivation of an Australian sentiment, based upon the maintenance of racial purity, and the development in Australia of an enlightened and self-reliant community; (2) the securing of the full results of their industry to all producers by the collective ownership of monopolies, and the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the State and municipality. In Oct. 1907 Mr. Watson resigned the leadership of the party for reasons of health, and was succeeded by Mr. Andrew Fisher.

The third general election, in Dec. 1906, resulted in the return of 19 Conservatives, 14 anti-Labour members, who nevertheless supported Mr. Deakin's fiscal policy, 26 Labour members and 16 Liberals following Mr. Reid. Except in regard to Labour legislation the 14 anti-Labour men were supporters of Mr. Deakin, but there was a strong objection, which was emphasised at the election, to his dependence upon the Labour Party for a majority. In Nov. 1908 the Labour Party withdrew its support from the Government. Mr. Deakin resigned, and Mr. Fisher formed a Labour Cabinet. The other two parties combined, with the result that at the opening of the next Parliamentary session, in May 1909, Mr. Fisher was defeated and Mr. Deakin came into power with a coalition Cabinet.

The fourth general election took place in April 1910, and brought the Labour Party into power once more, the 75 seats in the House of Representatives being divided thus: Labour, 44; Coalition, 29; Independent, 2.

History in 1912.

The Commonwealth Parliament was opened on June 19th by Lord Denman, who said that the Ministry regarded the rate of increase of the population with the deepest concern. They decided to propose a maternity grant to the mothers of children born in the Commonwealth. It was their intention also to ask Parliament to

approve such an alteration of the Constitution as would enable them to legislate effectively with regard to corporation trusts, combinations, and monopolies in matters of trade, manufacture, and production, and to extend the powers of the State with regard to industrial matters and navigation. A vote of censure, proposed by Mr. Deakin, on the general policy of the Government was defeated by a majority of 35 votes to 25.

The Maternity Bill, providing for the payment of a bonus up to a maximum amount of £5 in respect of every child born in Australia of white parentage passed through all its stages and came into operation throughout the Commonwealth in October.

Among the important questions which claimed attention during the year were the encouragement of immigration, the development of the Northern Territory, the promotion of an agreement with New Zealand for the joint defence of the Pacific, and proposals for a preferential tariff arrangement with Canada.

The first sod of the Trans-Australian Railway was turned at Port Augusta on Sept. 14th by the Governor-General.

As the result of a dispute between the Federal and New South Wales Governments the latter declined to renew the lease of Government House, Sydney, after Oct. 31st. On the departure of Lord Denman on Oct. 7th, the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, presented an address expressing regret and indignation at the circumstances of his Excellency's departure, declaring that the Government's action was indefensible and an unparalleled outrage on the national hospitality, and assuring the Governor-General of the loyalty of the people and their determination to have the official residence at Sydney re-established.

A tramway strike which took place in Brisbane at the end of January lasted for some weeks, and caused a serious dislocation of trade. The Federal (Labour) Government refused the request of the State Government to send troops to suppress rioting. In March the Queensland Parliament was dissolved in order, as the Premier said, to give the people a chance of choosing between Constitutionalism and Syndicalism, and of passing judgment on the conduct of the Labour members in connection with the strike disturbances. The result was a considerable strengthening of the Government, which secured a majority of 18 as compared with 8 in the previous Parliament, the largest majority secured by any political party in Queensland since the establishment of responsible Government in 1850.

A General Election in South Australia in February resulted in the return of the Liberals with a majority of 8 in the House of Assembly and 6 in the Council. The formation of a new Ministry was undertaken by Mr. Peake.

A General Election in Tasmania in April returned 16 Liberals and 14 Labour representatives. A new Cabinet was formed by Mr. Solomon.

Mr. John Murray resigned the premiership of Victoria in May, and was succeeded by Mr. Watt, the Minister of Labour.

A question concerning the relations of Press and Parliament aroused much interest in New South Wales in September. In consequence of a leading article in the Sydney Daily Telegraph strongly criticising the conduct of Mr.

Willis, the Speaker of the Assembly, that official, in September, excluded the staff of the newspaper from the gallery of the House. The Government thereupon proposed a new Standing Order vesting in the Assembly the discretionary power with regard to the admission or exclusion of newspaper representatives. The motion was carried, and the staff of the offending paper were readmitted to the debates.

A detachment of cadets visited England in March. They were received by the King at Windsor, and were entertained by a number of official corporations in London and the provinces.

The Constituent States.

New South Wales was founded in 1788, but has been established within its present boundaries since 1859, when the present colony of Queensland was separated from it. Area, 310,700 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 1,643,212, of whom 4,323 were assisted emigrants. The capital is Sydney, on Port Jackson, pop. 660,000. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 53 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 90 members, elected triennially on a basis of adult suffrage. Every person above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the state and for three months in an electoral district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Members are paid the sum of £500 a year, the Leader of the Opposition receiving £250 extra. For local government purposes the State recognises 79 boroughs and 113 municipal districts, besides Sydney. The Church of England has by far the most adherents, next coming the Roman Catholics, the Wesleyans, the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists, in the order named. There is no state aid to religion. There are 3,800 miles of Government railway open. Much grain is grown, and there are over 43,000,000 sheep in the State. There are large forests, and gold, silver, lead, zinc, coal, and copper are mined. The value of the mineral yield for the year 1911 was £9,409,519, the following being the chief products: Gold, £769,353; silver, lead, and zinc, £4,067,528; copper, £590,000; tin, £307,089; coal, £3,167,165. Number of persons employed in mineral industries, 37,000. The staple export is wool. Silver and gold, coal, hides, tallow, and frozen meat are also exported.

Revenue, 1910-11, £13,839,000; 1911-12, £15,797,135; expenditure, 1909-10, £13,080,589; 1911-12, £16,138,178. Imports, 1906, £34,665,363; 1907, £39,456,105; 1908, £37,642,746; 1909, £37,662,514; exports, 1906, £45,638,388; 1907, £43,774,978; 1908, £40,985,759; 1909, £41,833,347. Public debt, 1912, £100,052,634.

Governor, Lord Chelmsford, G.C.M.G. (to be succeeded in March 1913 by Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G. (salary £5,000).—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G.

Ministry: *Premier and Chief Secretary*, Hon. J. S. Taylor McGowen.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. W. A. Holman.—*Minister of Justice*, Hon. David R. Hall.—*Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. J. H. Cann.—*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. Arthur Griffith.—*Labour and Industry and*

Secretary of Lands, Hon. G. Stephenson Beeby.—*Public Instruction*, Hon. A. C. Carmichael.—*Mines*, Hon. Alfred Edden.—*Agriculture*, Hon. J. L. Trellé.—*Vice-President of the Executive Council*, Hon. Frederick Flowers.

Agent-General in London, T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., 123-7, Cannon Street, E.C.—*Secretary*, T. G. White.

Norfolk Island, 930 miles east from Australia (area 12 sq. miles, pop. 967), is administered as a dependency by a chief magistrate, assisted by an elected council of 12 members. The chief village is Kingston. Lord Howe Island (pop. 100) is also a dependency, administered by a visiting magistrate from Sydney.

Queensland was originally administered by New South Wales, but in 1859 was given a separate status. Area, 670,500 sq. miles; population (1911) 605,813. The capital is Brisbane, pop. 1911, 139,480, situated on the river of that name. Other leading towns are Charters Towers, Mount Morgan, and Gympie (gold mining), Toowoomba, Charleville, and Emerald (agricultural), Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville (ports for sugar, fruits, and pastoral produce). The state is separated into three divisions—Southern, Central, and Northern. In the first the bulk of the population reside. The north yields tropical produce of all kinds, and in many of the seaboard districts a most important sugar industry is established, with small proprietors farming limited areas. In the southern portions of the state products of the temperate zone flourish, and wheat forms an important item of agriculture. The pastoral industry is very large, and wool and frozen meat are largely exported. Mining is a considerable industry—gold, silver, copper, tin, and coal all being worked. Timber is found in abundance, both hard and soft woods being indigenous. There are supplies of smokeless coal near Rockhampton and near Gladstone. *Executive* vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses—*Legislative Council* and *Legislative Assembly*. The former is composed at present of 43 members, nominated for life by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. No limit is placed to the number of members. The latter has 72 members elected from 72 electoral districts for three years on an adult-suffrage basis, with a residential qualification in the state of six months. The members are paid £300 a year. The principal religious bodies are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. The chief exports are gold, wool, frozen meat, butter, hides and skins, and sugar. There are 4,266 miles of State railways open.

Revenue, 1910-11, £5,320,000; 1911-12, £5,989,000; expenditure, 1910-11, £5,114,000; 1911-12, £5,314,737; imports, 1910, (oversea) £5,427,855; exports, 1910, (oversea) £8,171,593; public debt, 1911, £43,868,827.

Governor, Sir William Macgregor, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., D.Sc. (salary £3,000).—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir A. Morgan.

Ministry: *Premier and Chief Secretary*, Hon. D. F. Denham.—*Public Instruction*, Hon. K. M. Grant.—*Home Secretary*, Hon. J. G. Appel.—*Public Lands*, Hon. E. H. Macartney.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. T. O'Sullivan.—*Treasurer*, Hon. W. H. Barnes.—*Railways and*

Agriculture, Hon. W. T. Paget.—*Public Works*, Hon. W. H. Barnes.—*Minister without Portfolio* A. H. Barlow.

Agent-General in London, Major Sir T. B. Robinson. *Secretary*, P. J. Dillon, 409, Strand, W.C.

South Australia comprises the southern half of the continent, being bounded on the west by Western Australia, on the east by Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, and on the north by the 26th degree of south latitude. Previously to 1911 the State stretched across the entire continent from south to north, but in that year the Northern Territory was taken over by the Federal Government. The State now contains an area of 380,070 sq. m., and pop. (1912) 416,000. Capital, Adelaide; pop., with surrounding suburbs, 178,300. There is much fair pasture-land; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the state the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive and fruit, all of which are now extensively cultivated. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. The climate of the south is one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. The chief minerals are copper, gold, silver, and lead, copper being easily first. *Executive*, the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Council consists of 18 members, each elected for six years. £50 freehold or £25 annual leasehold, or £17 annual rent with a six-months' registration, qualifies for the franchise. The Assembly contains 42 members elected triennially by adult suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. For local government purposes there are 32 municipal and 140 district councils. The Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans, are the principal denominations. Wool, wheat, and copper are the chief exports. There are 2,033 miles of railway open.

Revenue, 1911-12, £4,456,000; *expenditure*, £4,196,493; *imports*, 1910, £5,976,543; 1911, £6,171,555; *exports*, 1910, £10,235,000; 1911, £10,145,596; *public debt*, 1910, £13,387,870.

Governor, Admiral Sir Day H. Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.—*Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., D.C.L.

Ministry: *Premier, Treasurer and Education*, Hon. A. H. Peake.—*Commissioner of Lands and Immigration*, Hon. F. W. Young.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. H. Homburg.—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. J. G. Bice.—*Industry and Agriculture*, Hon. Thomas Pascoe.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. R. Butler.

Agent-General in London, Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick.—*Secretary and Registrar of Stock*, J. B. Whiting, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Tasmania is an island south of Australia, and separated from it by Bass's Straits, 120 miles across. Formerly called Van Diemen's Land. Area 26,215 sq. m., or (including the islands belonging to the state) 26,375 sq. m., pop. 1911, 190,898. Capital, Hobart, pop. 34,985, in the south. Second city, Launceston, pop. 21,602. Several groups of islands are looked upon as being within the state, including the Furneaux group, King Island, and Brunel Islands. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. There are also a Legislative Council of 18 members elected for a term

of six years, and a House of Assembly of 30 members elected for three years by manhood suffrage with a 12 months' residential qualification. Members are paid £100 per annum. For local government there are municipal councils, which now perform the duties originally discharged by town boards, road trusts, rubber boards, etc. As to religion, the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist are the chief denominations. The climate is most healthy and temperate. The minerals found are copper, gold, tin, coal, and silver. Wool, wheat, oats, and hay are largely produced, and agriculturists are beginning to turn their attention to fruit and hops. There are 628 miles of railways, of which 463 are Government property.

Revenue, 1910-11, £970,000; *expenditure*, 1910-11, £1,017,000; *imports*, 1910, £3,375,000; *exports*, 1910, £4,005,000; *public debt*, 1910, £10,570,453.

Governor, Major-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (salary £2,750).

Ministry: *Premier*, Hon. A. E. Solomon.—*Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture and Railways*, Hon. H. J. Payne.—*Lands, Works, and Mines*, Hon. E. Mulcahy.—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. G. H. Butler.—*Honorary Minister*, Hon. C. Russen.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir John McCall, M.D.—*Secretary*, H. W. Ely, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

Victoria is the smallest and southernmost of the continental States. Area, 87,884 sq. miles; pop. (1911 census), 1,337,000; Chinese, 7,349; aborigines, 652. The capital is Melbourne (pop. 600,000), which is situated on Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra. The Executive is vested in the Governor and a responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament. The Legislative Council consists of 34 members, elected for six years by male citizens possessing freehold property worth £10 per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth £15 per annum, or occupying as tenant property of the same annual value, unless possessed of educational qualification. The Legislative Assembly of 65 members is elected triennially by ratepaying qualification or adult-suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £300 a year. For local government the colony is divided into 60 urban and 148 rural municipalities, each with an elective Council. The chief religious denominations are the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics. Agriculture, mining and manufactures employ the bulk of the population. The chief products are gold, wool, wheat, and butter. Coal is found of good quality, with enormous deposits of brown coal. There are 3,510 miles of railway in operation.

Revenue, 1911-12, £9,937,000; *expenditure*, 1911-12, £9,845,000; *Imports*, (oversea) 1911, £21,839,224; *exports*, (oversea) 1911, £18,924,277. *Public debt*, 1912, £60,700,000.

Governor, Sir John Fuller, Bart., K.C.M.G. (salary £5,000).

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., L.L.D.

Ministry: *Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. W. A. Watt.—*Chief Secretary, and Minister of Labour*, Hon. J. Murray.—*Water Supply and Agriculture*, Hon. G. Graham.—*Lands*, Hon. H. McKenzie.—*Mines and Forests*, Hon. P.

McBride.—*Education and Railways*, Hon. A. A. Billson.—*Attorney-General and Solicitor-General*, Hon. J. D. Brown.—*Public Works and Public Health*, Hon. W. H. Edgar.—*Honorary Ministers*, Hons. J. Thomson, J. Cameron, W. L. Baillieu, and F. Hagelthorn. **Agent-General in London**, Sir J. W. Taverner.—*Secretary*, H. G. W. Neale. *Offices*, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.

Western Australia comprises the western portion of Australia beyond the 120th meridian of E. long. It has a coast-line of 5,200 miles. **Area**, 975,920 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911 census) 280,316. **Capital**, Perth, **pop.** (with suburbs) 54,354; **chief port** Fremantle, **pop.** 19,346. Representative government was first given to the colony in '70 in a limited form; but in '90 the Imperial Parliament gave a new constitution, vesting the administration in a Governor and Parliament. The **Legislative Council**, or Upper House, contains 30 members elected for six years; the **Legislative Assembly**, or Lower House, contains 50 members elected for three years. Electors to the Council must have resided in the State for six months, and possess £100 freehold or £25 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £25, or occupy or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly, who may be of either sex, are—six months' residence in the district; or the possession of £50 freehold or £10 leasehold, or holding a house of the value of £10, or leasing Crown lands at £5 per annum. For local government purposes there are 47 municipal councils and 101 district roads boards. The climate varies considerably, for the colony stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, but the inhabitants land it as the healthiest in the world. In the north and north-east there are large pastoral tracts, suitable also in parts for tropical products. The products of the state are gold, wool, pearl-shells, pearls, timber, fruit, frozen meat, wheat, sandal-wood, hides and skins, coal, copper, and tin. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Murchison, Yilgarn, Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, etc., in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The production in 1910 was £6,246,826. There are 2,649 miles of railway open, of which 2,044 belong to the Government.

Revenue, 1911, £3,850,000; **expenditure**, 1911, £3,734,000. **Imports**, 1910, £7,908,000; **exports**, 1910, £7,715,000. **Debt**, 1910, £23,287,453.

Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., Governor-Designate of New South Wales (salary £4,000).

Ministry: *Premier and Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. J. Scaddan.—*Works*, Hon. W. D. John-

son.—*Mines and Railways*, Hon. P. Collier.—*Lands*, Hon. T. H. Bath.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. J. M. Drew.—*Justice and Education*, Hon. T. Walker.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. W. C. Angwin, Hon. J. E. Dodd.

Agent-General in London (acting), Cyril Jackson.—*Office*, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

The Northern Territory, previously known as the Northern Territory of South Australia, was taken over by the Federal Government in 1911. **Area**, 523,620 sq. m. Wells have been sunk in many parts, and the proposed trans-continental railway should not only provide communication but also produce settlement, and thus effectually disprove the long-established beliefs as to Central Australia's unproductive nature.

Administrator, J. A. Gilruth.

The Territory of Papua, previously known as **British New Guinea**, comprises the south-eastern part of the island, the Trobriand, Woodlark, d'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and the adjacent islands south of the 8th parallel south latitude. It is bounded on the west by Dutch and on the north by German territory. Its **area** is about 90,540 sq. m., 87,786 sq. m. on the mainland, and 2,754 sq. m. of islands; and the **population** is estimated at about 500,000, of whom only 1,050 are Europeans. A protectorate was proclaimed over the territory in '84, and in '88 it was definitely annexed. In Nov. 1921 the Government of the **Australian Commonwealth** undertook the administration, and the transfer was made in 1906. A grant of about £20,000 a year towards the revenue is made by the Commonwealth. It is administered by a **Lieutenant-Governor**, who resides at Port Moresby (pop. 1,640). There are eight magisterial divisions, each under a resident magistrate. The country is being gradually settled, and the natives are being trained to use their tribal lands for commercial purposes. The climate favours the cultivation of all tropical products. Much of the interior is still in the stone age, and aboriginal methods of cultivation and industry are still general amongst the population. All minerals are reserved to the Crown. The **chief exports** are trepang, copra, pearl-shell, gold and sandal-wood.

Executive Council: *Lieut.-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer*, J. H. P. Murray (salary £1,250).—*Commissioner for Lands*, Hon. Stamford Smith (£800).—*Government Secretary*, Hon. A. M. Campbell (£700).—*Treasurer*, H. W. Champion.—*Chief Medical Officer*, F. Goldsmith.—*Deputy Chief Judicial Officer*, C. E. Herbert.—*Commissioner for Native Affairs*, B. W. Bramell.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1,200 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: **North Island**, 500 m. by 250, **area** 44,468 sq. m.; **South Island**, sometimes also called **Middle Island**, 500 m. by 200, **area** 58,525 sq. m.; also **Stewart Island**, **area** 665 sq. m.; Chatham, Auckland, and other islands at some distance E. and S., are 1,093 sq. m. **Area** of Dominion, 104,471 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1911, 1,008,468, exclusive of the Maoris, who number 49,844. **Capital**, Wellington, **pop.** (including suburbs) 70,729; **chief cities**, Dunedin, 64,237; Auckland, 102,676; Christchurch, 80,193.

The Cook, or Hervey, Islands, a group of six islands, with a few islets, which, with other groups, were annexed to the Dominion in Oct. 1900, lie in the eastern Pacific, between 18° 15' and 21° 47' S. lat. and 157° and 160° W. long, and are the only British possession in the eastern Pacific between Fiji and the Marquesas. They are very fertile and healthy. **Area**, 150 sq. m.; **population** about 6,000. The chief island is Rarotonga, others being Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, Takutea, the Aitutaki group, and the Hervey group, including Manuae and Te Au-o-tu. The principal products are coffee, copra, and limejuice, with a considerable ex-

port of oranges and other tropical fruits to New Zealand.

Other islands dependent on New Zealand are Niue, the Palmerston Atoll, Penryn, Suvaarow, Manahiki and Rakahanga, Danger Island and Massan. Area about 130sq. m.; pop. about 600.

Government is carried on by a Governor, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the Legislative Council consists of 42 members nominated by the Governor for life (except those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17th, '91, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the House of Representatives of 80 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the Dominion for a year, and in the electoral district for three months. Women vote, and in many of the electorates they outnumber the male voters. Members of the Lower House receive £300, and of the Upper House £200 a year. For local government the country is divided into 96 counties and 103 boroughs, the counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. There is a Government Insurance Department, and all the more important public works are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, and have been carried out for the most part on the co-operative system, the Government providing the materials and letting out the work to parties of artisans and labourers at fixed rates. An eight-hours day prevails, and a Conciliation and Arbitration Act is in force. About 41 per cent. of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England, 23 per cent. are Presbyterians, and 10 per cent. Methodists. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. The University of New Zealand confers degrees. Four colleges, at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland, and other educational institutions are affiliated to the University. Ports defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. The majority of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and a big frozen meat industry has been successfully established. There are also important coal, gold and silver mines. There are 2,808 miles of Government railway, as well as numerous roads and water communication. The chief exports are wool, frozen meat, sheep skins and pelts, tallow, butter, gold, gum, hemp and grain.

Revenue, 1911, £11,032,544.

Expenditure, £10,340,378.

Imports, 1911, £19,545,879.

Exports, £19,028,490.

Net public debt, 1911 (redeemable by annual Sinking Fund contributions), £82,193,310, including £16,848,625 State-guaranteed Advances Debt.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (salary £5,000).

Ministry: Prime Minister and Minister of Lands and Labour, Hon. W. F. Massey.—Defence, Education, and Finance, Hon. Colonel James Bell.—Railways and Native Minister, Hon. W. H. Herries.—Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon. A. L. Herdman.—Public Works and Mines, Hon. W. Fraser.—Customs and Marine, Hon. F. M. B. Fisher.—Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, Hon. R. Heaton Rhodes.—Internal

Affairs, Hon. F. H. D. Bell, K.C.—Minister representing Native Race, Dr. Mani Pomare.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for the Dominion, W. G. Wickham.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, F.R.G.S., 13, Victoria Street, S.W.—Secretary, C. Wray Paliser.

Steamship Lines to New Zealand: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Shaw, Saville & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street; J. B. Westray & Co., 138, Leadenhall Street; The Tyser Line, 16, Fenchurch Avenue; Marwood and Robertson, Liverpool; Houlder Bros., Liverpool. Fares: £19 to £30.

History in 1912.

The training provisions of the Defence Act came into force in January, and were carried out with very encouraging results, the attendance at the camps being remarkably good and the men enthusiastic. A further evidence of the patriotism of the Dominion was the ready assent of the Government to the proposal of the Imperial Admiralty that the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* should be employed in home waters (see IMPERIAL DEFENCE, p. 214).

A tramway strike took place in Wellington in February, and a general strike was threatened in sympathy. The strike, which took place without the 14 days' notice required by law, was settled by the intervention of Sir Joseph Ward, after a week's suspension of traffic.

The last edition of the ANNUAL left the Dominion in the throes of a General Election and a Referendum on the question of a national prohibition of the liquor traffic. The Referendum showed 259,943 votes in favour of prohibition and 205,661 against it, a ratio of 56 to 44. The proportion necessary to carry a measure being 60 per cent., the proposal for prohibition was negatived.

The General Election returned 37 Ministerialists, 37 members of the Opposition, 4 Labour and Socialist members, and 2 Independents. The obliterations of the Ministerial majority placed the Government in an embarrassing position, and Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier, asked the Governor to summon Parliament for Feb. 15th. After nearly a fortnight's debate a "no confidence" motion resulted in a tie, the Speaker giving his casting vote for the Government, and on March 1st a Government motion for the adjournment of the House was carried by a majority of two. Sir Joseph Ward, however, resigned, and Mr. Thomas McKenzie, being elected to the party leadership in his place, proceeded to form a cabinet in which he himself was the only minister who had held office under the retiring premier. The Ministry lasted only until July, when it was defeated on a vote of confidence, and Mr. Massey, the leader of the Opposition, succeeded to the Premiership.

In presenting his Budget on Aug. 6th, Mr. Allen gave an outline of the policy of Mr. Massey's Government. It was proposed to abolish the system of nominating the members of the Legislative Council, and to substitute an elective system, the present Councillors to retain their positions until their terms expired. The Civil Service was to be removed from political control, and placed under a Commissioner responsible to Parliament, with a view to destroying political patronage. Provision would be made for the granting of preference to British

manufacturers tendering for Government supplies, and the graduated land tax would be lessened on properties under £5,000 in value and increased on those above £30,000 in value. Pensions would be granted to women on reaching the age of 60 instead of 65 as hitherto, and invalids permanently incapacitated would be assisted. The workers' homes scheme was to be extended to country districts. Mr. Allen announced various other reforms, including finance administration and the settlement of industrial disputes. The estimated revenue for the year was £10,948,000 and the expenditure £10,863,000. The Treasury would raise a loan of £1,750,000 for public works purposes.

In accordance with this programme a Legislative Council Election Bill and a Public Service Bill were introduced. The Election Bill was read a second time by the Legislative Council, which then resolved that, the elective principle having been affirmed, it was not advisable to proceed with the Bill until the electors had had an opportunity of considering it. The Bill being thus shelved, the Government contented itself with the passage of a resolution reaffirming the principles of an elective council, large electoral districts, and proportional representation. The Bill was subsequently discussed and rejected by the Upper House.

Among the important measures passed before the session ended on Nov. 8th were the Defence Act, the Public Service Act, a Land Act extending the right of purchase to a large section of Crown tenants, and an Act increasing and readjusting the graduated land tax.

The Defence Bill authorised the committal to military custody for 28 days of any defaulter refusing to pay his fine. The Defence Estimates amounted to £456,000.

A dispute between rival trade-unions led to a strike of gold miners at Waihi. The strike, which began on May 13th, originated in an award of the Arbitration Court which induced the Waihi Miners' Union to cancel its registration under the Arbitration Act, and join the New Zealand Federation of Labour, a Socialist organisation opposed to the Arbitration Act. The engine drivers and winders, however, seceded from the Miners' Union in order to establish a union of their own under the terms of the Arbitration Act. The Miners' Union resented this secession and declared a strike with the object of compelling the Engine Drivers' Union to dissolve. Public opinion was strongly adverse to the action of the Miners' Union, but the strike continued until October, when a majority of the men returned to work.

WESTERN PACIFIC.

The office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was created by an Order in Council of 1877 to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The High Commissioner's jurisdiction extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not within the limits of the colonies of Fiji, Queensland, and New South Wales, and not within the jurisdiction of any civilised power. In '93 the jurisdiction was extended to foreigners, and in most cases to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order, including the New Hebrides (*q.v.*) and the Melanesian groups. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Fiji, and his Court includes the Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge of the Supreme Court acting as Judicial Commissioners, and a number of Deputy Commissioners appointed by the High Commissioner. Certain naval officers commanding men-of-war on the Australian station are at times appointed Deputy Commissioners.

High Commissioner, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G. (salary £500, in addition to Fiji salary).—**Chief Judicial Commissioner**, Sir C. H. Major.—**Assistant to High Commissioner**, A. W. Mahaffy.—**Resident Deputy Commissioner, Solomon Islands**, C. M. Woodford.—**Resident Deputy Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands**, Captain J. Q. Dickson, D.S.O.—**Resident Deputy Commissioner, New Hebrides**, M. King.

Fanning Island. Area 15 sq. m.; pop. 150. It is a landing-place for the Pacific Cable. The cocoanut is cultivated by a limited liability company which owns the island.

Fiji. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific, about 1,200 miles from Auckland, N.Z. Fiji is a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: **Viti Levu**, 4,112 sq. m.; **Vanua Levu**, 2,432 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area, 7,435 sq. m.; total pop. 128,404. Capital, Suva,

in Viti Levu; second town, **Levuka**, in Ovalau Island of Rotumah (area, 14 sq. m., pop. 2,230), to the north, annexed to Fiji in '81, is administered by a Commissioner. The chief products are sugar, fruits, tobacco, Para rubber, and copra. The forests contain valuable timber. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Natives, Polynesian with Papuan intermixture. Europeans number 3,262, and there are about 30,000 Indian and 2,600 Polynesian labourers. In '74 the "king" and chiefs voluntarily ceded the group to England. Fiji is administered by the Governor, who is also His Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of 10 official, 6 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Local government is largely in the hands of the natives through village and district councils.

Revenue and expenditure, about £200,000. **Governor and Commander-in-Chief**, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. (salary £3,000).—**Chief Justice**, Sir C. H. Major.—**Attorney-General**, A. Ehrhardt.—**Colonial Secretary and Receiver-General**, Eyre Hutson, C.M.G.—**Agent-General for Immigration**, A. R. Coates.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The Gilbert Islands have an area of 165 sq. m., the Ellice Islands of 14 sq. m.; pop. 35,300.

Phoenix Group include eight islands. Area 16 sq. m.; pop. 50.

Pitcairn Islands. Area 2 sq. m.; pop. 169. Administered by a Chief Magistrate and Council. Arrowroot and coffee of excellent quality are produced.

Solomon Islands. The British islands lie in the Western Pacific, between 7° 30' and 13° S. lat. and 150° and 163° E. long., and include Guadalcanar, San Christoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela, Tulagi, as well as Santa Cruz, Vanicoro, and the islands ceded by Germany in '99, including Choiseul, Ysabel, the islands

in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group. British protection extends over all the islands between the Solomon and the Torres groups, and a Resident has his headquarters at Tulagi. The natives are Melaneseans, and most of them cannibals. **Area** 8,357 sq. m.; **pop.** 150,000, including 110 Europeans. The chief exports are copra, ivory nuts, pearl-shells, etc. The sago palm grows in vast numbers. As to the German Islands, see GERMANY.

Deputy Commissioner and Resident, C. M. Woodford, C.M.G.

Tonga Isles, or the Friendly Islands, are governed, under a British protectorate, pro-

claimed 1900, by an hereditary monarch, King George Tubou II., and a legislative assembly of two orders—viz., 31 nobles, and 31 elected representatives of the people, with an executive consisting of a ministry nominated by the King. Three groups of islands, called Tonga, Haabai, and Vavau, constitute the kingdom. The trade of the islands is mainly with Australia and New Zealand. Chief exports are copra, bananas, and oranges. **Area** 390 sq. m.; **pop.** 21,240. Capital, Tongatabu.

British Agent and Consul, W. Telfer Campbell. Union or Tokelau Islands include Nassau and Danger Islands. **Area** 7 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,050.

MISCELLANEOUS ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

Ascension Island. In the South Atlantic, 960 miles from the African coast. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station, with batteries and storehouses, for British ships on the West Coast of Africa, under the control of the Admiralty. **Area**, 35 sq. m.; **pop.** 266. Turtles, for which the island is famous, are found in abundance between December and May.

Falkland Islands. A Crown colony and naval coaling depot in the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan's Straits. Capital and port, Stanley, on East Falkland, which island contains 3,000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2,300 sq. m., and the smaller islands of the group cover about 1,200 sq. m. **Pop.** 2,323. Wool, tallow, sheepskins, hides, and sealskins are exported to the United Kingdom, which sends about 90 per cent. of the imports and takes nearly all the exports, the balance going to S. America. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. South Georgia, an island group, 1,000 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its **area** is 1,000 sq. m., but it is snow-covered, sterile, and uninhabited. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands, Graham's Land, the South Orkneys (where the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M.'s Government, established a meteorological station), and the Sandwich Group.

Governor and Chief Justice, W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G. (salary £1,200).

Colonial Sec., T. A. V. Best. — Treasurer, W. A. Thompson. — Colonial Surgeon, R. S. Earl.

St. Helena. Is an island in the South Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, 1,140 miles from the African coast, and 700 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. Port and capital is Jamestown, **pop.** 2,000, which is an Imperial coaling station. The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline of late years, but the cultivation of flax and a lace industry have now been started. A fish-curing industry has also been established. The chief industries are fishing and agriculture. It is administered by a Governor and Executive Council. **Area**, 47 sq. m.; **pop.** 3,553.

Governor, Capt. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. (salary £775).

Executive Council: H. J. Bovell, G. N. Moss, W. J. J. Arnold, and H. B. Solomon.

Mauritius. An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2,000 miles from India, and 2,300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. **Area**, 705 sq. m.; **pop.** 373,336, including 260,000 of Indian origin or descent,

The island is divided into nine districts. Capital and chief port, Port Louis (**pop.** 52,740). A Governor presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated by the Governor and 10 elected. The capital is strongly defended, and the strength of the garrison is about 1,000. There is now a constabulary of about 720. French is spoken all over the island, but both languages are used in the Council of Government, and English in the Courts of Justice. The State aids the Churches with grants, the Roman Catholics being in a large majority. Length of railways 130 miles. The chief exports are sugar, rum, vanilla, molasses, spice, aloë-fibre and oil. There are various dependencies of the colony, under the administration of its Governor, scattered over the Indian Ocean. Rodrigues, the Oil Islands, including Diego Garcia and the Chagos group, and the St. Brandon group are the chief of them. Their total **area** is 172 m.; **pop.** 4,859. Rodrigues comes first in importance, and its chief exports are beans, maize, salt fish, cattle, and fruit. It lies 344 miles east of Mauritius, and is under the administration of a Magistrate appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. **Pop.** 3,162. The Oil Islands include the Chagos and Îles Frères Islands. Diego Garcia (**pop.** 489) is the most important, and its spacious bay was used as a coaling station for steamers. The St. Brandon or Cargados Islands are rich in Guano deposits. Governor, Major J. R. Chancellor, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E. (salary £3,333).

Executive Council: *Officer commanding the Forces*, Major-Gen. C. R. Simpson, C.B. — *Colonial Secretary*, George Smith, C.M.G. — *Procureur and Advocate-General*, F. A. Herchenroder, K.C. — *Receiver-General*, A. Grannum.

Seychelles Islands. These were until Nov. 1903 dependent upon Mauritius, but on Nov. 9th were made a separate Crown colony. They lie in the Indian Ocean about 935 miles north of Mauritius, and include the Amirantes, Cosmoledo, Providence, Aldabra, Coëlivy, and other groups. The largest and most populous of them is Mahé (**area** 55½ sq. m.), whose capital, Victoria, has a safe and commodious harbour. The Seychelles are under a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. **Area**, 155 sq. m.; **pop.** 21,502. Exports, cocoanut oil, vanilla, copra and guano.

Governor, Lieut.-Colonel C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G. (salary £1,200).

Executive Council: *Legal Adviser* (acting), R. Pezzani. — *Treasurer*, L. O. Chitty. — *Auditor* (acting), W. M. Vaudin.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

General: The Committee of Imperial Defence; The Dominions and Imperial Defence.
The Navy. The Army. The Defence Forces of the Dominions.

The steps which were taken in 1909 to lay the foundations of a practical organisation for Imperial Defence, in which the self-governing States of the Empire should share the duties with the Mother-Country, are now receiving practical effect. The Conference on Imperial Defence of that year was convened with the specific object of discussing general questions concerning the naval and military defence of the Empire with reference to proposals from New Zealand and Australia, and to resolutions passed by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. A system of co-operation in defence was then inaugurated, which is common to the several States of the Empire, with localised naval forces and troops, organised to suit local requirements, but upon a system of tactics and drill which will make possible effective co-operation in war.

Conferences at the Foreign Office, and the sub-Conferences at the Admiralty and the War Office, led to complete agreement on all the points brought forward in memoranda prepared respectively by the Admiralty and the Army General Staff, and the conclusions were approved by the main Conference and the Committee of Imperial Defence.

The arrangements were carried further at the Imperial Conference, 1911, when there was a conference between the Admiralty and representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia, the conclusions of which we give below. A Committee of the Conference also discussed matters concerning the military defence of the Empire, particulars of which are in a subsequent section. In 1912 the visit of Mr. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, and other Dominion Ministers, led to a further exchange of views at meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

The Committee of Imperial Defence.

This body is purely advisory. Upon its recommendations naval and military policy is theoretically, and, in its main lines, practically based. The purpose of the Committee is to consider questions of Imperial Defence from the point of view of the Navy, the Army, India, and the States of the Empire; to obtain and collate information from the various departments of the State; to prepare any documents required by the Prime Minister; to furnish such advice as may be required; and to keep adequate records for the permanent information of the Cabinet. The machinery provided for the work is the Secretariat or "permanent nucleus" of the Committee. The Secretary, who is appointed for a period of five years, is Captain Maurice P. A. Hankey, R.M.A., C.B., who has as his colleagues two assistant secretaries, nominated respectively by the Admiralty and the War Office, and appointed for three years. The Committee has a task of increasing importance at a time when the co-operation of the different parts of the Empire by sea and land, with unity of purpose and reciprocal adaptation of means to resources, has become the most urgent of Imperial problems. It is generally anticipated that the Committee may yet become

a body upon which the Oversea Dominions will be represented, and that thereby the problem may be solved of the participation of the distant portions of the Empire in organising the means of Imperial Defence.

In its composition the Committee is an elastic and flexible body; but it has for some time consisted of the Prime Minister, four Secretaries of State (other than the Home Secretary), the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Sea Lord and the Director of Naval Intelligence representing the Navy, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the Director of Military Operations representing the Army; and in addition to these official members, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener, and Lord Escher are members. From time to time members have been added *ad hoc*, and the Committee has on several occasions conferred with representatives of the Dominions, when the relations of this country to the European and other Powers, and the manner in which they affected the naval and military situation, have been discussed, as well as the co-operation of the naval forces of the United Kingdom with those of the Dominions.

The Committee of Imperial Defence conducts its work through sub-committees, and plenary sittings take place only six or seven times in the year. There are four permanent sub-committees: (1) the Home Ports Committee; (2) the Oversea Defence Committee; (3) the Committee for the Co-ordination of Departmental Action on the Outbreak of War, which has prepared definite instructions in a "War Book"; and (4) the Air Committee, which deals with matters concerning aerial navigation. Other sub-committees are formed from time to time for special objects.

The Dominions and Imperial Defence. **NAVAL.**

The conclusions arrived at in 1909 by the Conference on Imperial Defence in its relation to naval matters were announced to the House of Commons by Mr. Asquith in August of that year. The delegates from South Africa decided to wait until the Union was an accomplished fact before arriving at any decision; New Zealand preferred to adhere to the existing policy of contribution; Canada and Australia were determined to lay the foundations of navies of their own.

The arrangement arrived at between the British Admiralty and representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia at the Imperial Conference in 1911 was published in the form of a Memorandum, of which the following are the more important clauses:

"The naval services and forces of the Dominions of Canada and Australia will be exclusively under the control of their respective Governments. The training and discipline of the naval forces of the Dominions will be

IMPERIAL DEFENCE—THE SHARE OF THE DOMINIONS.

generally uniform with the training and discipline of the Fleet of the United Kingdom, and by arrangement the officers and men of the said forces will be interchangeable with those under the control of the British Admiralty. The ships of each Dominion naval force will hoist at the stern the white ensign as the symbol of the authority of the Crown, and at the jack-staff the distinctive flag of the Dominion.

"The Canadian and Australian Governments will have their own naval stations as agreed upon from time to time. In the event of the Canadian or Australian Government desiring to send ships to a part of the British Empire outside their own respective stations, they will notify the British Admiralty. In the event of the Canadian or Australian Government desiring to send ships to a foreign port, they will obtain the concurrence of the Imperial Government, in order that the necessary arrangements with the Foreign Office may be made, as in the case of ships of the British Fleet, in such time and manner as are usual between the British Admiralty and the Foreign Office. While the ships of the Dominions are at a foreign port, a report of their proceedings will be forwarded by the officer in command to the Commander-in-Chief on the station or to the British Admiralty. An officer in command of a Dominion ship, so long as he remains in a foreign port, will obey any instructions he may receive from the Government of the United Kingdom as to the conduct of any international matters that may arise, the Dominion Government being informed. A commanding officer of a Dominion ship having to put into a foreign port without previous arrangement on account of stress of weather, damage, or any unforeseen emergency, will report his arrival and reason for calling to the Commander-in-Chief of the station or to the Admiralty, and will obey, so long as he remains in the foreign port, any instructions he may receive from the Government of the United Kingdom as to his relations with the authorities, the Dominion Government being informed. When a ship of the British Admiralty meets a ship of the Dominion, the senior officer will have the right of command in matters of ceremony, of international intercourse, or where united action is agreed upon, but will have no power to direct the movement of ships of the other Service unless the ships are ordered to co-operate by mutual agreement. In foreign ports the senior officer will take command, but not so as to interfere with orders that the junior officer may have received from his own Government.

"In time of war, when the naval Service of a Dominion or any part thereof has been put at the disposal of the Imperial Government by the Dominion authorities, the ships will form an integral part of the British Fleet, and will remain under the control of the British Admiralty during the continuance of the war. The Dominions having applied to their naval forces the King's Regulations, Admiralty Instructions, and the Naval Discipline Act, the British Admiralty and the Dominion Governments will communicate to each other any changes which they propose to make in these Regulations or that Act."

Since this arrangement was entered into there has been a change of Ministry in Canada

(Oct. 1911), and the development of the Naval policy of the Dominion remains uncertain until the proposals of the new Government have been formulated. It is probable, from the speeches of Mr. Borden and his colleagues who have visited England this year, that some modification in the organisation of the recently instituted Royal Canadian Navy will be made, and a new scheme proposed to enable the Dominion to take its part in the naval defence of the Empire.

The measures taken by the various Dominions for the provision of vessels, etc., to carry out this system of naval co-operation are described under the heading **Defence Forces of the Dominions** on p. 212.

MILITARY.

Within a measurable period the Mother-Country, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and presumably South Africa, will have organised their forces in armies, based generally on the system of the Imperial Army at home.

The scheme provides that the organisation and training of the troops of the Overseas Dominions shall follow generally the same lines as in the Regular Army and Territorial Force. They are being standardised, and assimilated as closely as possible. Under the scheme for the organisation of an Imperial General Staff there is to be an interchange of officers, and headquarters for training are already established or to be established in the various Dominions under the control of the Imperial Staff. A Dominions Section of the Staff was formed at the War Office, April 1st, 1912, to which officers from the Overseas Dominions are attached, whose duty is to study systems of education, training, staff duties, tactics, etc., and to keep the Chief of the Imperial General Staff abreast of changes and progress in their own parts of the Empire. The local forces of the various Dominions will thus form part of one great homogeneous Imperial Army in a much larger sense than that term has hitherto been used. It is intended that Staff Colleges shall be established in each of the States of the Empire on the lines of the Staff Colleges at Camberley and Quetta. It should thus be possible ultimately for the troops of the whole Empire to be formed and employed as a great Imperial Army in war, and for the troops of any one part of the Empire to be used in any other, without the necessity of special adaptation or the possibility of untrained troops being opposed to the trained and organised forces of any possible enemy.

The duties implied fall within the province of local sections of the Imperial General Staff, and as soon as the formation of the latter was seriously taken in hand, it was found that more definite agreement on various points was required. Accordingly a paper on detailed arrangements of loans, attachments, and interchanges of officers, etc., was drawn up under direction of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff in 1910, and forwarded through the Colonial Office for consideration of the Governments concerned. The proposals have been accepted in principle, and are being generally applied (see *post* under **Defence Forces of the Dominions**, p. 212).

THE NAVY.

Administration: The Admiralty Departments; Distribution of Business; The Royal Marines; The Naval War Staff; Finance; Admiralty Policy.
Organisation: Personnel; The Naval Commands; The Distribution of the Fleet; Matériel; Ships under Construction; New Shipbuilding Programme; Launches; Dockyard and Port Commands.
Miscellaneous: Changes in Commands; The Events of the Year.
Relative Strength and Cost.
Naval Forces of England and Germany at a Glance.

Administration.

The Admiralty Departments.

First Lord, Right Hon. Winston L. S. Churchill, M.P.
First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Francis C. B. Bridgeman.
Second Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg.
Third Sea Lord, Rear-Admiral Archibald G. H. W. Moore.
Fourth Sea Lord, Captain William C. Pakenham.
Civil Lord, Right Hon. George Lambert, M.P.
Additional Civil Lord, Right Hon. Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood.
Parliamentary Secretary, Right Hon. T. J. Macnamara, M.P.
Permanent Secretary, Sir W. Graham Greene.
Assistant Secretary, O. A. R. Murray.
Chief of the War Staff, Rear-Admiral Ernest C. T. Troubridge.
Director of Operations Division, War Staff, Captain George A. Ballard, R.N.
Director of Intelligence Division, War Staff, Captain Thomas Jackson, R.N.
Director of Mobilisation Division, War Staff, Captain Alexander L. Duff, R.N.
Hydrographer, Rear-Admiral H. E. P. Cust.
President of War College, Vice-Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson.
Director of Naval Construction, E. H. Tennyson d'Eyncourt.
Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Eng. Vice-Admiral Sir H. J. Oram.
Director of Dockyards, Sir J. B. Marshall.
Director of Stores, Sir J. Forsey.
Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Captain F. C. T. Tudor.
Inspector of Target Practice, Rear-Admiral Montague E. Browning.
Accountant-General of the Navy, Alfred Eyles.
Director of Victualling, J. H. Brooks.
Director of Transports, Rear-Admiral H. W. Savory (Retired).
Director-General Medical Department, Surgeon-General Sir James Porter.
Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, T. Sims.
Director of Contracts, F. W. Black.
Librarian, W. G. Perrin.
Chaplain of the Fleet, The Ven. Archdeacon Hugh S. Wood.
Director of Naval Education, Prof. Sir Alfred Ewing, LL.D., F.R.S.
Admiral Commanding Coastguard and Reserves, Vice-Admiral Sir F. S. Inglefield.
Deputy Adjutant-General of Marines, Major-Gen. Sir William C. Nicholls.

Unlike the other great departments of the Government, the Navy is not presided over by a Secretary of State. This is due to the circumstance that the constitutional ruler of the Navy is a Lord High Admiral, but the office has been continuously in commission since 1708, except during the period when it was

filled by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The Commissioners are generally styled "the Lords of the Admiralty" or "the Board."

The Admiralty issued a statement dated Sept. 7th, 1912, with memoranda by the First Lord, in which it was announced that the following distribution of Admiralty business had been approved, and would come into force forthwith:—

The Board of Admiralty.

First Lord, General Direction of all business.
First Sea Lord, Organisation for War and Distribution of the Fleet.
Second Sea Lord, *Personnel.*
Third Sea Lord, *Matériel.*
Fourth Sea Lord, Stores and Transport.
Civil Lord, Works, Buildings, and Greenwich Hospital.
Additional Civil Lord, Contracts and Dockyard business.
Parliamentary Secretary, Finance.
Permanent Secretary, Admiralty business.

Distribution of Business.

First Lord.

1. General direction and supervision of all business relating to the Navy. Political and Board questions. 2. Promotions and removals from the Service of Naval and Marine officers. Honours and rewards. 3. Royal Yachts and Admiralty Yacht, including appointment of all officers. 4. Appointment of admirals and officers in command, including engineer rear-admirals, surgeons-general and deputy surgeons-general, and staff appointments of Royal Marines. 5. Chaplain of the Fleet, appointment of, and entry of naval chaplains and instructors. 6. Civil appointments and promotions (higher posts). 7. Naval cadetships and nominations to assistant clerkships, R.N.

First Sea Lord.

1. Preparation for war: All large questions of naval policy and maritime warfare—to advise. 2. Fighting and sea-going efficiency of the Fleet, its organisation and mobilisation, including complements of ships as affecting total numbers; system of gunnery and torpedo exercises of the Fleet, and tactical employment of air-craft, and all military questions connected with the foregoing; distribution and movements of all ships in commission and in reserve. 3. Superintendence of the War Staff and the Hydrographic Department.

Second Sea Lord.

1. Manning and training of the Fleet; details of complements of ships and establishments; barracks, training, and educational establishments, with their complements; also all mobilisation regulations for the *personnel*. 2. Service and appointments of officers of all branches (except as reserved to First Lord). 3. Royal Marines. 4. Coastguard and Reserve

NAVY ADMINISTRATION.

Forces. 5. Hospitals. 6. Discipline (see Note).
7. Signals.

NOTE.—The following papers are invariably to be marked also to the First Sea Lord: (1) Questions of importance relating to discipline. (2) Questions affecting total Fleet numbers.

Third Sea Lord.

1. Design of *matériel* for the Fleet, including ships and their machinery, armour, naval ordnance and gun mountings, aeroplanes and airships, and docking facilities; also alterations and additions to ships which affect design or fighting efficiency. Preparation of estimates of costs of all new construction falling due in any year under current and prospective programmes. Superintendence of the Departments of the Director of Naval Construction, Engineer-in-Chief, Director of Naval Ordnance, Director of Naval Equipment, Director of Air Department, and Superintendent of Compasses. 2. Design questions affecting vessels proposed to be purchased for the Fleet or to be employed in auxiliary services. 3. Inventions relating to ships, machinery, &c. 4. Salvage of vessels, so far as technical and professional considerations are involved.

Fourth Sea Lord.

1. Transport service, including hired auxiliary vessels other than armed merchant cruisers. Passages. 2. Superintendence of naval store, Fleet coaling, and victualling services; ordnance and medical stores, &c., and all questions relating thereto. 3. Full and half pay; allowances and compensations, including table money, prize questions, pilotage and surveying pay, and freight of treasure and all extra payments. Debts of officers and men. Naval and Marine pensions and widows' pensions. Character, conduct, and badge questions. Naval savings banks. 4. Medals. Uniform regulations. 5. Naval detention quarters and Bodmin Naval Prison. Deserters—rewards for apprehension; removals of "R." 6. General salvage money questions, and money demands for salvage of naval stores. 7. Collisions.

Civil Lord.

1. Works and buildings, including purchases of land; Coastguard buildings, sites, and leases. 2. Staff of civil establishments (except as reserved to First Lord), including classification, appointment, promotion, pay, allowances, and pension; dockyard police. 3. Greenwich Hospital business, including appointments (except of Naval chaplains to livings, Superintendent of the Royal Hospital School, Curator of the Painted Hall, and appointments to Greenwich Hospital Pensions). 4. Charitable fund, compassionate allowances, subscriptions, &c., and allowances to ministers of religion, and grants in aid of churches and schools. 5. Marine and dockyard schools. 6. Special questions affecting retirement and pay of Naval and Marine officers and men, when discretionary power is specifically provided for by Order in Council.

NOTE.—Works questions of an important character, or if likely to affect questions dealt with by the Financial Secretary, will be marked to him also.

Additional Civil Lord.

1. Contracts for *matériel* for the Fleet (including ships and their machinery, armour, naval ordnance and gun mountings, aeroplanes

and airships), works, yard machinery, and stores of all descriptions. Contract arrangements in connection with the disposal, salvage, or loan of vessels or stores. Superintendence of the Contract and Purchase Department. 2. General organisation of dockyards, including provision of labour and plant, and any business questions in connection with the building and repair of ships and their machinery, whether in the dockyards or in private yards.

NOTE.—Tenders for ships' hulls and propelling machinery, armour, and important gun and air-craft orders, will also be marked to the Third Sea Lord.

Parliamentary and Financial Secretary.

1. Finance, estimates, and expenditure generally, and all proposals for new and unusual expenditure. 2. Accounts—Cash, store, and dockyard expense. 3. Purchase and sale of ships, and of stores generally. 4. Payment of hire of ships as armed merchant cruisers, troop ships, colliers, freight ships, &c. 5. Questions involving reference to the Treasury financially, except the less important works questions dealt with finally by the Civil Lord. 6. Exchequer and Audit Department—Questions connected with. 7. General labour questions, including annual petitions.

Permanent Secretary.

1. General office organisation. 2. Discipline of the clerical staff of the various Admiralty Departments. 3. Admiralty procedure. 4. Recommendations for appointments and promotions in the Admiralty Office. 5. Correspondence. 6. Communications with Foreign Naval Attachés. 7. Communications with ministers of religion (other than Church of England).

NOTE.—Routine papers, as defined below, will be disposed of by the Permanent Secretary. (a) Such as require intermediate action or reference to render them sufficiently complete for decision by the Board. (b) Such as do not involve some new principle, establish a precedent, or occasion expense not provided for under existing regulations. (c) Such as do not involve any point of discipline, or affect the movements of or orders to a ship.

In the absence of the Permanent Secretary the Assistant Secretary will act in his place.

Notes.

1. It is to be understood that in any matter of great importance the First Sea Lord is always to be consulted by the other Sea Lords, the Civil Lord, the Additional Civil Lord, and the Parliamentary and Permanent Secretaries; but each Member of the Board and the Parliamentary and Permanent Secretaries will communicate direct with the First Lord. 2. The proceedings of courts martial will be marked to the Fourth and Second Sea Lords, but will specially pass under review of the Fourth Sea Lord, who will call the attention of the Second Sea Lord to any special point requiring consideration. The latter will consult the First Sea Lord in cases of importance.

The Royal Marines.

This corps is a military body especially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country,

and is supported by funds taken in Naval Votes. Its motto, "Per mare, per terram," aptly describes the nature of its duties. The Royal Marines are divided into two corps—the Royal Marine Artillery (Blue Marines) and the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Red Marines). The former have their headquarters at Eastney, near Portsmouth; the latter at Chatham, Forton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer, near Deal, a recruit depot, where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the long-service system, and there is never any lack of applicants to this *corps d'élite*. The recruiting office for London is at 22, Spring Gardens; but men are also entered at Bristol, Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Greenock, Liverpool, Reading, Salisbury, Taunton, and Wakefield. As a rule, one-half of the force is embarked for duty in His Majesty's ships, the remainder being at headquarters, revising drills, recruits, etc.

The Naval War Staff.

The Naval War Staff was established by an Admiralty Memorandum dated Jan. 1st, 1912, which Memorandum was reprinted as an appendix to the First Lord's Statement Explanatory of the Navy Estimates, 1912-13 [Cd. 606]. In this document the Staff was stated to be the means of preparing and training those officers who arrive, or are likely to arrive, by the excellence of their sea service, at stations of high responsibility, for dealing with the more extended problems awaiting them there; it was to be a means of sifting, developing, and applying the results of history and experience, and of preserving them as a general stock of reasoned opinion available as an aid and guide for all who are called upon to determine, in peace or war, the naval policy of the country; and it was to be a brain, far more comprehensive than that of any single man, applied continuously to the scientific and speculative study of naval strategy and preparation. Before the creation of the new Staff nearly all its elements had been successively evolved at the Admiralty in the practical working of everyday affairs. The Memorandum of Jan. 1st, 1912, combined these elements into an harmonious and effective organisation, invested it with a significance and influence which it had not formerly possessed, and placed it in its proper relation to existing power.

The Chief of the Staff is a flag officer, primarily responsible to the First Sea Lord, and working under him as his principal assistant and agent. As occasion requires, he accompanies the First Lord and First Sea Lord to the Committee of Imperial Defence. He guides and co-ordinates the work of the Staff in all its branches, and under his direction frequent "Staff meetings" are held with the Directors of Divisions and other members. The Staff has three main branches, dealing respectively with war information, war plans, and war arrangements. The first named, known as the Intelligence Division, acquires the information on which action may be taken; the second, known as the Operations Division, deliberates on the facts so obtained in relation to the policy of the State, and reports thereupon; and the third, known as the Mobilisation Division, enables the final decision of the

superior authority to be put into actual effect. Each of these Divisions, which are equal in status, is in charge of a captain as Director. Each Director is ready at any moment to act for the Chief of the Staff in the latter's absence from whatever cause, and for this purpose is fully acquainted with the work of his two colleagues.

The functions of the War Staff are advisory. It has no executive authority, discharges no administrative duties, and its responsibilities end with the tendering of advice and with the accuracy of the facts on which that advice is based. Decision as to accepting or rejecting the advice of the Staff wholly or in part rests with the First Sea Lord, whose place it is, as a Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, to decide on the grand issues of naval policy and warfare. The existence of the Staff enables him to do this without being burdened with undue detail, and with every assurance that no detail has been neglected.

The original members of the War Staff were selected by the Admiralty from among officers whose qualifications were considered suitable, but in course of time membership will be limited to those officers who pass through a special "War Staff Course" at the Royal Naval War College, Portsmouth. Officers graduating in this manner constitute a specialist branch of "Staff Officers," and are eligible to receive appointments either at the Admiralty or on the staff of flag officers afloat as they become vacant. The first War Staff Course, to which twelve lieutenants of over six years' seniority and three officers of the Royal Marines were appointed, began in April 1912.

The Navy War Council was established in Oct. 1909 for the purpose of co-ordinating the arrangements made in former years for the study of naval strategy and the working out of war plans. Its functions have now to a large extent been transferred to the Naval War Staff and its Chief.

The Intelligence Division of the War Staff was previously known as the Naval Intelligence Department, and was established in Feb. 1887 on the basis of an existing Foreign Intelligence Committee, its first director being Capt. W. H. Hall, with a total staff of 15 naval officers and civilians, which number was increased from time to time, but especially in 1907, when it had a total strength of 42 members.

Similarly, the Mobilisation Division was known as the Naval Mobilisation Department. It was formed in 1909 on the nucleus of the section of the Naval Intelligence Department concerned with mobilisation duties and the preparation of war plans, Rear-Admiral H. G. King Hall being made its first Director.

No department comparable with the Operations Division of the War Staff existed before the constitution of the latter in Jan. 1912, but many of its functions were carried out by the Intelligence and Mobilisation Departments.

The Royal Naval War College grew out of the Naval War Course inaugurated at Greenwich in 1900. It was transferred to Portsmouth in Nov. 1906, during the time that Capt. E. J. W. Slade held the position of President, and a year later this officer was succeeded by Rear-Admiral R. S. Lowry, since when the College has always been commanded by an officer of flag rank.

The Admiralty Library, consisting of some 50,000 volumes, was removed in Aug. and Sept.

1910 to more convenient apartments in the new buildings over the entrance to the Mall; and at the same time steps were taken to provide a reading-room for officers of the Royal Navy and Marines, and for naval students obtaining permission to use the library. The reading-room was officially opened by the First Lord on Sept. 20th, 1911. Part I. of a subject catalogue of printed books in the Library, dealing with the Historical Section, was issued in July 1912.

The Director of Transports is an Admiralty officer, although the responsibility for any expenditure by his department on Army Transport Service rests with the War Office, or on Indian Troop Service with the India Office. That on account of Navy Transport Service rests with the Admiralty.

The post of Inspector of Target Practice was created in March 1905, Rear-Admiral Percy M. Scott being its first occupant. The Inspector has a staff of naval officers to assist him, and is provided with an office in London (47, Victoria Street, S.W.). The duties of the Department consist in the organisation and supervision of the firing practice of the Fleet, both as regards the gunlayers' test and the battle-practice test, both of which are carried out by all ships annually, and the results tabulated and published for general information.

The headquarters of the Royal Marine forces are at the Admiralty, where their affairs are administered by the Deputy Adjutant-General.

The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the Civil Lord. The Department is concerned with the architectural and engineering works of the Navy ashore, such as docks, fortifications, and other Admiralty establishments, including coastguard buildings, both at home and abroad. There are three branches, the Engineering, Surveyors', and Lands and Coastguard Branch, the first-named being the most important.

The Finance Committee.

The secretariat of the Admiralty is divided into two sections, the executive and the financial. The first-named section is under the direction of the Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty, who acts as mouthpiece of the Board. The Financial Secretary, being a Minister of the Crown, vacates office with the Administration of which he is a member. The Accountant-General of the Navy, who is a permanent financial officer of the Admiralty, fills the position of Assistant Financial Secretary. By a Memorandum of the First Lord of the Admiralty, dated Sept. 7th, 1912, it was decided to establish on a more formal and responsible basis the Finance Committee which had been temporarily set up by Lord Selborne in 1904, this being considered the most efficient method of maintaining proper financial control over the expanding business of the Admiralty. The officials appointed members of the Committee were the Financial Secretary (as President), the Additional Civil Lord, the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Admiralty, the Accountant-General, and the Assistant Secretary for Finance Duties, who acts as Secretary of the Committee. The functions of the Committee are to assist and advise the Financial Secretary as may be required, to review the expenditure of each department or branch, to examine any proposals for new expenditure referred to it by the First Lord or any other member of the

Board and report thereon, and to consider the monthly statement prepared by the Accountant-General, and report upon the progress of all Admiralty expenditure. The heads of spending departments attend the Committee's meetings as may be necessary in connection with the particular business of their respective departments.

Finance.

The Naval Estimates for 1912-13 totalled £44,085,400, being a decrease of £307,100 on the previous year. A Supplementary Estimate was issued on July 18th, amounting to £990,000, converting this into an increase of £682,900. This is the sum actually estimated as the cost of the Navy, including the non-effective services, but excluding other charges which fall under the Civil Service Estimates. The liability for new construction in the original Estimates was £13,971,527, as against £15,063,877 for 1911-12; of this sum, £12,067,727 was allotted to the continuation of ships already under construction, and £1,993,800 to the beginning of new vessels.

The Estimates.

The following abstract shows the provision made under each separate vote:—

Votes.	Net Estimates. 1912-13.
I. Numbers.	Total Nos.
A. Total number of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines	136,000
II. Effective Services.	£
1. Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines	7,627,000
2. Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	2,628,100
3. Medical Establishments and Services	269,900
4. Martial Law	35,500
5. Educational Services	152,500
6. Scientific Services	72,000
7. Royal Naval Reserves	426,700
8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc.:—	
Sect. I.— <i>Personnel</i>	3,493,800
Sect. II.— <i>Material</i>	5,076,800
Sect. III.— <i>Contract Work</i>	13,055,600
9. Naval Armaments	3,919,000
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs at home and abroad	3,515,000
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services	532,000
12. Admiralty Office	428,500
Total Effective Services	£41,203,400
III. Non-Effective Services.	
13. Half-Pay and Retired Pay	955,800
14. Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	1,516,200
15. Civil Superannuation, Compensation Allowances, and Gratuities	413,000
Total Non-Effective Services	£2,885,000
Grand Total	£44,085,400

The Supplementary Estimate issued on July 18th provided for additional expenditure on five of the fifteen money votes, and for an increase in the numbers vote, as follows:—

Votes.	No.
A. Numbers of Officers, &c.	1,500
1. Wages, &c.	60,000
2. Victualling	54,000
3. Shipbuilding	646,000
9. Armaments	200,000
10. Works	30,000

Total of Supplementary Estimate £999,000

Admiralty Policy.

On Oct. 24th, 1911 (as noted in the last edition of the *ANNUAL*), it was announced with other changes in the Ministry that Mr. Churchill and Mr. McKenna had exchanged posts. Mr. Churchill left the Home Office to take charge of the Admiralty, while Mr. McKenna, who had been First Lord since April 16th, 1908, took over the administration of the Home Office in place of Mr. Churchill. On Nov. 29th, 1911, it was announced that the Board of Admiralty was to be reconstituted, so far as its naval members were concerned, by the appointment of new officers to the posts of First, Second, and Fourth Sea Lords. Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Captain W. C. Pakenham were chosen to succeed Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson, Vice-Admiral Sir George Egerton, and Rear-Admiral C. E. Madden in these appointments. In explaining the reasons for this change—more sweeping than any which had taken place for twenty-five years—Mr. Churchill said in the House of Commons that Sir Arthur Wilson was due in any case to retire in March, 1912, on attaining seventy years of age, and Rear-Admiral Madden on Jan. 5th, 1912, on appointment to a sea-going command. The Board would thus have been changed to the extent of half its naval members during the period when the Estimates were under discussion in the House of Commons and all the most important work of the year was in full transaction. He therefore thought it better, in the interest of the public service and the Navy, that the new men should assume office at a time when they would have a perfectly free hand to decide upon issues which otherwise would have been stereotyped for them and over which they would have had little effective control. "No difference of opinion of any kind, personal or public, had arisen, and no question of policy," said Mr. Churchill; "it was simply because it was better to make the changes at once than a few months hence and bit by bit."

The first important work carried out by Mr. Churchill after the appointment of the new Board was the creation of a War Staff for the Navy. This step was announced on Jan. 8th, 1912, in the form of a Memorandum by the First Lord. The line of policy followed was a continuation of that adopted by Mr. McKenna in 1909, at the time Sir John Fisher was First Sea Lord, in the constitution of the Navy War Council, and the establishment of a War Staff was thus an evolutionary and not a revolutionary process. Its organisation had developed gradually since the institution of the Foreign Intelligence Branch

in 1883. Four years later this branch became the Naval Intelligence Department, with one branch devoted to foreign intelligence and another to mobilisation. In 1909 these two branches were constituted into separate Departments, each with a flag officer as Director, at the same time that the Navy War Council was formed under the presidency of the First Sea Lord. In Jan. 1912 the creation of the War Staff absorbed the Intelligence and Mobilisation Departments and superseded the War Council. It was thus in the nature of a coping-stone to an edifice which had been in process of building for thirty years, and the sections of which "had been successively evolved in the practical working of every-day affairs." On the same day that the War Staff Memorandum was issued there was also published a minute by the First Lord on the appointment of an Additional Civil Lord on the Board of Admiralty. This new member, who is appointed for a fixed tenure and, unlike the Civil Lord, is non-Parliamentary and non-political, relieves the Third Sea Lord of the work of his department connected with contracts and purchasing, and conducts the business and commercial transactions of the Board, and all their relations with the great contracting firms. Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, formerly Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, was appointed to this new post. About this time also a committee, under the chairmanship of Sir George Murray, late Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, was appointed to inquire into the organisation and working of the Controller's Department at the Admiralty, and on July 22nd Mr. Churchill announced in the House that it had reported and the Board had decided what action to take on the report. On Sept. 9th the Board's intentions were made known in three Memoranda issued by the First Lord, and dated Sept. 7th. The first of these documents set forth the new distribution of Admiralty business which was to come into force forthwith, describing the duties of each member of the Board. The second was a memorandum describing changes to be made in the office of Third Sea Lord or Controller of the Navy, in which it was announced that a new appointment was to be created at the Admiralty, to be held by a senior captain or flag officer, with the title of Director of Naval Equipment. This officer will assist and advise the Third Sea Lord—the member of the Board responsible for the *matériel* of the Navy—on matters connected with the construction and equipment of ships after their designs have been approved by the Board, and will deal with questions relating to the repair and refit of completed ships. In conjunction with the appointment of an Additional Civil Lord, the Third Sea Lord was thus relieved of details concerned with the administrative construction, equipment and repair of the Fleet, and of contract and financial business arising out of it, and was given more time to devote to the principal duty of his office, that of the design of *matériel* for the Fleet, including ships and their machinery, armour, ordnance, air-craft, and docking facilities. On Sept. 18th the appointment of Rear-Admiral A. W. Waymouth as Director of Naval Equipment was officially announced. With the placing in commission of the varied duties for which the Third Sea Lord is responsible, his former secondary

title of "Controller of the Navy" was abolished. Another change set forth in this second memorandum was the transference of the general control of the Naval Ordnance Department from the First to the Third Sea Lord. The third memorandum described a revised financial procedure within the Admiralty which had been adopted, and announced the establishment permanently of a Finance Committee under the presidency of the Parliamentary and Financial Secretary. This step placed on a more definite basis the Estimates Committee set up by Sir John Fisher when First Sea Lord in 1904.

On Feb. 9th Mr. Churchill visited Glasgow, and at a luncheon at which he was entertained by the Clyde Navigation Trustees he said, in the course of a speech on naval policy, that the Government was resolved to maintain the naval supremacy which this country enjoys. There was no need, he continued, for alarm or panic, and no need for disparaging the resources of the country. What was wanted was steady building on a regular plan, and no sensational or violent departure from existing methods. The First Lord concluded: "As naval competition becomes more acute we shall have not only to increase the number of ships we build, but the ratio which our naval strength will have to bear to other great naval Powers, so that our margin of superiority will become larger, and not smaller, as the strain grows greater."

On March 12th the Navy Estimates for 1912-13 were published, with the First Lord's Explanatory Memorandum [Cd. 6106]. The latter was prefaced with the following note: "These Estimates have been framed on the assumption that the existing programmes of other naval Powers will not be increased. In the event of such increases, it will be necessary to present Supplementary Estimates both for men and money." The tone and substance of this note gave rise to criticism among some of the Government's supporters, and was objected to by Lord Charles Beresford, but the general opinion appeared to be one of satisfaction with the Estimates and with the hint that they would be increased to meet any foreign additions. In his speech on March 18th Mr. Churchill spoke of the possibility of presenting in 1913 to the House of Commons the Estimates not of one year but of a series of years. He showed that since the two-Power standard was first adopted it had lost its application. A convenient rule when the two next strongest Powers were France and Russia, the standard would now, if applied to Europe alone, be inapplicable, because inadequate. Therefore "the actual standard of new construction which the Admiralty has in fact followed during recent years has been to develop a 60 per cent. superiority in vessels of the Dreadnought type over the German Navy on the basis of an existing fleet law." If that law were adhered to, this standard, in the absence of unexpected developments by other countries (said Mr. Churchill), would continue to be a convenient guide for the next four or five years. But if the Admiralty were confronted with an addition of two ships to the German programme in the next six years, they proposed to meet the addition upon a higher ratio of superiority by laying down four ships in the same period. If the addition was three ships within the six years, the Admiralty would

meet it by laying down six ships. Thus the prospective programmes for the six years from 1912-13 inclusive were, in the case of no German additions, four ships and three ships in alternate years; in the case of two additional German vessels, four ships in the first year, five in the second, and four in each of the last four years; and in the case of three additional German vessels, alternative yearly programmes of fives and fours, as against the German alternation of threes and twos. As to the existing situation, "The Admiralty are prepared to guarantee absolutely the main security of the country and of the Empire day by day for the next few years."

The First Lord described the reorganisation of the fleet at sea which had been decided upon (see Distribution) and announced the formation of a new class of the Royal Fleet Reserve, to be called the Immediate Reserve. This force, to be limited at present to 5,000 men, will be composed of volunteers from the reservists, principally drawn from Government employment in the dockyards, post office, etc., who will be liable to be called out in emergency without the need of general mobilisation. Their retaining fee will be one shilling a day instead of sixpence, each man will be allotted to a definite place on board a ship of the Third Fleet, and he must pass through 28 days' training each year on board the actual ship which he would join on mobilisation. Measures for the earlier promotion of midshipmen to the rank of acting sub-lieutenant, and for offering commissioned rank to about 100 young warrant and petty officers, were also dealt with by Mr. Churchill. The First Lord also promised to grant commissioned warrant rank to those warrant officers not chosen for promotion to commissioned rank after they had served for fifteen years as warrant officers. Accordingly, on July 20th the promotions were announced from the Admiralty of 235 gunners, boatswains, and carpenters to chief gunners, chief boatswains, and chief carpenters respectively. In future, officers in the three first-named ranks will automatically be promoted to "chief" on completing fifteen years' service as warrant officer.

The question of the pay of officers and men was much discussed during the year. On July 22nd the First Lord referred to this matter in the House of Commons in the following terms: "It would ill become this House to vote year after year unexampled millions for the grim machinery of modern naval war, and then to grudge the officers and men of the Fleet, without whose devotion these prodigious engines would only be worthless metal, the rewards which are their due, and which are necessary for their comfort and contentment. This is not a question which should be the subject of a long and dilatory inquiry, because all the facts necessary for decision are already well known at the Admiralty. It only remains to choose the method of applying the means at our disposal, so as to give the greatest amount of relief and satisfaction therefrom. I am not yet ready with definite proposals, but I hope to be so and to bring them before the House when we meet again in the autumn."

The general debate on the Navy Estimates on March 18th was continued by Mr. Arthur Lee, who, speaking for the Opposition, was glad that the First Lord's speech left the impression that he was determined to follow a

clear, steady, and resolute policy in regard to the Navy. *The Times* said of the First Lord's speech that "it is one of the best expositions, perhaps, indeed, the best exposition, of naval policy which has been made since Lord George Hamilton's famous statement in 1839." The debate was continued on the two following days, and in a second speech on March 20th Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to the administration of his predecessor, and said that our present thoroughly satisfactory position was the fruits of that administration.

In introducing the Budget in the first week of April, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the announcement that instead of using his surplus of a little over six and a half millions to reduce the National Debt, the Government had decided to put it aside for special purposes. One of these purposes was the spending of more money on the Navy, without further application to the House of Commons, should it become necessary owing to developments in foreign countries. This course was adopted because the increases in German shipbuilding, which were embodied in the form of an Amendment Bill to the Navy Law, were not known definitely when Mr. Churchill introduced the Navy Estimates, as they were not presented to the Reichstag until April 15th. The Amendment Bill was sent to the Budget Committee of the Reichstag on April 23th, passed by them on May 13th, and finally passed by the Reichstag on May 21st. As soon as its provisions became fully known and its passage into law became certain, the First Lord took occasion to fulfil the promise made by him to the House of Commons on March 18th. In a speech at a dinner of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights on May 15th, he said: "It will be my duty to come again to Parliament this year for men, money, and material"; and in reply to a question from Mr. G. Collins in the House of Commons on the same day, the First Lord indicated that it would be necessary to introduce a supplementary estimate for the Navy. Details of this supplementary estimate were published on July 18th, and provided for an increase of 1,500 men, raising the total personnel to 137,500; an acceleration of the shipbuilding already authorised, to cost £846,030; and the spending of £30,000 on an extension of No. 14 dock at Portsmouth and for providing accommodation for air-craft; the total sum amounting to £990,000. Although this was considerably below the six and a half millions in the Chancellor's surplus, it had been stated in the House on June 24th, on the consideration of the Report of the Budget resolutions on the realised surplus, that not more than a million would be necessary to be spent in the current financial year to meet adequately the increase in German preparations. Mr. Churchill introduced the supplementary estimate in the House of Commons on July 22nd, when he gave a full exposition of the scope and character of the new German Navy Law which had rendered it necessary. He pointed out that the supplementary estimate was only the first and smallest instalment of extra expenditure which the new law would entail upon Great Britain. In order to maintain a superiority of 60 per cent. it would be necessary to raise the number of ships from the figure at which it was hoped it might stand, viz. 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, to 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, beginning with the programme of 1913-14. From the

point of view of new construction, the new law did not affect us this year, said the First Lord, but it would affect us next year. The main feature in the law was not the increase in the construction of capital ships, but the increase in the striking force of ships of all classes which will be immediately available at all seasons of the year. This increase of striking power involved a reorganisation of the British Fleet in order that the necessary margin of safety in fully commissioned ships might be maintained. The steps taken to secure this were then described by Mr. Churchill, who said that during 1914 we should have available five battle squadrons, comprising 41 battleships, of which four would be in full commission and one in commission with nucleus crews, all manned by trained, active-service ratings without calling upon the reserves, as compared with which the Germans would have 25 battleships in full commission, and four reserve parent ships fully manned, or a total of 29.

An important part of Mr. Churchill's speech on July 22nd was taken up by the question of the British position in the Mediterranean, a matter which was widely discussed during May, June, and July. On May 21st the First Lord left England for a cruise of inspection to the Mediterranean naval ports and establishments, and was accompanied by the Prime Minister. It had been arranged that Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener, Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, and the naval and military commanders-in-chief in the Mediterranean, should meet the ministers at Malta for a discussion on matters of policy. Out of this meeting arose a controversy upon the adequacy and comparative strength of our naval forces in the Mediterranean, which Mr. Churchill in his original speech on the Navy Estimates indicated were to be reduced by the transfer of the Mediterranean battle squadron from Malta to Gibraltar and its incorporation as a fourth squadron of the First Fleet in home waters. Objection was taken to this move on the ground that while strategically it might be a sound policy, from a political standpoint it was apprehended that British prestige would suffer considerably by a permanent reduction of naval strength in the Mediterranean. The visit to Malta took place from May 29th to June 1st, and at its conclusion an official statement issued by the members of the Admiralty Board making the inspection referred to their lordship's intention "to make full use of the facilities of this important and complete naval base, whose value to the British Navy is of a permanent character." It was added that submarines would play an increasingly important part in the island defence. The Premier and First Lord returned to London on June 10th, and important meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence were held later in the month to discuss the whole question of British force in the Mediterranean, the attendance at these meetings being very full and including Admirals of the Fleet Lord Fisher and Sir Arthur Wilson. An important speech upon the problem was made by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons on July 10th, in which the Foreign Secretary said that "if we did anything like abandoning the Mediterranean we could not make our position there a secure one by any skilful diplomacy or foreign policy," and he added that "to coun-

as one of the Mediterranean naval Powers you must have some respectable force in the Mediterranean which is available for use at any time." In application of this dictum to actual conditions, the announcement was made by Mr. Churchill, when introducing the supplementary estimate, that in place of the six older battleships withdrawn from Malta there would be sent out four battle cruisers of the *Invincible* type, while the cruiser squadron already at Malta would be strengthened in quality by the substitution of four more powerfully armed vessels for those already there. "The right way to maintain British interests in the Mediterranean," the First Lord stated, "is to employ the smallest number of modern ships which are good enough for the work they will have to do."

In connection with the reorganisation of the Controller's Department, some disappointment appears to have been felt because the new Director of Naval Construction was not chosen from among the members of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors. Sir William Smith, whose selection for the appointment had been announced on Oct. 23rd, 1911, was retired, and on July 30th, 1912, the appointment of Mr. E. H. Tennyson d'Eyncourt was made public. The new Director had been Naval Architect to the firm of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., of Elswick, where he had received his training. On Aug. 5th Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons that the decision arrived at did not imply any slur upon the public services of Sir William Smith, who, after 42 years at the Admiralty, went into retirement at his own wish, carrying away with him the respect, regard, and good wishes of every one under whom he had served. It was also announced on July 30th that the services of Sir Philip Watts, the retiring Director of Naval Construction, had been retained in an advisory capacity. Mr. W. H. Whiting, Assistant Director of Naval Construction, was appointed to be Superintendent of Construction Accounts and Contract Work in succession to Sir William Smith; and Mr. W. J. Berry, Chief Constructor at Malta, was promoted to the grade of Assistant Director of Naval Construction in place of Mr. Whiting. Both these architects were members of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors.

Organisation.

Personnel.

The number of officers, seamen, and boys provided for the Sea Service in 1912-13 amounted to 107,977, the Coastguard to 3,100, and the Marines to 17,063. The number of officers, men, and boys under training or employed on particular service was 7,860; the number of officers on salary or half-pay 461. These figures are exclusive of the additions made in the Supplementary Estimates.

The number of officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve was 21,534, of the Royal Fleet Reserve 26,227, and of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (efficient) 4,100. The number of pensioners (seamen and Marines) amounted to 7,969.

The grand total, active and reserve, estimated for in 1912-13 was therefore 196,291, an increase of 3,889 on the figures of 1911-12. The first-named total included 499 ranks and ratings on the Active List, Royal Fleet Reservemen, and pensioners lent for service under Colonial and Foreign Governments.

The following table shows the increase or

decrease in the numbers of the personnel of the Fleet on the active service list as given under Vote A, Navy Estimates, for the last 13 years:—

Estimates.	Sea Service.	Other Services.	Total.
Increase or Decrease.			
1900-1	+ 3,799	+ 441	114,880
1901-2	+ 3,502	+ 243	118,625
1902-3	+ 3,367	+ 508	122,500
1903-4	+ 4,722	- 122	127,100
1904-5	+ 4,463	- 463	131,100
1905-6	- 542	- 1,558	129,000
1906-7	+ 860	- 860	129,000
1907-8	- 30	- 970	128,000
1908-9	- 69	+ 69	128,000
1909-10	- 149	+ 149	128,000
1910-11	+ 2,686	+ 314	131,000
1911-12	+ 1,844	+ 1,116	134,000
1912-13	+ 1,835	+ 165	136,000*

* A further addition of 1,500 was made in the Supplementary Estimates.

The various classes of Reserves mentioned were established, the *Royal Naval Reserve* in August 1859, from seamen of the Mercantile Marine, fishermen, and the like; the *Royal Fleet Reserve* in March 1901, from men who, after a short service afloat, accept employment in this Reserve under certain conditions regarding training, etc.; and the *Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve* in April 1902, from landsmen and others with a liking for a sea life. In regard to all these classes, whenever called out by the Admiralty, they will be liable to serve either ashore or afloat, and anywhere that there may be need of their services.

Distribution.

In a circular letter dated March 29th, 1912, it was announced that the Admiralty had decided upon a redistribution or reorganisation of the various fleets and squadrons of the Navy as from May 1st, 1912. The nomenclature to be adopted from that date was then explained. The term "division" was restricted to its familiar signal-book meaning, as a tactical unit of variable quantity applicable to any part of a body of ships grouped together for tactical purposes, and the terms 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th divisions of the Home Fleet were abolished. In place of them the Home Fleet was divided into the First, Second, and Third Fleets, and the ships were classed in these three Fleets according to the status of commission in which they were maintained. The First Fleet was ordered to comprise ships in permanent commission with full crews; the Second fleet ships in commission with nucleus crews, which receive full complements of active-service ratings on mobilisation; and the Third Fleet ships in commission with reduced nucleus crews or in "material reserve," which

require reserve men on mobilisation. Each of these fleets was therefore composed of ships in one status of commission only. The classification was administrative, and not tactical. The First Fleet of fully manned ships was ordered to consist of four squadrons, each squadron including a battle squadron, cruiser squadron, and attached ships, numbered consecutively. The 1st and 2nd divisions of the Home Fleet were therefore renamed the First and Second Squadrons, First Fleet. The Atlantic Fleet and the Fifth Cruiser Squadron attached to it were ordered to form the Third Battle and Third Cruiser Squadrons respectively. The Fourth Battle Squadron was formed of battleships withdrawn from the Mediterranean Fleet, but the constitution of a Fourth Cruiser Squadron was postponed to a future date. The Second Fleet of nucleus-crew ships was ordered to consist of two squadrons, known as the Fifth and Sixth, and formed from the old 3rd division of the Home Fleet. The Third Fleet of reduced nucleus-crew ships was also ordered to consist of two squadrons, known as the Seventh and Eighth, and formed from the old 4th division of the Home Fleet. The Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet was ordered to be known as the Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleets, and his command in normal circumstances was to include the whole of the First, Second, and Third Fleets. The old Fourth Cruiser Squadron was ordered to be renamed the Training Squadron, and the old Sixth Cruiser Squadron to be renamed the Mediterranean Cruiser Squadron. The organisation of the destroyer flotillas was altered to conform to this system.

The four squadrons of the First Fleet consist of the newest and most powerful battleships and cruisers in the Navy, and they are based, the first three squadrons on English and Scottish ports, and the fourth squadron on Gibraltar. Second and Third Fleet ships are all based on home ports. Battleships and cruisers in the squadrons in home waters are not definitely allocated to any particular port, except for manning and repair, but carry out their manœuvres and exercises from whatever base the Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of the Admiralty, may direct in accordance with the general strategic situation.

The naval commands afloat are held as follows:—

Home Fleets.—Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir George A. Callaghan.

First Fleet (fully-manned ships).—**Battle Squadrons:** First: Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, Rear-Admiral C. E. Madden. Second: Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Rear-Admiral R. E. Wemyss. Third: Vice-Admiral Cecil Burney, Rear-Admiral C. F. Thursby. Fourth: Vice-Admiral C. J. Briggs. **Cruiser Squadrons:** First: Rear-Admiral Lewis Bayly. Second: Rear-Admiral Sir George Warrender. Third: Rear-Admiral F. C. D. Sturdee. **Destroyer Flotillas:** Commodore Cecil F. Lambert, in charge.—First: Captain A. R. Hulbert. Second: Captain Reginald V. Tyrwhitt. Third: Captain E. S. Carey. Fourth: Captain Willrid Henderson.

Second Fleet (nucleus crew ships).—**Fifth Battle Squadron:** Vice-Admiral F. T. Hamilton, Rear-Admiral R. G. O. Tupper. **Fifth Cruiser Squadron:** Rear-Admiral H. L. Tottenham. **Mine Layer Squadron:** Captain A. W. Hencage.

Third Fleet (reduced nucleus-crew ships).—No flag officers are allotted permanently to this fleet.

Patrol Flotillas.—**Admiral of Patrols:** Rear-Admiral John M. de Robeck. **Fifth Flotilla:** Captain E. G. Lowther-Crofton. **Sixth:** Captain R. A. Nugent. **Seventh:** Captain Noel Grant. **Eighth:** Commander C. S. Wills. **Submarine Flotillas:** Captains Frank Brandt and R. W. Johnson, Commanders A. R. Palmer, A. P. Addison, W. Tomkinson, and S. L. Willis.

Training Squadron.—Rear-Admiral E. E. Bradford.

Fleets on Foreign Stations.—**Mediterranean:** Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne. **China:** Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe. **Australia:** Admiral Sir G. F. King-Hall. **East Indies:** Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. E. Bethell. **Cape of Good Hope:** Vice-Admiral P. W. Bush.

Matériel.

The material strength of the British Navy may be divided into four classes—armoured ships, cruising ships, torpedo craft, and auxiliary vessels. Each class may be, of course, subdivided into the various types of vessels of which it is composed, but these are the four main groups into which all the ships may be classified. The first group includes battleships, the principal fighting units of the Navy, and armoured or battle cruisers, which form the light wing of a battle squadron when employed against an enemy's battle fleet, or may be utilised for independent cruising duties. The second group includes the smaller cruisers, unprotected by side armour against heavy guns, which may be used for scouting purposes, or for displaying the flag on foreign stations where there are no armoured ships. The torpedo craft include torpedo-boat destroyers for overseas attack; torpedo boats for coastal or local defence; and submarines, which are now able to fulfil both these duties by day as the other classes do more particularly by night. Lastly, there are the various auxiliary vessels such as mine-layers, mine-sweepers, repair and depot ships, hospital ships, and surveying ships, while the new air-craft which are now to be found in the Service may be for the present included in this category.

The armoured vessels building include, first, battleships of the *Dreadnought* design, and secondly, battle cruisers of the *Invincible* type. Both of these classes follow the all-big-gun, one-calibre principle which has been almost universally adopted since the Russo-Japanese War by the chief naval Powers of the world, but in the latter the speed is increased to a considerable extent, and the armament and defensive qualities correspondingly reduced. The cruising ships building also comprise two classes, known officially as protected and unarmoured cruisers; and a third type, known as light armoured cruisers, appeared in the Navy Estimates for 1912-13; while as regards torpedo craft there are (1) ocean-going destroyers, and (2) submarines; the construction of torpedo-boats having ceased with the completion of the 1907-8 programme in Sept. 1909.

The numbers of vessels in each class are given in the annual official return of the principal fleets of the world, which is quoted from on page 109. During 1912 there were added to the British Navy four armoured vessels, the

battleships *Orion*, *Monarch*, and *Thunderer*, and the battle cruiser *Lion*. All these ships were authorised in the Navy Estimates of 1909-10, and, except in the case of the *Orion* and *Lion*, belonged to the "contingent programme" of that year. They were the first vessels completed in which the new 13.5-in. gun is mounted, the battleships being armed with ten and the battle cruisers with eight guns of this calibre, instead of the 12-in. calibre gun which is carried by earlier Dreadnoughts. The battle cruiser *Lion* was notable for her higher designed speed—28 knots instead of 25 knots, as compared with the earlier battle cruisers of the *Indomitable* type. The dates of commissioning of the four vessels, all of which were passed into the First Fleet, were: *Orion*, Jan. 2nd; *Monarch*, April 27th; *Thunderer*, June 15th; and *Lion*, June 4th. The battleship *Conqueror* and the battle cruiser *Princess Royal* are also to pass into service in 1912-13, but were still (Oct. 1912) under trial. The protected cruiser *Yarmouth* and unarmoured cruiser *Active* were also completed, the former for service in the Mediterranean. A large group of destroyers was added to the completed Fleet. There were 16 boats of the *Acheron* class, authorised in 1910-11, commissioned between January and September, in addition to four of the same programme which were completed by the end of 1911. A few boats of the *Acasta* class, authorised in 1911-12, were also completed for trial, there having been an acceleration in the rate of construction of this class of vessel. The submarines completed were three in number, *D5*, *D6*, and *D8*, each fitted to carry a gun in addition to its torpedo armament. These boats completed the "D" class, which are being followed by the much larger and improved "E" boats.

Turning to vessels under construction, there are, first, twelve battleships, being four from each of the 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13 programmes, either actually building or authorised to be built. Six of these have been launched and are completing afloat, the *King George V.*, *Centurion*, *Ajax*, *Audacious*, *Iron Duke*, and *Marlborough*, while the *Delhi* and *Benbow* are on the stocks, and the "A," "B," "C," and "D" are in a similar state or their laying down has been authorised. Secondly, there are the battle cruisers *Australia*, *New Zealand*, *Queen Mary*, and *Tiger*, the three former completing afloat and the last named building on the stocks. The anticipated dates of completion of these sixteen armoured vessels are as follow:

Name.	Programme.	Where Building.	Date of Completion.
King George V.	1910-11	Portsmouth	Feb. 1913
Centurion	"	Devonport	Apr. "
Ajax	"	Greenock	Mar. "
Audacious	"	Birkenhead	Aug. "
Queen Mary . . .	"	Jarrow	June "
Iron Duke	1911-12	Portsmouth	Jan. 1914
Marlborough . . .	"	Devonport	" "
Benbow	"	Dalmuir	Feb. "
Delhi	"	Barrow	" "
Tiger	"	Clydebank	Mar. 1914
"A"	1912-13	Portsmouth	Jan. 1915
"B"	"	Devonport	" "
"C"	"	Uncertain	Feb. 1915
"D"	"	"	" "
New Zealand	Colonial	Fairfield	Jan. 1913
Australia	"	Clydebank	Apr. "

Nine protected cruisers are in process of construction, the *Chatham*, *Dublin*, and *Southampton* (1910-11 programme), the *Birmingham*, *Lowestoft*, and *Nottingham* (1911-12 programme), and the *Melbourne*, *Sydney*, and *Brisbane*, for the Australian Government, of which the three first named and the *Melbourne* and *Sydney* have been put afloat. They are of the "City" type, but exhibit an increase in size and improvement in design over preceding vessels of this class. The unarmoured cruisers *Amphion* and *Fearless* are fitting out afloat, and with the completion of these two vessels there will be no more small cruisers of their type under construction. In place of them, a new class of "light armoured cruiser" is being built, designed for attendance on the battle fleet, for scouting purposes and to protect it from hostile torpedo attack, and for these duties, especially the latter, the new type will be sufficiently strong and fast to overhaul and cut down any torpedo boat destroyer afloat. Eight "light armoured cruisers" were authorised in the 1912-13 Estimates, and have been ordered.

About 40 torpedo-boat destroyers, belonging to the programmes of 1911-12 and 1912-13, are building on the stocks or completing afloat. Their design is of the ocean-going type adapted in 1905, but with improved sea-keeping qualities, and the propelling machinery consists of turbine engines burning oil as fuel. In one destroyer, the *Hardy*, an experimental installation of Diesel oil engines is being fitted for use at cruising speeds, at which the turbine shows a falling off of efficiency compared with the results obtained with it at high speeds. Three destroyers are building in Australia for the Commonwealth Navy. The submarines building comprise six vessels of the 1910-11 programme, six of the 1911-12 programme, and some more, of which the exact number is uncertain, of the 1912-13 programme. Following out their policy to experiment with all new inventions which give reasonable prospect of successful adaptation to naval requirements, the Admiralty ordered that one of the six 1911-12 submarines should be of the Laurenti type, as built by the F.L.A.T. Co., of Spezia, for the Italian Navy, and a vessel is accordingly being built to this design, a feature of which is the construction of a double hull to give the highest propulsive efficiency and reserve buoyancy on the surface whilst minimising the internal cubic capacity when submerged, by the Scotts' Shipbuilding Co., of Greenock. The remaining submarines of the three British programmes are of the "E" type, with a displacement of from 800 to 1,000 tons when submerged and a speed of 15 knots on the surface. Two smaller submarines are building for Australia.

The auxiliary vessels of various kinds completed, continued, or begun during 1912 form an important feature of present naval construction. They include the *Maidstone*, depot ship for submarines, the first vessel to be specially designed for such duty; the *Adamant* and *Alecto*, submarine tenders; the *Endeavour*, surveying vessel, and the *Daisy* and *Esther*, surveying tenders; the *Mediator*, hospital ship; the *Watchful*, coastguard cruiser; the *Woolwich*, depot ship for destroyers; and the *Kingfisher* and *Rail*, river gunboats. Four floating docks were also completed for service during the year, to which reference is made elsewhere.

The following table shows the number of vessels completing, on the stocks, or projected for the British Navy at the end of Oct. 1912:

Class.	Com- pleting.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships	7	4	2
Battle Cruisers	4	1	—
Protected Cruisers	5	4	—
Unarmoured Cruisers	2	—	—
Light Armoured Cruisers	—	—	8
Torpedo-boat Destroyers	23	23	—
Submarines	6	8	?

The vessels building at the cost of Colonial Governments, whether in England or elsewhere, are included in the above figures. These vessels are the *Australia* and *New Zealand*, battle cruisers; the *Melbourne*, *Sydney*, and *Brisbane*, protected cruisers; the *Swan*, *Dorset*, and *Torrens*, destroyers; and two submarines. The two battle cruisers are both completing afloat, and are expected to be ready for service by April 1913. The *Australia* will become the flagship of the Royal Australian Navy, which will be entrusted with the local naval defence of Australian waters from April 1913; but the *New Zealand* has been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Admiralty, who have decided to employ her in home waters. She will, however, make a voyage to New Zealand before taking up duty with the First Cruiser Squadron. The protected cruisers *Melbourne* and *Sydney* have been launched, and will be ready to leave for Australia with the battle cruiser, but the *Brisbane* is being built at the New South Wales dockyard in Sydney harbour. The same yard has been ordered to build the three destroyers mentioned, which will be similar in type to the *Yarra*, *Parramatta*, and *Warrego*, already in service for the Commonwealth. The two submarines are building by Vickers at Barrow, and it is expected that a third which is required to complete the First Fleet Unit will be built in Australia.

The programme of shipbuilding for 1912-13 was four large armoured ships; eight light armoured cruisers; twenty destroyers; an unknown number of submarines; a coastguard cruiser; and the usual quota of dockyard craft.

The following ships have been launched since the publication of the 1912 ANNUAL:

Battleships—*Ajax*, at Greenock, March 21st; *Audacious*, at Birkenhead, Sept. 14th; *Iron Duke*, at Portsmouth, Oct. 12th; *Marlborough*, at Devonport, Oct. 24th.

Battle Cruiser—*Queen Mary*, at Jarrow, March 20th.

Protected Cruisers—*Dublin*, at Dalmuir, April 30th; *Southampton*, at Clydebank, May 16th.

Unarmoured Cruisers—*Amphion*, Dec. 4th, 1911, *Fearless*, June 12th, both at Pembroke.

Destroyers—*Attack*, *Druid*, *Hornet*, *Hydra*, *Tigeress*, *Firedrake*, *Lurchee*, *Oak*, and *Shark*.

Submarines—*E1*, *E2* (two boats), at Chatham; *E3-E6* (four boats), at Barrow.

Dockyards.

The public dockyards in Great Britain are situated as follows:—

Portsmouth.—One dock takes Dreadnoughts; four more take any other battleship or cruiser; one floating dock takes any vessel afloat; one slip for building battle-

ships up to 750 ft. in length; three large basins; ten small docks.

Devonport.—No docks able to take a Dreadnought; one takes ships up to 425 ft. in length, including battleships of *Duncan* and other types launched in 1901 or earlier; three small docks; two large slips.

Keyham.—Four docks take Dreadnoughts; three large basins.

Chatham.—One dock for Dreadnoughts; four take any pre-Dreadnought vessel; four small docks; one floating dock takes any vessel afloat.

Sheerness.—Five small docks.

Pembroke.—One small dock.

Haulbowline.—One dock able to take Dreadnoughts.

Harwich.—One floating dock for torpedo craft.

Dover.—One floating dock for submarines.

There are also the following British dockyards abroad:—

Gibraltar.—Three docks

Malta.—Four docks, one single and one double dock building, one small slip.

Hong-Kong.—Five docks.

Bombay (Royal Indian Marine).—Two docks, one building.

Singapore (headquarters, Eastern Fleet).—Two docks, one building.

Calcutta.—Seven docks

Sydney.—Four docks.

The following ports have each one dock: Simon's Bay, Simon's Town, Durban (floating dock), Colombo, Auckland, Lyttelton, Bermuda (floating dock), Halifax, N.S., Quebec, Trinidad (floating dock), and Esquimaux; while there is also docking accommodation at Brisbane, Fremantle, Melbourne, Port Chalmers, and Wellington.

In the course of his speech on the introduction of the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons on March 18th, 1912, the First Lord made the following statement in regard to the docking accommodation of the Navy: "The docking accommodation available for the Fleet, actual and prospective, is not unsatisfactory. Indeed, I may say that I was very agreeably surprised by an inquiry I undertook into it. We possess at the present time nine docks which can take *Invincibles*, Lord Nelsons, and all earlier ships; and five of these are suitable for our latest battleships. . . . Early next year there will be a new dock ready at Portsmouth, another also of the largest size will be ready in January 1914. In 1916 the three docks and the lock at Rosyth—four in all—will be available. Meanwhile, there are five private docks we have in view to dock the largest vessel, and two others now in course of construction. In addition to the above, there are four others which will take in vessels of the *Invincible* class. That is, in the opinion of the Admiralty, sufficient provision for our needs at the present time. The question is being considered carefully whether, pending the completion of the docks at Rosyth, one of our floating docks should not be towed to Cromarty, and used there as a subsidiary base, with floating workshops. Further provision for docks will be necessary in 1918 or before 1920, for we have to look four years ahead in regard to docks."

Four floating docks were completed for use during 1912. Two were of the largest size, intended for the docking of battleships with a

displacement up to 32,000 tons, and of these No. 1, built by Messrs. Cammell, Laird, was stationed at Portsmouth, and No. 2, built by Messrs. Swan, Hunter, in the Medway. Each dock covers an area of two and a quarter acres. Two smaller floating docks, No. 3 for destroyers and torpedo craft and No. 4 for submarines, were stationed at Harwich and Dover respectively.

The construction of a new naval base and dockyard at Rosyth was decided upon by the Admiralty as the result of the conclusions of a special committee on the subject which sat in 1902. In March 1908 an official chart was issued showing the character of the new works, in which it was announced that the total area of land acquired by the Government was 1184 acres, with 285 acres of foreshore. The principal items in the proposals were: a basin with an area of 52½ acres; entrance lock, available for use as a dock; straight river wharf, 2,733 ft. long; emergency exit, 110 ft. wide, from basin; double dry dock, 750 ft. by 100 ft.; boat slip, one half covered with roofing; basin for submarines, 600 ft. by 470 ft.; floating dock and jetties for twelve submarines and six destroyers; and a reserve space provided for two future docks parallel with the one about to be built.

Dockyard and Port Commands.

Under the Commander-in-Chief or other senior officer of the port or station, the affairs of each dockyard are administered by an Admiral-Superintendent. The following is a list of these officers (Nov. 1912):—

Portsmouth.—Commander-in-Chief, Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Meux; Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral H. L. Heath.

Devonport and Keyham.—Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir W. H. May; Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral R. H. S. Stokes.

Chatham.—Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir R. Poore; Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral C. E. Anson.

Sheerness (under Chatham).—Captain-Superintendent, Captain R. J. Prendergast.

Pembroke (under Devonport).—Captain-Superintendent, Captain A. E. A. Grant.

Haulbowline.—Admiral-Superintendent, and Senior Officer on the Coast of Ireland, Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Coke.

Malta.—Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral S. H. Carden.

Gibraltar.—Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral F. E. E. Brock.

Hong Kong.—Officer in charge, Commodore R. H. Anstruther.

Bombay (under Royal Indian Marine).—Officer in charge, Captain F. Dobson, R.I.M.

Sydney.—Officer in charge, Captain J. P. Rolleston.

Siastown.—Officer in charge, Commander M. H. H. Nelson.

Bermuda.—Officer in charge, Commander G. E. Corbett.

Miscellaneous.

Changes in Commands.

The principal changes in the higher commands of the Navy during 1912 were connected with the changes in the organisation and the distribution of the ships. In December 1911, moreover, there was a series of changes consequent on the appointment of three new Sea Lords at the Admiralty. Admiral Sir Francis

Bridgeman, who became First Sea Lord, was succeeded on Dec. 5th as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet by Admiral (acting) Sir George Callaghan; the latter was succeeded as Vice-Admiral Commanding the Second Division by Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe; and the latter was succeeded as Vice-Admiral Commanding the Atlantic Fleet by Vice-Admiral (acting) Cecil Burney, the place of the latter as Rear-Admiral Commanding the Fifth Cruiser Squadron being filled by Rear-Admiral F. C. D. Sturdee. In the following month Rear-Admiral C. E. Madden, who had been Fourth Sea Lord, hoisted his flag on Jan. 5th as Rear-Admiral in the First Division, Home Fleet. On Oct. 29th Rear-Admiral R. E. Wemyss hoisted his flag in succession to Rear-Admiral H. G. King-Hall as Rear-Admiral of the Second Squadron. As regards the nucleus-crew divisions of the Home Fleet, Vice-Admiral H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, on his appointment as Second Sea Lord, was succeeded in command of the Third and Fourth Divisions by Vice-Admiral (acting) F. T. Hamilton. On Nov. 17th, 1911, Rear-Admiral A. Y. Moggidge was succeeded in command of the Portsmouth sub-division, Home Fleet, by Rear-Admiral R. G. O. Tupper. On Jan. 5th, 1912, Rear-Admiral H. L. Tottenham succeeded Rear-Admiral R. B. Farquhar in command of the Devonport sub-division, Home Fleet.

In accordance with the changes which came into force during May and June, by which the fully manned ships of the Home Fleet were called the First Fleet, Admiral Sir George Callaghan was ordered to become Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleets, with the battleship *Neptune*, formerly flagship of the First Division only, as independent flagship of the whole force. A new flag officer was then appointed as Vice-Admiral Commanding the First Squadron, and in this appointment Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville hoisted his flag on June 22nd, 1912. By the reorganisation, also, the Battle Squadron of the Mediterranean Fleet was ordered to become the Fourth Squadron in the Home Fleets, and on July 1st, 1912, Vice-Admiral C. J. Briggs was appointed Vice-Admiral Commanding the squadron. For the new appointment of Admiral of Patrols, which was also established as part of the reorganisation, Rear-Admiral John M. de Robeck was chosen, and hoisted his flag in the appointment on April 8th, 1912.

The only changes on foreign stations were in the Mediterranean and East Indies. In the former command, Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne succeeded Admiral Sir Edmund Poë on June 15th, and in the latter Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. Bethell succeeded Rear-Admiral Sir E. J. W. Slade on March 23rd.

In the port commands the changes were:—

Portsmouth.—Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Meux succeeded Admiral Sir A. W. Moore as Commander-in-Chief on July 30th. Rear-Admiral H. L. Heath succeeded Rear-Admiral A. G. Tate as Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard on May 10th.

Chatham.—Rear-Admiral C. E. Anson succeeded Rear-Admiral R. N. Onmanney as Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard on Aug. 9th.

Malta.—Rear-Admiral S. H. Carden succeeded Vice-Admiral E. A. Simons as Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard on Aug. 3rd.

Gibraltar.—Rear-Admiral F. E. E. Brock

succeeded Rear-Admiral F. S. Pelham as Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard on Sept. 20th.

Principal Events.

For the purpose of conveying their Majesties the King and Queen to India for the Durbar, the P. & O. liner *Medina* was commissioned as a ship of the Royal Navy on Oct. 10th, 1911, by Captain A. E. M. Chatfield. The cruisers *Cochrane*, *Argyll*, *Defence*, and *Natal* were ordered to act as escorting vessels, the whole squadron being under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir C. R. Keppel, whose flag was flown in the *Medina*. The King and Queen left Portsmouth on Nov. 11th, and the *Medina* called at Gibraltar, Port Said, and Aden on the outward journey, arriving at Bombay on Dec. 2nd. The return voyage began on Jan. 10th, the ports of call being Port Sudan, Port Said, Malta, and Gibraltar, and Spithead was reached on Feb. 4th, their Majesties disembarking next day. On the departure from Spithead a division of ten Dreadnoughts accompanied the *Medina* as far as Portland, and there was a powerful assembly of warships to welcome their Majesties on their return. At the foreign ports of call there was also gatherings of British warships, in addition to which a French squadron was present at Malta and Spanish and Portuguese vessels at Gibraltar on the return journey.

In January and February cruises to the coast of Spain were made by the First, Second, and Third Divisions of the Home Fleet and by the Atlantic Fleet, and combined exercises carried out in the neighbourhood of Vigo. The Mediterranean Fleet also made a cruise from Malta to take part in these operations. Reference was made in the First Lord's Memorandum issued with the Navy Estimates to the courtesy of the Spanish Government in according permission for the fleets to make use of Spanish anchorages during the combined exercises.

Submarine A3 was lost with all hands by a collision with the depot ship *Hazard* on Feb. 2nd. The accident occurred two miles south-west of East Princessa Buoy, off the Isle of Wight. The boat was raised and towed to Portsmouth on March 12th. At the inquest on the four officers and ten men whose lives were lost it was ascertained that a baulk of wood became jammed in the propeller of the submarine, placing her out of control, so that she came too close to the *Hazard*.

Vessels from the Mediterranean Fleet were present at the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of memorials to Queen Victoria and King Edward at Nice and Cannes on April 12th and 13th. Rear-Admiral Sir D. Gamble was in command, and British blue-jackets were landed to take part in an international review on shore.

On May 1st the reorganisation and reclassification of the fleets and squadrons in home waters officially came into force. From May 8th to 11th a visit of inspection to the Fleet in Weymouth Bay was made by King George, the vessels present numbering 8, including 27 battleships and 15 battle and armoured cruisers. Five naval air-craft, piloted by naval officers, were also present for the first time on such an occasion. The King went on board several ships, witnessed aeroplane flights, went for a submerged run in submarine D4, and accom-

panied the Fleet to sea for gun practice and squadron firing in the flagship *Neptune*. On May 15th the Naval Wing of the Royal Flying Corps was formally constituted, and Commander (acting) C. R. Samson appointed its first commandant. On the same date Captain G. M. Paine was appointed commandant of the Central Flying School on Salisbury Plain. The cruiser *Bristol* and four destroyers made a special visit to Manchester for the Whitsun holidays, remaining up the Ship Canal from May 24th to 28th. The vessels were thrown open to inspection, and the crews entertained by the Corporation. On June 8th the first list of officers appointed to the War Staff of the Navy, without passing through a qualifying course, was announced.

A mobilisation of the principal effective vessels in the Second and Third Fleets was made at the end of June, and in addition to the officers and men from the training schools, 3,075 reservists were embarked to raise the complements of these vessels to full strength. The ships assembled at Spithead in company with those of the First Fleet, and on July 9th an inspection by the Lords of the Admiralty and Members of Parliament was held. There were present 44 battleships, 5 battle cruisers, 23 armoured cruisers, 9 protected cruisers, 12 flotilla cruisers, 7 depot ships, 6 mine-layers, 3 torpedo gunboats, 106 destroyers, 5 submarines, and a hospital ship, in addition to 2 hydro aeroplanes and 1 a-roplane. In addition to inspecting the vessels, the visitors witnessed their departure from Spithead for the manœuvres.

These latter were remarkable for the circumstance that the command of the Blue or defending fleet was held by Prince Louis of Battenberg, Second Sea Lord, this being the first time for a century that a member of the Admiralty Board had taken command of a fleet for peace training without resigning his seat. Admiral Sir George Callaghan commanded the Red or attacking fleet, and Admiral Sir W. H. May acted as Chief Umpire. On concluding manœuvres at the end of July, the fleets prepared for battle practice, which began on Aug. 20th. From Sept. 1st to 26th the First Cruiser Squadron made a cruise to Norwegian ports, and from Sept. 24th to Oct. 14th the Second Cruiser Squadron made a cruise to Russian and other ports in the Baltic.

The surveying vessel *Waterwitch* was lost by collision near Singapore on Sept. 1st, two men being drowned. On Sept. 16th a gun accident occurred in the *King Edward VII.* off Colonsay, one marine being killed and three injured. More serious was the loss of submarine B2 on Oct. 4th by collision with the liner *Amerika* off Dover. Only one lieutenant escaped from the vessel, the other lieutenant and fourteen petty officers and men being drowned. The boat being very much damaged, salvage operations were impossible, and the wreck was abandoned on Oct. 8th.

The Third Battle Squadron, consisting of the 8 battleships of the *King Edward VII.* type, left England to cruise in the Mediterranean from the end of October 1912, until the end of January 1913, during which period the Fourth Battle Squadron was brought home from Gibraltar. An official "forecast of the reinforcements in the Mediterranean during 1913" was issued by the Admiralty on Sept. 28th, 1912.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD COMPARED.

1. Materiel.

A Parliamentary Return, dated May 8th, 1913, was published on June 7th, 1912, showing the Fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, United States of America, and Japan. The Return omits all battleships and armoured cruisers over twenty years old from date of launch; in the case of other classes all vessels are shown which still retain their armaments and are not for sale.

Built.

	Great Britain	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	Austria-Hungary	United States	Japan.
Battleships	55	21	9	33	8	12	31	16
Coast defence ships, armoured	—	6	1	—	—	—	9	—
Battle cruisers	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cruisers, armoured	34	21	6	9	10	3	14	13
„ protected, 1st class	18	5	7	—	—	—	3	2
„ protected, 2nd class	33	4	1	26	2	3	15	12
„ protected, 3rd class	16	6	2	11	11	3	—	5
Unprotected cruisers	5	—	—	6	—	3	3	4
Scouts	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Torpedo-vessels	26	2	3	—	3	11	2	3
Torpedo-boat destroyers	179	68	95	109	22	12	40	57
Torpedo-boats	102	161	29	80	24	65	25	57
Submarines	65	53	29	13	10	6	20	12
	557	352	182	239	150	113	165	181

Building.

Battleships	10	7	7	9	6	4	6	2
Battle cruisers	6	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Cruisers, protected, 2nd class	9	—	—	8	—	3	—	2
„ unprotected	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scouts	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Torpedo-vessels	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	30	16	10	24	10	6	14	2
Torpedo-boats	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
Submarines	14	25	7	13?	10	1	19	3
	75	48	24	53	54	14	39	13

2. Cost.

A Parliamentary Return, dated March 31st, 1912 [300], was issued on Oct. 15th, 1912, showing the naval expenditure of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States, and Japan in each of the last ten years, under separate headings—total estimated naval expenditure, the expenditure in each of the years named on new construction, and the amount of new construction expressed in tonnage.

It was pointed out in the Return that, to effect a comparison between the naval expenditure of this country and that of any other naval Power, it is necessary to eliminate from the total naval expenditure of Great Britain the expenditure relating to pensions, Coast Guard, Reserves, and steamship subsidies, as there are no votes for these services in foreign naval estimates, excepting France and Italy. This expenditure amounted in 1912-13 to an estimated sum of £4,038,900. On the other hand, certain expenditure provided for in the French, Russian, German, Italian, and Japanese estimates has no equivalent in the British Navy estimates, the estimated amounts in 1912 being, for France, £821,523; Russia, £376,529; Germany, 1911-12, £672,207; Italy, £964,578; Japan, £12,295.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Subject to these deductions the following are the comparative tables:—

Total Naval Expenditure (Gross).

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.	Year.	France.	Russia.
	£	£	£	£	£		£	£
1900-1 . .	29,998,529	7,648,781	4,903,126*	13,385,574	—	1900 .	12,511,053	8,662,801
1901-2 . .	30,981,315	9,539,333	4,912,661*	16,012,438	—	1901 .	13,107,701	9,359,766
1902-3 . .	31,003,977	10,044,031	4,840,000	16,203,916	—	1902 .	12,271,948	10,440,392
1903-4 . .	35,709,477	10,401,174	4,840,000	16,824,058	—	1903 .	12,538,861	12,349,567
1904-5 . .	38,859,681	10,102,740	5,000,000	20,180,310	—	1904 .	12,513,143	11,949,906
1905-6 . .	33,389,600	11,301,370	5,040,000	24,444,948	—	1905 .	12,747,963	12,302,684
1906-7 . .	31,472,087	12,005,871	5,322,154	21,358,199	3,952,311	1906 .	13,003,238	12,490,444
1907-8 . .	31,251,156	14,227,006	5,661,822	21,260,732	8,248,222	1907 .	12,486,793	8,850,240
1908-9 . .	32,181,309	16,490,000	6,266,193	26,438,434	8,096,159	1908 .	12,797,308	10,222,733
1909-10 . .	36,059,652	19,702,685	6,537,118	28,990,592	7,202,823	1909 .	13,353,825	9,650,167
1910-11 . .	41,118,668	20,845,000	8,341,766	27,848,111	7,729,968	1910 .	15,023,019	9,723,574
1911-12 (est.)	44,882,047	22,031,788	8,379,940	26,569,006	8,861,829	1911 .	17,379,906	11,693,870
1912-13 (est.)	45,616,540	22,609,540	8,566,505	26,540,019	9,461,817	1912 .	18,090,758	17,681,207

* Italy: an additional £640,000 was divided between these two years.

Amounts Voted for New Construction and Armaments.

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.	Year.	France.	Russia.
	£	£	£	£	£		£	£
1900-1 . .	9,788,146	3,401,907	1,156,921	4,344,127	—	1900 .	4,718,566	3,149,014
1901-2 . .	10,420,256	4,921,036	1,088,921	5,219,357	—	1901 .	4,990,987	3,068,139
1902-3 . .	10,436,520	5,039,725	1,254,787	4,701,121	—	1902 .	5,389,383	2,904,096
1903-4 . .	11,473,030	4,929,110	1,183,338	5,327,367	—	1903 .	5,722,760	3,268,755
1904-5 . .	13,508,176	4,644,862	1,121,753	6,539,990	—	1904 .	5,636,732	4,480,188
1905-6 . .	11,291,002	4,968,738	1,714,556	11,374,876	—	1905 .	5,739,230	4,576,370
1906-7 . .	10,859,500	5,342,466	1,362,207	8,600,774	752,595	1906 .	5,702,267	4,576,583
1907-8 . .	8,849,589	6,285,225	1,398,111	6,783,795	3,233,298	1907 .	5,132,494	2,846,268
1908-9 . .	8,521,930	7,795,499	1,866,358	6,227,874	2,967,918	1908 .	4,193,544	2,703,721
1909-10 . .	11,076,551	10,177,062	2,190,707	7,976,897	2,345,572	1909 .	4,517,766	1,758,487
1910-11 (est.)	14,957,430	11,392,856	2,181,200	6,889,005	2,748,349	1910 .	4,977,682	1,424,013
1911-12 (est.)	17,566,877	11,710,859	2,677,302	5,343,789	2,997,493	1911 .	5,876,659	3,216,395
1912-13 (est.)	17,271,527	11,491,187	—	4,998,145	3,289,797	1912 .	6,997,582	6,829,320

New Construction in Tonnage.

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.	Year.	France.	Russia.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
1900-1 . .	137,785	35,840	14,470	30,576	—	1900 .	39,976	62,862
1901-2 . .	139,940	62,640	21,080	38,574	—	1901 .	42,487	52,854
1902-3 . .	89,465	30,119	650	37,445	—	1902 .	45,956	52,265
1903-4 . .	155,225	64,340	12,425	48,206	—	1903 .	31,142	45,010
1904-5 . .	85,880	44,072	13,373	161,150	—	1904 .	45,318	5,138
1905-6 . .	105,360	33,936	14,555	74,000	—	1905 .	31,381	20,416
1906-7 . .	83,260	53,180	16,016	37,283	39,870	1906 .	19,338	80,860
1907-8 . .	119,937	33,985	19,510	20,633	56,450	1907 .	33,602	31,461
1908-9 . .	77,202	104,971	21,021	69,341	1,620	1908 .	21,205	1,834
1909-10 . .	92,957	83,184	2,404	80,822	Nil	1909 .	96,308	4,371
1910-11 . .	176,582	101,830	19,642	75,935	43,900	1910 .	21,860	6,130
1911-12 . .	183,290	122,630	80,289	51,542	16,800	1911 .	53,125	93,710
1912-13 . .	141,445	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NAVAL FORCES OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY AT A GLANCE.

Effective Fleets, Oct. 1912.

Class.	Great Britain.			Germany.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Date.	No.	Tonnage.	Date.
Battleships						
of doubtful value . . .	6	84,900	1891-92	6	30,981	1892-95
Pre-Dreadnoughts . . .	40	589,385	1894-06	20	262,065	1896-06
Dreadnoughts completed . . .	14	281,530	1906-11	10	212,340	1909-11
Battle Cruisers . . .	7*	142,000	1907-11	3	64,380	1909-11
Armoured Cruisers . . .	34	406,800	1899-07	9	94,074	1897-08
Protected Cruisers . . .	72	372,780	1889-10	37	136,216	1887-09
Destroyers . . .	186	114,579	1894-12	121	63,013	1898-12
Torpedo-boats . . .	109	16,156	1885-09	80	11,100	1883-98
Submarines . . .	65	21,880	1901-12	20	4,720	1906-11
	533	2,030,010	—	306	878,889	—

* Includes the *New Zealand*, built at the cost of the New Zealand Government, but set free by them for service in home waters.

Dreadnoughts building.

British.

King George V. (a).
Centurion (a).
Ajax (b).
Audacious (a).
Queen Mary (a).
Iron Duke (a).
Marlborough (a).
Delhi (b).
Benbow (b).
Tiger (b).
2 ships (b)

German.

Kaiserin (a).
König Albert (a). [(a).
Prinzregent Luitpold
Ersatz-Weissenburg (b).
Ersatz-Kaiser Friedrich
Wilhelm (b).
"S" (b).
Ersatz-Brandenburg (b).
2 ships (b).
(a) Launched; (b) laid down.

First Fleet, British.

Battleships.

1 Dreadnought
(Flagship).
7 Dreadnoughts
(1st Squadron).
6 Dreadnoughts
2 Lord Nelsons
(2nd Squadron).
8 King Edwards
(3rd Squadron).
Total, 24.

Battle and Armoured Cruisers.

2 Lions
2 Invincibles
1 Shannon
3 Achilles
4 Devonshires
Total, 12.

Armament.

13.5-in. guns, 56.
12-in. " 156.
9.2-in. " 74.
7.5-in. " 38.
6-in. " 104.

Weight of Broadside.

13.5-in. guns, 70,000 lb.
12-in. " 120,300 "
9.2-in. " 15,960 "
7.5-in. " 4,600 "
6-in. " 5,200 "

Total, 216,060 lb.

High Sea Fleet, German.

1 Deutschland
(Flagship).
8 Dreadnoughts
(1st Squadron).
4 Deutschlands
4 Braunschweigs
(2nd Squadron).
2 Dreadnoughts
2 Wittelsbachs
(3rd Squadron).
Total, 21.

1 Goeben.
1 Moltke.
1 Von der Tann.
1 Blucher.
2 Roons.
Total, 6.

12-in. guns, 68.
11-in. " 112.
9.4-in. " 8.
8.2-in. " 20.
6.7-in. " 126.
5.9-in. " 230.

12-in. guns, 47,088 lb.
11-in. " 64,800 "
9.4-in. " 2,472 "
8.2-in. " 5,120 "
6.7-in. " 8,316 "
5.9-in. " 10,120 "
Total, 137,916 lb.

In Service or Reserve. British.

Second Fleet.

8 battleships.
10 armoured cruisers.

Third Fleet.

17 battleships.

Special Reserve.

6 battleships.

Under Refit.

1 battleship.

Training Squadron.

6 armoured cruisers.

Foreign Service.

4 battleships (Gibraltar).
6 armoured cruisers (Malta).
4 armoured cruisers (China).
1 armoured cruiser (Australia).
Totals: 60 battleships.
41 battle and armoured
cruisers.

German.

Reserve Parent Ships.

4 battleships.
4 armoured cruisers.

Reserve Ships.

11 battleships.

Foreign Service.

2 armoured cruisers (China).
Totals: 36 battleships.
12 battle and armoured
cruisers.

THE GERMAN NAVY ACTS, 1900-1912.

By the German Navy Act of June 14th, 1900, amended on June 5th, 1906, April 6th, 1908, and May 21st, 1912, the German Fleet is to consist by 1920 of 41 battleships, 20 large cruisers, and 40 small cruisers. To attain this strength, there are to be laid down one battleship, one large cruiser, and two small cruisers in each of the years 1912-17, as well as three additional battleships and two additional small cruisers sanctioned by the Amendment of 1912. One of these additional battleships is to be begun in 1913 and another in 1916, but the date for beginning the third battleship and two small cruisers is uncertain.

THE ARMY.

Army Headquarters and Administration: The Army Council; Inspector-General of the Home Forces; The Mediterranean Command and Oversea Forces; The Army General Staff; The Selection Board.

Army Organisation: COST OF THE ARMY; Establishments and Effectives—Whole Army.

First Line: THE REGULAR ARMY; Organisation by Arms; The Army Commands; The Expeditionary Force; The Striking Force; Regular Establishments; Recruiting; Distribution; Terms of Service; The Army Reserve; The Special Reserve.

Second Line: THE TERRITORIAL FORCE; The County Associations; Advisory Council Organisation; Command and Control; Training; Officers' Training Corps; Territorial Reserve.

The Indian Army.

Special Army Matters: Educational Establishments; Supply of Officers; Territorial Force—Situation, Establishment, Strength; National Reserves; Indian Army.

The Defence Forces of the Dominions.

Army Headquarters and Administration.

The Army Council.

The Army is administered and controlled, under the authority and responsibility of the Cabinet, through the Secretary of State for War, who is President of the Army Council. The Board created under this name by a patent dated Feb. 6th, 1904, consists of the Secretary of State, as President, four military members, and two civil members. The members of the Council act in a dual capacity: (a) as colleagues of the Secretary of State at the Council table; (b) as superintendents of the several branches into which the business of the War Office is divided.

The **Military Members** are, under the patent, the organising and administrative heads of the War Office, each responsible with the Secretary of State for the work of the War Office, and each for the efficient working of the branches under his individual control. Their several duties are indicated below. By an Order in Council dated Aug. 10th, 1904, the duties of the members of the Army Council were defined, a disparity being set up between the new Order and the Patent, owing to the Secretary of State being made responsible for "all the business of the Army Council." The first Military Member (Chief of the Imperial General Staff), the second Military Member (Adjutant-General), the third Military Member (Quartermaster-General), and the fourth Military Member (Master-General of the Ordnance) are under the terms of this Order "responsible to the Secretary of State for the administration of so much of the business relating to the organisation, disposition, personnel, armament, and maintenance of the Army as shall be assigned to them or each of them from time to time by the Secretary of State." The **Finance Member** is responsible for the Finance of the Army and for other business that may be committed to him, and in the same way the Civil Member is responsible for the non-effective votes and for any other business assigned to him.

The **Secretary of State** (Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O.) is responsible to the Crown and Parliament as indicated above, and has general direction and supervision of all War Office business.

The **Chief of the Imperial General Staff** (Gen. Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.), *First Military Member*, has the direction and control of the General Staff of the Army (see below), and deals with preparation and organisation for war, intelligence, the training of the forces, their use in war, manœuvres and the allocation of funds for them, the education of officers, drill-books, training manuals, and much other business. He has also very im-

portant new duties in connection with the formation and operations of the sections of the Imperial General Staff, which are being organised in the Dominions. The duties are discharged under his authority by the **Director of Military Operations** (Brig.-Gen. H. H. Wilson, C.B.), the **Director of Staff Duties** (Brig.-Gen. L. E. Kiggell, C.B.), and the **Director of Military Training** (Brig.-Gen. D. Henderson, C.B.).

The **Adjutant-General** (Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. S. Ewart, K.C.B.), *Second Military Member*, is concerned with the raising and organising of the military forces, the maintenance of the Army abroad, the distribution of units, regulations for placing units on a war footing, medical and sanitary matters, discipline, ceremonial matters, administrative arrangements connected with training, and the selection and administration of the Departmental Staff. The heads of the branches are the **Director of Recruiting and Organisation** (Brig.-Gen. F. R. C. Carleton), the **Director of Personal Services** (Brig.-Gen. Sir C. F. N. Macready, K.C.B.), the **Director-General, Army Medical Service** (Surgeon-General Sir W. L. Gubbins, K.C.B.), and the **Inspector of Medical Services** (Col. M. W. O'Keefe, M.D.).

The **Quartermaster-General** (Maj.-Gen. J. S. Cowans, C.B.), *Third Military Member*, deals with organising and training the Transport, Remount, and Supply Services; registration of horses; veterinary services; the settling of reserves of food, clothing, equipment, etc., to be held in depots, garrisons, and mobilisation stores, and the scales on which articles are to be supplied to the troops; the holding and issuing of military stores; the administration of departmental services, and the selection of officers for employment in them. The heads of the branches are the **Director of Transport** (Brig.-Gen. G. R. C. Paul, C.M.G.), under whom are the Assistant Directors of Remounts (Col. J. Fowle, C.B.), and the **Director General, Army Veterinary Service** (Major-General R. Pringle, C.B.)—the **Director of Movements and Quarterings** (Brig.-Gen. G. V. Kennell, C.B.), the **Director of Supplies** (Brig.-Gen. G. P. Bourcicault), and the **Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores** (Major-General Sir F. E. Mulcahy, K.C.B.). In this department are also the **Inspector of the Army Service Corps** (Brig.-Gen. F. W. B. Landon, C.B.) and the **Inspector of Army Ordnance Services** (Brig.-Gen. T. P. Battersby).

The **Master-General of the Ordnance** (Major-General Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B.), *Fourth Military Member*, is concerned with armament, including mines and lights; coast defences; reserves of arms of all kinds and ammunition; patterns; provision and inspection of guns, small-arms, ammunition, etc.; the

direction and financial control of manufacturing departments except clothing; inventions; construction and maintenance of fortifications; stores, buildings, and ranges; the *personnel* of manufacturing and inspection staffs; technical questions affecting artillery and engineer services; contracts for guns, ammunition, and stores. The principal officers in the department are the **Director of Artillery** (Brig.-Gen. S. B. von Donop), the **Director of Fortifications and Works** (Major-Gen. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, C.B.), and the **Director of Barrack Construction** (Mr. H. B. Measures, M.V.O., F.R.I.B.A.).

The **Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State**, being the **Civil Member of the Army Council** (Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P.), has special duties in relation to non-effective votes and other matters. The **Director-General of the Territorial Force** (Major-Gen. E. C. Bethune, C.V.O., C.B.) and the **Comptroller of Lands** (Mr. E. H. Col's) are in the department of the Civil Member of the Army Council.

The **Financial Secretary and Finance Member of the Council** (Mr. H. T. Baker, M.P.) is a colleague of the Military Members, and has as his executive officer the **Assistant Financial Secretary** (Mr. Charles Harris). The duties of the Assistant Financial Secretary are connected with the financial administrative departments of the Army, and through the **Director of Army Accounts** (Mr. J. A. Flynn, C.B.), he administers the pay services and cash accounting at the War Office. The Assistant Financial Secretary has also charge of the audit of cash and store accounts of the Army. On Jan. 1st, 1910, the pay services and cash accounting in the Army Commands was taken over from the Army Accounts Department by the Army Pay Corps, which has now an independent existence. See below, **Army Commands**.

The **Secretary of the Army Council** and of the **War Office** (Col. Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State) is the former Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and the work of his department is conducted through several branches. He is charged with the interior economy of the War Office and the preparation of all official communications of the Army Council.

The **Chaplain-General** is the Right Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith.

The **Judge Advocate-General** is Mr. T. Milvain, C.B., K.C.

Inspector-General of the Home Forces.

When the Commander-in-Chief disappeared from the military hierarchy in 1904, the new office of Inspector-General of the Forces was created. The Inspector-General has the duty of inspecting every branch of military work and reporting to the Army Council. He is to review generally and report on the practical results of the policy pursued, and for that purpose to inspect and report upon the training and efficiency of all troops under the control of the Home Government, on the suitability of their armament and equipment, on the condition of fortifications and defences, and generally on the readiness and fitness of the Army for war. Under an Order in Council of Aug. 2nd, 1910, the inspectional duties are now limited to the United Kingdom and the adjacent islands, and the holder of the office is designated **Inspector-General of the Home Forces**. This change of function was in association with new duties

assigned to the Mediterranean Command. Gen. Sir C. W. H. Douglas, G.C.B., now holds the office. On the Inspector-General's staff are the Inspectors of Cavalry, Horse and Field Artillery, Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Infantry.

Mediterranean Command and Oversea Forces.

This command is exercised by an officer known as the **General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean**, and **Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces**. The office is now held by General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B. Briefly it may be said that the Colonial administration and the local military administration rest with the respective Governors. For the latter they are directly responsible to the War Office, except that the G.O.C.-in-C. may determine what matter shall be submitted. He deals with questions of strategy, defence, training, and tactics, in communication with the War Office and the subordinate commanders. In addition to the duties within the area of the Mediterranean Command, the inspectional functions of the G.O.C.-in-C. in the Mediterranean and Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces cover those portions of the Empire, outside the United Kingdom, where troops under the control of the Home Government are stationed. He is to form a judgment on every question that affects the readiness of the forces for war. He submits an annual report to the Army Council. The G.O.C.-in-C. has been deputed (1912-13) to proceed upon a special mission to the Far East with the object of reporting upon the coast defences. His duties in regard to the forces of the self-governing Dominions have been carefully defined. His inspections of these forces "can only take place on the invitation of the Governments concerned." The Committee of the Imperial Conference at the War Office (June 1911) approved the rules laid down.

The Army General Staff.

The General Staff of the Army, further organised by an Order in Council of Sept. 20th, 1909, falls into two principal divisions: (a) the General Staff at the War Office; (b) the General Staff in Commands and Districts. The functions of the former are to advise on the strategic distribution of the Army, to supervise the education of officers, the training and preparation of the Army for war, to study military schemes, offensive and defensive, to collect and collate military intelligence, "to direct the general policy in Army matters," and to secure continuity of action in the execution of policy. The function of General Staff officers in Commands and Districts is to assist in promoting military efficiency, especially in regard to the education of officers and the training of troops, and to aid in carrying out the policy prescribed by the Army Council. Appointments to the General Staff are for a term of four years, including a probationary year, and officers selected are as a rule chosen from among those who have graduated at the Staff College, Camberley, or who have proved their ability and qualifications on the staff in the field. At home and in the dominions or colonies appointments to the General Staff are made by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Chief of the General Staff, being submitted to the King for approval. In India staff officers enter through the Staff College at Quetta. The General Staff is working by interchange of officers with the sections of the Imperial General

Staff, which are being formed in the self-governing Dominions, where it is proposed to create Staff Colleges on the model of Camberley and Quetta. The Chief of the Army General Staff is now designated Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and is in relation on routine and other subjects with the Chiefs of Sections of the Imperial General Staff in the Dominions. Several Dominion officers are attached to the Home Staff.

The Selection Board.

The duty of the Board is to select officers for commands and appointments, and for extra-regimental and accelerated promotion, and generally to regulate and advise upon matters relating to promotion. It consists of the military members of the Army Council, the Inspector-General of the Forces, and the Generals commanding in Ireland and in the Eastern, Aldershot, and Southern Commands, and the senior officer present is the president. The Secretary of the Selection Board, who is also Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, is Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. E. Franklyn, K.C.B.

Army Organisation, Cost, and Establishments.

The British Army was formerly organised in three lines: (1) the Regular Army, with its Reserve; (2) the Militia; and (3) the Auxiliary

Forces (Yeomanry and Volunteers). It is now organised in two lines only: (1) the Regular Army, with its Reserve and Special Reserve (the latter replacing the old Militia); and (2) the Territorial Force, constituted out of the Yeomanry and the former Volunteers. The scheme under which this reorganisation has been brought about was worked out by the General Staff; was sanctioned, so far as the institution of the Special Reserve and the creation of the Territorial Force was concerned, by the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907; and has been progressively carried to completion. The object of the First Line is to furnish garrisons for India, Egypt, South Africa, and other places; to maintain at home a sufficiency of troops to supply drafts for the troops serving abroad, one battalion supplying drafts for its sister battalion abroad, with depôts for cavalry and artillery; and out of the troops at home to constitute an Expeditionary Force, to be completed to war strength by the Reserve, while the Special Reserve takes up the work of making good the wastage of war. The object of the Second Line is to provide a force for home defence, with no obligation to serve abroad, but with the possibility that by volunteering trained men may be available for foreign service in case of hostilities.

The total sum of the Army Estimates for 1912-13 was £27,860,000—an increase of £170,000.

	Net Estimate, 1911-12.	Net Estimate, 1912-13.
I. Numbers.		
Number of Men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India	Total Numbers. 186,400	Total Numbers. 186,600
II. Effective Services.		
Pay, etc., of Army	£ 8,648,000	£ 8,536,000
Medical Establishments: Pay, etc.	437,000	46,000
Special Reserve	742,000	715,000
Territorial Forces	2,766,000	2,780,000
Establishments for military education	147,000	142,000
Quartering, Transport, and Remounts	1,641,000	1,624,000
Supplies and Clothing	429,000	4275,000
Ordnance Department, establishments and general stores	531,000	615,000
Armaments, Aviation, and Engineer stores	1,472,000	1,718,000
Works and Buildings	2,591,000	2,602,000
Miscellaneous effective services	73,000	72,000
War Office	437,000	440,000
Total Effective Services	£ 23,829,000	£ 23,955,000
III. Non-effective Services.		
Non-effective charges for officers, etc.	1,802,000	1,843,000
Non-effective charges for men, etc.	1,900,000	1,917,000
Civil superannuation, compensation, and compassionate allowances	153,000	145,000
Total Non-effective Services	£ 3,861,000	£ 3,905,000
Total Effective and Non-effective Services	£ 27,690,000	£ 27,860,000
Repayments by Government of India, included as appropriations in aid of Army estimates; other than stores, etc., issued on repayment		
Deduct,—Contribution from Army funds towards cost of garrison of Aden and sea transport	1,949,511	1,961,591
	230,000	230,000
	£ 1,719,511	£ 1,731,591

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The increase is due chiefly to greater provision for aviation. Provision for additional mechanical transport, horses, and ammunition has been made only by strict economy in other directions, and notwithstanding an additional share of £90,000 for forage.

The increase of 200 men is due to the abnormal number of men leaving the colours. The principal increases are: £34,000 for Ordnance Department charges, and £246,000 for armaments, aviation, and engineer stores. The principal decreases are: £112,000 for pay, etc., £27,000 for the Special Reserve, and £20,000 for supplies and clothing.

The following has been the military expenditure during the past five years:

1908-9	£27,459,000
1909-10	27,435,000
1910-11	27,760,000
1911-12	27,690,000
1912-13	27,860,000

Establishments and Effectives—Whole Army.

The following table showing the number of officers and men on the regimental establishments of the Army, Army Reserve, Special Reserves and Territorial Forces, all ranks, is from the Army Estimates, 1912-13:

	Establishments.		Effectives.
	1912-13	1911-12	Jan. 1, 1912
Regular Forces (Regimental), Home & Colonial (including Regular Establishment of Special Reserves)	168,282	168,239	167,354
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	8,871	8,871	8,801
Army Reserve	139,000	139,000	137,682
Special Reserves (excluding Regular Establishment)	89,913	91,219	61,951
Militia, U.K.*	—	—	1,446
Militia, Reserve Division*	150	500	174
Militia, Channel Islands	3,166	3,166	3,113†
Militia, Malta and Bermuda, and Bermuda Volunteers	2,894	2,894	2,632
Territorial Force	316,307	317,106	268,414
Isle of Man Volunteers	126	126	112
Officers' Training Corps (Officers and Permanent Staff)	1,008	946	708
Total Home and Colonial Establishments.	729,717	732,067	652,434
Regular Forces (Regimental) on Indian Establishment	75,886	75,884	77,577
Total	805,603	807,951	729,991

* Forces dying out. † Oct. 1st, 1911.

The First Line.

The Regular Army.

The following is the Organisation of the Regular Army by arms:

Cavalry.—There are 31 regiments, divided into 3 of Household Cavalry, 7 of Dragoon Guards, 3 of Dragoons, 6 of Lancers, and 12 of Hussars. The recruit training, the posting and drafting of men, is worked through 5 depôts. Of the regiments serving at home 12 are formed in 4 brigades, the 1st Brigade at Aldershot, the 2nd at Tidworth, the 3rd at the Curragh, and the 4th at Canterbury. The regimental establishments have been increased to 696 men and 528 horses.

Artillery.—Of the 97 field batteries at home, 72 belong to the Expeditionary Force (including 6 new howitzer batteries), 18 to the 6 training brigades, and 7 are to assist in training the Regular Reserve. The Horse, Field, and Mountain Artillery are formed in 6-gun batteries, except that the heavy batteries and training batteries have but 4 guns. There is an ammunition wagon for each gun going into action, independent of the first-line wagons. Certain of the batteries at home are on a higher and others on a lower establishment. The Garrison Artillery are divided into companies. The total number of service batteries and companies at home and abroad is 28 Horse, 150 Field, 8 Mountain, and 99 Garrison companies, including 12 heavy batteries.

Infantry.—The Brigade of Guards consists of 4 regiments, comprising 9 battalions. The Infantry of the Line consists of 67 regiments and 2 Rifle Regiments, with a total of 148 battalions. The normal composition of a Line regiment is 2 battalions, but several have a larger establishment. Usually for every battalion serving abroad there is a battalion at home. Each regiment also has a depôt and a Special Reserve battalion, but 27 other Special Reserve battalions are divided amongst the regiments, so that some of them have two of these battalions.

Royal Engineers.—Exclusive of India there are 85 troops, companies, and other formations—field, bridging, telegraph, balloon, searchlight, railway, survey, fortress, and other.

Army Service Corps.—The Corps is organised in 80 companies—56 Horse Transport, 15 Mechanical Transport, 5 Supply, and 4 Remount. The Transport companies are stationed in large garrisons at home and in a few places abroad, and the Supply companies at Aldershot and in other large garrisons.

In addition to these are the Royal Army Medical Corps' Department, the Army Ordnance Department, the Army Pay Corps, the Army Veterinary Service, and the Army Chaplains' Department.

The Army Commands.

The United Kingdom is divided into seven commands:—

- I. Aldershot Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.
- II. Southern Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B.
- III. Eastern Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. M. Grierson, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.
- IV. Irish Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. II. Paget, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- V. Scottish: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bruce Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

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- VI. Northern: Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. C. O. Pummer, K.C.B.
 VII. Western, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Mac-
 kinnon, K.C.B.

The Aldershot Command being held ready as part of the first force for expeditionary purposes is not territorialised, but the other commands are subdivided into districts for the local station of the infantry.

London forms an independent district apart from the commands (Major-Gen. Sir A. E. Codrington, K.C.V.O.).

In each command the General Officer commanding in chief is responsible for training, efficiency, discipline, and administration, and is assisted by officers of the General Staff. An officer styled Major-General (or Brigadier) in charge of administration is entrusted with the administrative services, and exercises delegated authority in these matters.

The duties of a General Officer commanding in chief have to do mainly with the work which is classified as preparation for war; and special instructions have been issued for officers commanding the London district, and commanding divisions, brigades, coast defences, grouped regimental districts, etc.

The major-general or brigadier in charge of administration does not correspond directly with the War Office on questions of policy or principle, but is responsible to the Army Council that money voted is properly expended.

The Command Paymaster acts as financial adviser to the general in charge of administration in matters relating to the pay and cash accounting services. He also commands the Army Pay Department and Army Pay Corps within his area. The administrative general may, if necessary, obtain independent financial advice by consulting the local auditor, who is an officer of the Financial Secretary at the War Office.

The following are the principal Commands abroad, excluding India (for which see page 209).

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean and Inspector-General of Oversea Forces: Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B.

Gibraltar: Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, G.C.B.
 Malta: Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, G.C.B.

Egypt: Major-Gen. Hon. J. H. B. Byng, C.B.
 South Africa: Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. C. Hart, V.C., K.C.B.

1. The Expeditionary Force.

Apart from the supplying of drafts for India the organisation and training of the Expeditionary Force are the principal feature of the Army system as it concerns the First Line. This force consists of one Cavalry Division (4 brigades and divisional troops), six Infantry Divisions (each of 4 brigades and divisional troops), and Army Troops, with the military administrative services. The immediate object is to maintain this force in an efficient condition for mobilisation, and in the field for a period of at least six months. The six divisions absorb 6 battalions of Guards and 66 of the Line, these being exclusive of 52 battalions in India and others in the Colonies. The four cavalry brigades constituting the Division will comprise 12 regiments. The Artillery of the Expeditionary Force is to consist of 78 horse, field, and howitzer batteries, and 6 garrison batteries of heavy 60-pounders. The approxi-

mate numbers in the Expeditionary Force would be 5,660 officers and 162,000 N.C.O.'s and men.

2. The Striking Force.

Independently of the Expeditionary Force, but formed out of its ranks, and chiefly from the Aldershot Command, means exist for organising a Striking Force, of which the strength has not been indicated, the object being without general mobilisation to send out a sufficient force at short notice for special service. The Striking Force was rendered inadequate by the shortage in the number of available Reservists, and therefore the A Reserve is intended to be increased to 6,000, to create an element which will enable us to mobilise a Striking Force of larger dimensions capable of more rapid mobilisation. The Striking Force has no official existence.

Regular Establishments.

The following table, based on the Army Estimates, 1911-12, shows the number of all ranks on the establishment of the Regular Army, including India, with corresponding figures for the previous year:

	1912-13.	1911-12.
Cavalry	20,708	20,377
Royal Artillery	49,434	48,615
Royal Engineers	10,359	10,198
Infantry	151,212	149,721
Army Service Corps	6,683	6,698
Army Medical Corps	5,064	4,954
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	8,871	8,871
Departmental Corps	3,535	3,560
Excess numbers	—	3,700
Total	255,866	256,694

In addition are: Permanent Staff of the Territorial Force, Staff and Departments, and miscellaneous establishments.

Recruiting the Regular Army.

It appears from the Annual Report of Recruiting (February 1912) that in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1911, 29,452 recruits joined. This was an increase of 3,018 as compared with the previous year. The increase is attributed to the fact that the physical standards were not raised above the normal. Larger numbers could have been accepted, but this was prevented by the greater demand for labour in one period of the year.

Distribution of the Regular Army, all ranks.

At Home—	Oct. 1st, 1911.
England and Wales	96,516
Scotland	4,806
Ireland	26,438
Jersey	773
Guernsey and Alderney	970
Total	129,503
In the Colonies, Egypt, China, and Cyprus	46,713
Indian Detachments in Colonies	323
In commands in the East Indies—	
Northern Army	41,906
Southern Army	35,005
Particular Services, etc.	880
Total	77,790
General Total at Home and Abroad	254,393

The above figures are "strengths" from the General Annual Report, 1912. In the Army Estimates 1912-13 the total "establishments" are: Home, 134,000; Colonies, Egypt, etc., 45,700; India, 75,886; total, 255,866.

Terms of Service.

The requirements as to age and height are varied from time to time, and may be obtained at any recruiting station. The standards have been improved, and the particulars are given in the Recruiting Regulations. Enlistment is for 12 years, of which the following periods are spent with the colours and the rest with the Reserve: Cavalry, 7 years; Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery, 6 years (5,000 for 3 years); Royal Garrison Artillery, 8 years; Foot Guards, 3 years; Line Infantry, 7 years; Royal Engineers, 7 years, and for certain trades 3 years. There are special arrangements for boys. On completing these periods of service a soldier serving abroad is liable to be retained with the colours for a period not exceeding one year.

3. The Army Reserve.

The Army Reserve is a vital element in Army organisation, and with the new Special Reserve, formed under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, will become still more important. The Reserve men are liable by the terms of their agreement to general service with the arms in which they were enrolled with the colours. Owing to the large number of men enlisted for three years under the old system who have passed to the Reserve, and to the increased number of men who have been passed into it prematurely, the Reserve is still greatly inflated, and the establishment on the Estimates of 1912-13 is still 139,000. The Reserve comprises Sections A, B, and D. Section A consists of men who undertake in their first year of Reserve service to join the colours if required without a general mobilisation. They are for special expeditionary purposes. Section B, with which Section C was embodied, is the ordinary Reserve, comprising all who have enlisted for short service and have discharged their active duties. Section D consists of men who re-engage in the Reserve.

The last report on Recruiting (March 1912) showed that during the year ending Sept. 30th 1911, Section B decreased by 2,949, and Sections A and D rose by 192 and 5,576 respectively. The total strength of the Army Reserve, therefore, increased by 2,819, and on Oct. 1st, 1911, stood at 138,531. The only arms or branches showing a net decrease were the Cavalry of the Line, 314; Royal Garrison Artillery, 537; and Colonial Corps, 46. The most important net increases were Horse and Field Artillery, 883, and Infantry of the Line, 1,417. The decrease in Section B is attributed to the transition from the three years' term of Army service, introduced in 1902.

4. The Special Reserve.

In Part III. of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, powers are given to enlist men into the first class of the **Army Reserve** under the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, who have not served in his Majesty's Regular Forces. The men so engaged are **Special Reservists**. There are two categories of the Special Reserve available on mobilisation: (a) Those who undergo training as soldiers and receive instruc-

tion in technical methods which cannot be acquired in civil life, such as men required for Infantry, Artillery, and for Siege and Railway Companies of the Royal Engineers; (b) those whose duties in the Service are cognate to their occupations as civilians, and who consequently need little instruction as soldiers—such as men of certain branches of the Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, Army Railway Corps, and the Army Post Office Corps. For the Infantry organisation of the Special Reserve (a) third battalions have been formed for the 74 existing pairs of Regular Infantry battalions, and in some cases there is a fourth or "extra reserve" battalion. These "extra reserve battalions," 27 in number, are intended to replace regular battalions in garrisons overseas, or to join the expeditionary force on lines of communication. To enable them to undertake this duty their establishment is being raised from 580 to 750. It is officially stated that the Force does not attract attention. On Jan. 1st, 1912, there was a falling-off of about 1,500, but officers had increased by 70. A certain number of ex-soldiers are being enlisted, but the number secured is small. The Special Reserve recruit training is of 6 months in all branches and the annual training 15 days, with an addition of 6 days' musketry in the Infantry. The establishment of the Special Reserve, including Regular staffs, in the Estimates of 1912-13, is 91,113, as compared with 92,419 in the previous year. This figure includes (1912-13) 5,210 Special Reserves of the (b) class (a falling-off of 2,306), of whom it must be observed that they are obtained from the Territorial Force, being supernumerary to the establishment of that force. The (b) Special Reserve is still in a rudimentary state. The numbers are made up as follows: Royal Engineers, 703; Army Service Corps, 1,512; Royal Army Medical Corps, 2,995. Exclusive of the (b) category of Special Reservists, the officers, with the exception of subalterns, are above establishment. The Recruiting Report, 1911, showed a net decrease of 7,294 men, and that of 1912 of 2,346, but a larger proportion of men had re-engaged and a smaller proportion took their final discharge.

The Second Line.

The Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force came into existence, under the provisions of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, on April 1st, 1908, when the units of the Volunteer Forces and Imperial Yeomanry were transferred to the new organisation. The object was to bring into existence a Force of 14 Divisions, 14 Mounted Brigades, a proportion of Army Troops, and Special Troops for defended ports consisting of such artillery and engineers as could not be provided by the Divisions. In order that this might be accomplished changes had to be made in some existing corps, and other corps which did not exist had to be created. The organisation of the Territorial Force was placed in the hands of the County Associations.

The County Associations.—The Lord-Lieutenant of the County or other person selected by the Army Council is president of each Association, which also has a chairman and vice-chairman. Officers representative of all arms

and branches of the Territorial Force number not less than one-half of the whole number in an Association. There are also representatives of county and county borough councils, and universities, and co-opted members, including representatives of the interests of employers and workmen; and among other provisions it is noted that general officers of any part of His Majesty's forces may be deputed to attend the meetings of the Associations and to speak, but not to vote. There is a Council of County Associations for the discussion of inter-related affairs.

In accordance with the scheme each County Association has the duty of making itself acquainted with and conforming to the plan of the Army Council for the organisation of the Territorial Force within the county, and it is to ascertain the military forces and capabilities of the county, and to render advice and assistance to the Army Council. The Associations organise the units of the Territorial Force, their administration and maintenance, except when they are called out for training or actual military service, or when embodied. It is their duty to recruit the Territorial Force; to provide and maintain rifle ranges, buildings, magazines, and sites of camps, and to facilitate the provision of manœuvring areas and arrange with employers of labour as to holidays for training; to establish and assist cadet battalions and corps and also rifle clubs ("provided that no financial assistance out of money voted by Parliament shall be given by an Association in respect of any person in a battalion or corps in a school in receipt of a Parliamentary grant until such person has attained the age of 16"); to provide horses for the peace requirement of the forces and accommodation for the safe custody of arms; to supply requirements on mobilisation; and in other ways to facilitate the administration of the Territorial Forces.

A Territorial Force Advisory Council at the War Office has Mr. H. Tennant, M.P., Civil Member of the Army Council, as its president, and Major-Gen. E. C. Bethune, C.V.O., Director-General of the Territorial Force, as its vice-president. The members include General Sir John French, Lord Derby, Lord Esher, Sir Frederick Treves, and a number of officers representing the Territorial Force.

Organisation.—The principle on which the Territorial Force is organised is that the military districts of Great Britain, with the exception of London and Nos. 3 and 5 Districts, are divisional areas, from each of which a complete division, in addition to other troops (being the 14 Mounted Brigades, the Army Troops, and Special Troops for defended ports), are drawn. Districts Nos. 3 and 5 are each subdivided into two divisional areas, each furnishing a division; the London District also furnishes two divisions. The main points in which the organisation of the Territorial Force differs from that of the late Imperial Yeomanry and Volunteers are: (1) That it is divided into units organised in Divisions, Mounted Brigades, and Army Troops, with the special Artillery and Engineers for the defended ports; (2) that Horse, Mountain, and Field Artillery have had to be raised; (3) that certain Royal Engineer units, such as wireless, cable, and air-line Telegraph Companies and a Balloon Company have been established; (4) that Infantry battalions consist uniformly of

eight companies; (5) that Cyclist Battalions have been formed, no Cyclist Companies or sections forming part of an Infantry Battalion; (6) that Mounted Infantry companies or sections are not maintained; (7) that transport and supply columns for Divisions and Mounted Brigades are required; and (8) that Field Ambulances and the organisation of General Hospitals are a part of the scheme. In 1909 a scheme was set on foot for organising a Territorial Nursing Service under an Advisory Council (80, Pall Mall, S.W.), with the aid of the St. John Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society. Queen Alexandra is President, the Duchess of Montrose Vice-President, and Surg.-Gen. Sir W. L. Gubbins, Chairman.

The following is the organisation of the Territorial Mounted Brigades and Divisions under the several Army Commands. Eastern Command: Eastern Mounted Brigade, East Anglian Division, South-Eastern Mounted Brigade, Home Counties Division. London District: London Mounted Brigade, 1st and 2nd London Divisions. Northern Command: Yorkshire Mounted Brigade, Northumbrian Division, West Riding Division, Notts and Derby Mounted Brigade, North Midland Mounted Brigade, North Midland Division. Scottish Command: Highland Mounted Brigade, Highland Division, Lowland Mounted Brigade, Lowland Division. Southern Command: 1st and 2nd South Midland Mounted Brigades, South Midland Division, 1st and 2nd South-Western Mounted Brigades, Wessex Division. Western Command: West Lancashire Division, East Lancashire Division, Welsh Border Mounted Brigade, South Wales Mounted Brigade, Welsh Division.

Command and Control.—Each Division of the Territorial Force is under command of an officer of the Regular Army, assisted by an officer of the General Staff and various other officers. The Special Troops for defended ports are under the Coast Defence Command, and the General Officer commanding-in-chief in each command has under his orders the Coast Defence Commander, the General Officer commanding the Territorial Division, and the Mounted Brigade Commander. Important changes were made in 1911 by providing that henceforth commanders of mounted and infantry brigades and of divisional artillery shall usually be colonels or lieutenant-colonels of the Regular Army appointed from half-pay.

Training.—In the Territorial Yeomanry, officers attend 40 drills, of which 20 before the annual training, as recruit training, or 14 days with a regular unit, and subsequently as annual training 10 drills, a period in camp, and annual courses of musketry. The rules for the men are similar, but the drills before camp are 20. Similar arrangements are made for the Territorial Artillery, but the recruits' training includes 45 drills, and there are 20 drills annually with an annual training in camp, which includes gun practice. In the Engineers, officers and men have 45 drills as recruit training, with 15 annual drills and a training in camp. The Infantry have 40 drills as recruit training, 10 drills annually, and the camp training. Courses of musketry are also provided for, and arrangements are made for the training of transport and supply columns, and the Territorial Medical Corps. Winter work is arranged for in all the brigades. (For Establishment and Strength and special matters, see page 211.)

INDIAN ARMY: ORGANISATION.

Officers' Training Corps.—This organisation has been formed with the object of providing students at Universities and Public Schools with such knowledge of military duties as will enable them eventually to become Special Reserve or Territorial officers. Young men who have certificates of proficiency in the Officers' Training Corps are exempted from part of the probationary training, and from certain examinations. The Training Corps is outside the Territorial organisation and the County Associations, and is brought directly under the War Office and the Chief of the General Staff. The Senior Division consists of University units and the Junior Division of Public School units. The University Volunteer Corps not transferred to the Territorial Army and University Companies have been transferred to the Senior Division, and in the same way the Volunteer Corps and Companies and the Cadet Companies of Public Schools to the Junior Division. The Training Corps is a great success, and its contingents, Senior Division, now number 19, and Junior Division over 150. The University of London's contingent is over 1,000 strong. The permanent staff for the Senior Division includes 12 adjutants and 50 sergeant-instructors, and additional staff for new units. The numbers, Jan. 1st, 1912, were: Establishment, 943; strength, 644.

Territorial and National Reserves.—A Reserve for the Territorial Force has been formed, and regulations were approved March 1910. The function of this Reserve is to fill vacancies in the establishment of Territorial Force units on mobilisation, and to replace casualties among officers, N.C.O.'s, and men subsequent to mobilisation. Appointments to the new Reserve may be granted to individual officers, N.C.O.'s, and men by County Associations acting on the recommendation of the Commander of the unit to which it is proposed to attach the reservists.

The Indian Army.

The system of administration in the Indian Army underwent fundamental changes during the period of Lord Kitchener's command. Formerly the Army was represented on the Viceroy's Council by the Commander-in-Chief and by the Military Member, the latter having an equal position with the former, and, as many thought, a greater influence. With the object of doing away with dual control, the Military Member was abolished at the instance of Lord Kitchener, and on the recommendation of a committee, which included amongst its members Lord Roberts, Sir George White, and Sir Edward Law, and in his place a Member of Council in charge of a Military Supply Department was created. This officer had limited responsibilities rather of a civil than of a military nature, concerned with the control of Army contracts, the purchase of stores, ordnance, and remounts, and other matters. He was specially directed to assist the Commander-in-Chief to render the Army fit for war "within the limits of financial considerations." The appointment of the Supply Member was considered to be a compromise; and early in 1909 a further step was taken by Lord Morley, who, against the advice, but with the acquiescence, of the Government of India, suppressed the Supply Member, thus concentrating everything in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief. Field-Marshal Sir William

Nicholson (Lord Nicholson) has presided over a committee of inquiry entitled the "Committee on the Obligations Devolving on the Army in India, its Strength and Cost."

The Commander-in-Chief (General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B.) is Member of the Viceroy's Council in charge of the Army Department. The Division of the Chief of the Staff (Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G.) includes the Military Operations Section (Intelligence, Mobilisation, and Strategic Branches) and the Staff Duties Section (Training and Staff Duties Branches). In the Division of the Adjutant-General (Major-Gen. F. J. Aylmer, C.B.) are the General Section (with Recruiting, Judge-Advocate-General's, and Army Clothing Branches) and the Inspection Section. The Division of the Quartermaster-General (Major-Gen. W. E. Bunbury, C.B.) includes the Movements, Quarterings, and Cantonments, the Supply and Transport, the Army Remount, and the Veterinary Sections. The other Divisions at Headquarters are those of the Director-General, Medical Services (Surg.-Gen. A. R. Sloggett, C.B.), the Director-General of Ordnance (Major-Gen. R. C. O. Stuart), and the Director-General of Military Works (Major-Gen. J. E. Dickie, C.B.)

The Indian Army is organised on the Divisional system, as in the British Army, replacing the old system of commands and subordinate districts. The object is to be able to mobilise and place in the field 9 Infantry Divisions and 8 Cavalry Brigades (180,000 men), each complete, with its General and Staff and adequate supply and transport organisation. In order that trained staff officers should be available in adequate numbers, the Staff College at Quetta was instituted, on the lines of the Camberley College, and is now in full work. Lord Morley sanctioned the application of the Imperial General Staff scheme to the Indian Army, and regulations were framed in April 1910.

The Army in India consists of British Regular Forces, Indian Regular Forces, the various local corps, British volunteers, Indian Army Reserves, Imperial Service Troops, and Military Police. The establishment of the British regiments serving in India in 1912-13 is 75,886, including the following units and branches: 9 regiments of cavalry, 11 horse artillery batteries, 42 field batteries, 3 howitzer batteries, 8 mountain batteries, 21 garrison artillery companies, 6 heavy batteries, 21 ammunition columns, 52 battalions of infantry, details of Royal Engineers, R.A. Medical Corps, etc.

The Indian Army reorganisation has included the grouping of forces in larger cantonments upon lines of railway communication, and the artillery have been re-armed with quick-firing guns and reorganised, and ammunition columns supplied. Factories are being developed, transport has been reorganised, reserve equipments are being formed, and hospitals have been equipped. During recent years Indian military expenditure has averaged about £19,500,000 annually.

The two great commands are—

Northern Army (Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G.), with divisions at Peshawur, Rawal Pindi, Lahore, Meerut and Lucknow, and brigades at Kohat, Derajat, and Bannu.

SPECIAL ARMY MATTERS.

Southern Army (Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Nixon, G.C.B.), with divisions at Quetta, Mhow, Poona, Secunderabad, and Burma, and a brigade at Aden.

Recruiting is for both long and short service, and the whole country is divided into recruiting districts.

The Indian Forces of the second line are : the **Volunteers**, about 35,400 strong; the **Imperial Service Troops**, maintained by the Native States; the **Frontier Militia** on the north-west frontier; and the **Military Police** on that frontier and in Assam and Burma. The Militia and Police are under the civil power.

The units of the **Native Army** are as follows : 3 regiments of Body-guards, 39 regiments of Cavalry and the Aden troop, the Corps of Guides, 12 Mountain Batteries, 1 Frontier Garrison company, 26 companies of Sappers and Miners, 117 Infantry battalions, and 20 battalions of Gurkhas. The Auxiliary Forces, which have been alluded to, consist of 66 Volunteer corps, 33 Imperial Service corps, 6 Militia corps, and 21 Militia Police corps.

The **Imperial Service Troops**, under the superintendence of British officers, are trained for service by certain feudatory princes. The plan of embodying "**Imperial Service troops**," under agreement with the feudatory states, was adopted during Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty. The result has been admirable, and the native Princes have been enthusiastic in their prosecution of the plan. A splendid reserve has been created, numbering about 21,000 men. Thirteen states keep up forces of cavalry, eight infantry, three sappers, two camel corps, and six transport corps. Some of these troops have displayed the utmost hardihood and courage in the Frontier operations. Outside these are the large armies of the Native States, which may be described as irregulars, and are of uncertain value. The local corps of Central India and Rajputana are really police under military supervision, while the **Military Police** are under civil control.

In the following table of the aggregate strength of military forces available in India, the figures must be considered as approximate to some extent, because there may have been some alteration in authorised establishments since the figures were made up :—

British Regular Forces . . .	75,884
Indian Regular Forces . . .	162,000
British Volunteers . . .	35,400
Indian Army Reserves . . .	25,000
Imperial Service Troops . . .	21,000
Local Corps . . .	5,000
Military Police . . .	28,500
Total . . .	352,784

Special Army Matters.

Educational Establishments.

The following are the principal educational and training establishments of the Army : Staff College, Camberley (Commandant, Major-Gen. W. R. Robertson, C.V.O.); Staff College, Quetta (Commandant, Brig.-Gen. W. P. Braithwaite, C.B.); Cavalry School, Netheravon; Indian Cavalry School, Saugor; School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness; Ordnance College, Woolwich; School of Military Engineering, Chatham; Mounted Infantry School, Long-

moor; Schools of Musketry, Hythe, Bloemfontein, and four in India; Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Royal Military College, Woolwich; Signalling School and Army Service Corps Training Establishment, Aldershot; Royal Army Medical College, Grosvenor Road, S.W., and School of Instruction, Aldershot; Army Veterinary School, Aldershot; and Royal Military School of Music, Hounslow.

The Supply of Officers.

The new buildings at Sandhurst have been occupied, and the old buildings have been evacuated and are being taken in hand for modernisation. The new buildings accommodate 420 cadets, and, according to the Memorandum on the Army Estimates, were full, this number being larger by 60 than at any previous time. It was hoped during 1912 to admit 140 more cadets, and that within two years the Royal Military College would have its full complement of 700 cadets in residence. As the numbers grow, the course of study will be prolonged from two terms (one year) to three terms.

Though an adequate supply of qualified candidates to fill the enlarged college is not definitely assured, the numbers at recent examinations provided competition for the increased numbers of vacancies available.

The number of University candidates commissioned during the past year was 72, an increase of two over the preceding year's figure. Over 10 per cent. of the officers now entering the Army are in possession of University degrees; and not only do the candidates for commissions continue to improve, but the Universities are working in close and cordial co-operation with the General Staff.

The Territorial Force.

The outlook of the Territorial Force is more encouraging than it was. Great numbers of men are taking their discharges, but there is not the same lack of expansive force in the recruiting as was the case last year. Strong efforts are being made to encourage men to enter. Sanction has been given to the expenditure of nearly a million on drill-halls, riding-schools, and other buildings. In the matter of ranges much has been done, but a great deal more is required.

The strength of the Territorial Force on April 1st, 1912, was 9,382 officers and 269,173 N.C.O.'s and men. The N.C.O.'s and men were within 12 of the highest strength which they have hitherto reached, viz. 269,185 on April 1st, 1910. In the first quarter of 1912, there were 21,877 recruits, the highest number in any similar period since the second quarter of 1909. After allowing for the wastage during the quarter, there was a net increase in the strength of 12,665 N.C.O.'s and men. This number compared with net increases of 7,149 and 7,015 respectively in the corresponding quarter of the two previous years. The engagements during the quarter totalled 16,290, as against 17,204 and 12,453 in the corresponding quarters of 1910 and 1911 respectively.

The strength on July 1st, 1912, was 261,000 N.C.O.'s and men, an increase of 63,012 from October 1st, 1911. In the April-June quarter 25,409 recruits had joined, as compared with 14,809 in the corresponding quarter of 1911, but the discharges had been 24,014 as

compared with 10,944 in the corresponding quarter of 1911; this increase in discharges was due to the fact that many of the Volunteers had been transferred to the Territorial Force on a four years' engagement, which had just concluded. The average strength of Territorial Divisions was 86 per cent. of the establishment, but some divisions had 90 per cent., and one 97 per cent.

It was announced in the Memorandum on the Army Estimates, 1912-13, that 1,148 officers and 19,481 men had accepted liability for foreign service, as also three complete units.

The Territorial Force—Establishment and Strength.

The following table shows the establishment and strength, excluding permanent staff, of the Territorial Force, all ranks, the former as given in the Estimates 1912-13, and the latter the strength on Jan. 1st, 1912:

	Establishment.	Strength.
Cavalry	26,447	24,925
Artillery	46,605	40,260
Engineers	14,817	13,128
Infantry	204,025	168,759
Army Service Corps	9,013	7,992
Medical Corps	15,211	13,272
Veterinary Service	212	99
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	316,300	268,438
Officers' Training Corps	943	644
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	317,273	269,082
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The National Reserve.

Regulations were issued in November 1911 for the National Reserve (formerly known as the Veteran Reserve). This body is primarily a register, kept by the County Associations, of trained officers and soldiers divided into three classes—those fit to join a combatant unit for service in the field, those fit for combatant duty in garrisons or for administrative work, and those honorary members retained on the register for social purposes or for the good influence they are in a position to exert in matters affecting our military organisation.

Most exemplary energy has been displayed in many parts of the country in the task of forming this register. On Feb. 1st, 1912, the numbers registered in Great Britain had reached 76,000. An organisation for extending the register to Ireland is under consideration.

This Reserve is not intended to become a third-line army, and the individuals composing it undertake no liability to serve when called upon, but it will be of the greatest use in enabling the military authorities, in case of need, to lay hands promptly on a large body of trained men, who, it is hoped, will place themselves in time of crisis at the disposal of the military authorities. The London Division, which numbered about 31,000, of whom probably two-thirds were present, was inspected by the King in Hyde Park, June 8th, 1912.

The Indian Army.

A very important committee, having Field-Marshal Sir William Nicholson (Lord Nichol-

son) as its president, and Sir William Meyer, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Scallon, commanding Burma Division, and Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the Indian Army Staff, as its members, has been conducting an inquiry into the duties, constitution, and cost of the Army in India. The terms of reference are as follows:—

First, to carry out a comprehensive survey of the various circumstances requiring the use of military force which may arise out of the external and internal situation of India under the conditions which now exist or may probably arise during the next few years.

Secondly, to consider and report on the numbers and constitution of the armed force which should be maintained in India to meet these obligations.

Thirdly, to consider and report whether any, and, if so, what measures for the reduction of military expenditure are compatible with the efficient maintenance of that force.

The report was to be completed late in the autumn of 1912, but the subjects dealt with are of such a nature that it has been officially stated that it would not be in the public interest to debate the report in the House of Commons or to make it public.

Army Manœuvres and the Royal Flying Corps.

Great importance was attached to the manœuvres in the Eastern counties in September 1912, though they were not entirely satisfactory. The coast line was the frontier between Red (Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig) and Blue (Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Grierson) and the troops of the former had invaded the territory of the latter between Wells and Hunstanton, and were moving rapidly south, with three brigades of cavalry in advance. Blue was mobilising, but was inferior to the mounted arms, though with the advantage of a Territorial brigade, the object being to protect the approaches to London. The Territorial brigade was entrenched at Cambridge, which was to be held at all costs. Red was uncertain as to the positions of Blue, but injudicious correspondents partially spoiled the manœuvres by describing the detrainings of the latter. Sir John French did not fully agree with the dispositions of either commander, and the operations, which began on Sept. 16th, ended abruptly on the 18th, when the situation had become very involved. A leading feature was the employment of aeroplanes, which gave very satisfactory results, much to the credit of the new Royal Flying Corps. The movements of the opposing forces were discovered and reported, contributing to a rapid development and conclusion of the operations. The division succeeded in taking cover when the enemy's aeroplanes appeared. No conditions of umpiring have yet been devised to represent the conflict of aeroplanes amongst themselves. Each of the forces was provided with about eight aeroplanes and one or two airships. Two aeroplane disasters shadowed the work of the Royal Flying Corps. Captain Patrick Hamilton and Lieut. Wyne-Stuart were killed at Hitchin, Sept. 6th, and Lieut. Hotchkiss and Lieut. Beddington at Wolvercote, Sept. 10th.

THE DEFENCE FORCES OF THE DOMINIONS.

Colonial Military Systems are all framed primarily for home defence, no man being liable for service outside his country. Under the scheme outlined above (Dominions and Imperial Defence—Military) the organisation and training of the forces is to be assimilated to the system at Home, under the direction of the Imperial General Staff by sections of that staff constituted in the Dominions.

Canada.

The Officer Commanding the Marine Service of Canada is Rear-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill, who retired from the British Navy on Sept. 12th, 1908. He accepted the appointment on his promotion to Rear-Admiral in May of that year. He is assisted by Commander H. Thompson, R.N. (retired), who was appointed in Sept. 1909, while Commander E. H. Martin, R.N. (retired), took up the post of Captain of Halifax Dockyard and in command of the Naval Cadets' College in Oct. 1910. Commander Walter Hose, also a retired officer, is in command of the *Rainbow* and has charge of Esquimault dockyard. To assist in the founding of the new Canadian Naval Service, a number of British officers were lent by the Admiralty for a period of two years. The *Niobe* is commanded by Commander W. B. Macdonald, one of these officers.

The cruisers *Niobe* and *Rainbow*, purchased from the British Government to act as training-ships, arrived at Halifax and Esquimault respectively on Oct. 21st and Nov. 7th, 1910, manned by crews composed of naval pensioners and reservists who volunteered for a term of service in Canada, with about 90 active-service ratings as instructors. The *Niobe* went ashore on the south-west ledge at Yarmouth, N.S., on July 29th, 1911, badly damaging her false bottom; but she was refloated after a few hours and repaired at Halifax. On November 9th, 1910, two days after the *Rainbow's* arrival at Esquimault, the dockyard was formally transferred to the Canadian Government with impressive ceremonial.

A company was formed on the initiative of Sir Robert Perks in Sept. 1910, for the construction of dry docks at Levis, opposite Quebec, and St. John, N.B., which will be subsidised by the Canadian Government. In April 1911 a contract was entered into between the Canadian Government, the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, and Messrs. Vickers, of Barrow, for the construction by the latter firm of a floating dock with 27,500 tons' lifting capacity, to be placed at Long Point, at the eastern end of Montreal Harbour. An area of 30 acres was allotted to Messrs. Vickers for the erection of ship-repairing plant. The dock was launched at Barrow in sections on July 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1912, and was named the "Duke of Connaught." She arrived in the St. Lawrence in October 1912. Tenders were delivered for the construction in Canada of the cruisers and destroyers of the Dominion naval unit on May 1st, 1911. Among the firms who were reported to have made preparations for ship-building were those of the Canadian Shipbuilding & Dock Co., of Sydney Harbour, Cape Breton, N.S., which was incorporated in July 1911 with a capital of £2,250,000, and in which the British firms of John Brown and the Fairfield Co. are interested; Messrs. Denny & Bros., of Dumbarton, who were reported to

have established a branch of their works at Esquimault, for the construction of the ships intended for the Pacific seaboard; and Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., whose managing director announced in Aug. 1911 that negotiations were proceeding for the establishment of a shipyard at St. John, N.B.

There are 24 small vessels, eight of which fulfil fishery protection duties, three are used on the Great Lakes, two are icebreakers, four are detailed for lighthouse duty, and the remainder are used in the revenue and surveying services.

The first annual report of the Department of Naval Defence since its inauguration was issued in Dec. 1911. Details were given concerning the organisation of the staff, the establishment of the Naval College at Halifax, and the operations of the *Rainbow* and *Niobe*. The total expenditure on the service during the year was £358,000. The report dealt with the hydrographic survey of Hudson Bay and with a wireless telegraph system which was to connect Montreal with Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, thus linking up the great lakes with the east coast.

The original proposals for providing Canada with a navy and developing the naval resources of the Dominion received a check in Nov. 1911, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government was defeated at the elections. The new Government under Mr. Borden has not yet (Oct. 1912) formulated a naval policy, but it has been understood from speeches made by Canadian Ministers who visited England in 1912 that it is likely to include assistance to the Imperial Navy in the shape of heavily armoured cruisers.

Colonel Sam Hughes is Minister of Militia. A Canadian section of the Imperial General Staff has been organised in accordance with proposals of the Department of Militia and Defence (Canada), 1909. The Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Militia Council is Major-Gen. C. J. Mackenzie, C.B. The Kingston Military College is likely to be developed into a staff college, associated with colleges in other parts of the Dominion. The Dominion Government invited Sir John French to report on the situation of the forces and the changes that were desirable. He pointed to a state of great military unreadiness, due to the want of a sound peace organisation and of a well-trained staff, and said, taking the standard of 100,000 men considered necessary for defence, the military establishments fell short of the requirements, while the organisation was entirely faulty, and could not conduce to rapid mobilisation or co-operation. In accordance with his recommendations eight new military divisions have been created, and in 1911 eight British officers were appointed to assist in the organisation.

Under the provisions of the Canadian Militia Act 1904 every Canadian between the ages of 18 and 60 is liable to military service, but there is no compulsion, and Colonel Hughes, who was in England in September 1912, said it was at present unnecessary. The cadet system was flourishing. The existing forces are the Permanent Force (approximating to Regulars) and the Active Militia. The Permanent Force is to be the means of instruction. Establishment: 3,000 men. Active militia: authorised establishment, 4,611 officers and 51,430 men, of whom in 1910 3,358 officers and 39,232 men trained in distinct

camps or at local headquarters. The permanent force is totally inadequate for its many duties, and owing to the great demand for labour there is difficulty in many districts in securing a sufficient number of men and getting the men to train. The proposed war strength is: officers, 5,000; rank and file, 100,000; horses, 17,500; second line, 100,000. Rifle clubs: active members, 14,000. These figures are subject to qualification.

Australian Commonwealth.

The Naval Forces of the Commonwealth are administered by a Board composed as follows:

President, the Minister of State for Defence (*ex officio*), Senator the Hon. G. F. Pearce.

First Naval Member, Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G. (retired lieutenant R.N.).

Second Naval Member, Captain C. H. Hughes-Onslow, R.N.

Third Naval Member, Engineer-Captain William Clarkson.

Finance and Civil Member, Paymaster H. W. E. Manisty, R.N. (also acts as Naval Secretary).

The first Navy Orders for the information and guidance of the Commonwealth Naval Forces were issued by direction of the Board at Melbourne, April 11th, 1911. In these orders it is stated that the appointment of a Board of Administration, to be called the Naval Board, is made under the powers conferred by sect. vii. of the Naval Defence Act, 1910. Under statutory rule No. 32 of 1911, the powers and functions of the Naval Board in its relation to the Naval Forces of the Commonwealth are thus defined: The Naval Board shall, subject to the control of the Minister, be charged with the administration of all matters relating to the Naval Forces. The members of the Board shall act as a whole, its orders being issued over the signature of the Naval Secretary.

King George V. has been pleased to approve of the following designations, the Royal Australian Navy, His Majesty's Australian ships, and the Royal Australian Naval Reserve, for the forces indicated thereby. The ships of the Royal Australian Navy now in commission are the *Encounter*, cruiser, the *Gayundah*, gunboat, *Paluma*, gunboat, *Protector*, cruiser, and *Tingira*, all of which are employed in the training service, with the *Parramatta*, *Warrego*, and *Yarra*, torpedo-boat destroyers, and the *Childers* and *Countess of Hopetoun*, torpedo boats, in active service. The ships building or completing for the Australian Commonwealth (Nov. 1912) are the *Australia*, battle cruiser, completing at the works of Messrs. J. Brown & Co., Clydebank, having been launched on Oct. 25, 1911. Her date of departure from Great Britain is uncertain, but will be about March 1913. Of the three second-class protected cruisers of the first fleet unit, the *Melbourne* is completing at Messrs. Cammell, Laird's yard, Birkenhead, having been launched on May 30th, 1912; the *Sydney* is completing at the yard of the London & Glasgow Shipbuilding Works, having been launched on August 29th, 1912. The third protected cruiser, the *Brisbane*, is building by the Commonwealth Government at their docks on Cockatoo Island, Sydney. Three more destroyers, the *Derwent*, *Torrens*, and *Swan*, are to be built in Australia. Of the submarines, two ordered from Messrs. Vickers in Feb. 1911 have been provisionally named

AE No. 1 and *AE No. 2*. Presumably they will be similar to the "E" class of British boats, but no particulars have been published.

With regard to the personnel, commissioned officers are at first being lent by the British Admiralty, preference being given to Australians in the Royal Navy who will volunteer. Ultimately, the officers will be supplied from the naval cadets who have been trained at the Naval College of Australia, which is to be built in Federal territory at Jervis Bay, New South Wales, about 80 miles south of Sydney. The universities of Australia are co-operating with the Minister of Defence with respect to the early provision of engineer officers from the ranks of university graduates. With regard to the warrant officers, men, and boys, these have been mainly lent by the British Admiralty, but later on they will be chosen from Australians who join and are trained in the Commonwealth naval forces and its training-schools. The *Tingira* has been purchased as a training-ship for boys and stationed in Sydney Harbour. A system of naval reserves has been organised, with Captain F. Tickell, C.M.G., as its first Director. The administration and instruction of two classes of reserves will be carried out under a special staff, with the *Protector* and *Gayundah* as sea-going training-ships. Under the compulsory training clauses of the Defence Acts, Australians are liable to training and service in the citizen defence forces (Naval or Militia) as junior cadets, aged 12 to 13, senior cadets, 14 to 17, and adults, 18 to 25.

The *Drake*, as flagship of the Imperial squadron in Australian waters, hoisted the flag in place of the *Powerful* on Feb. 5th, 1912. There has been a reduction of the Imperial forces on the station, the *Encounter* having been transferred to the Commonwealth, and the *Pegasus* and *Prometheus*, which had been lent to the China Station in 1911, are not to return. This leaves on the station the *Drake*, the *Cambrian*, the *Pioneer* (to be relieved by the *Pyramus*), the *Psyche*, and the *Torch*. Until they return home, the headquarters of the ships of the Imperial squadron are to be at Auckland instead of Sydney.

The Commonwealth section of the Imperial General Staff was created in August 1909 with Major-Gen. Sir J. C. Hoad, K.C.M.G., as Chief of the General Staff and of the Commonwealth section of the I.G.S., and Director of Defence Organisation, Military Training, and Intelligence. The Commonwealth Military System consisted, under the Acts of 1903 and 1904, of an elastic framework capable of expansion to receive additional fighting material. Establishment: war, 28,000 all ranks; peace, 14,000. Including garrison troops, gross strength: peace, 26,000; war, 40,000.

The Australian Defence Acts, 1909 and 1910, amended the Acts of 1903 and 1904 and were measures having for their object to enforce compulsory service on all able-bodied males—cadet training from 12 to 14 (junior) and 14 to 18 (senior), and thence onward to 25 service in the Citizen Defence Force. Lord Kitchener's report recommended an army of a peace strength of 80,000, divided into a garrison force of 40,000 and a mobile force of 40,000. Senator Pearce's amendment, which was embodied in the law, increases the establishment, and there are now to be 93 infantry battalions, 28 light horse regiments, 224 guns, 14 engineer companies, and depart-

mental troops. The scheme was adopted, and the force will be provided from trained men of from 19 to 25 years of age who have passed through the previous cadet training. Trained men of 18 and 19 years old and of 25 to 26 years old will be called up in war time and will raise the strength of the force to a total of 107,000. In addition to the training provided for by the Act, there will be six clear days' training, not including Sundays, every year for the men between 20 and 25 years of age. For the purposes of organisation and training the country is being divided into areas, each providing a definite proportion of the fighting unit, in charge of a permanent instruction officer. Ten areas will make a group under a superior officer, who will be a brigade-major in war time. The whole of Australia is to be divided into 215 areas, giving two town or three country areas for each infantry battalion. The officer in command of the area will be the key-stone of the Citizen Force. The operation of the new law on compulsory service began in June 1911, and on June 30th, 1912, there had been twelve months' experience of the working of the Act, and some 19,000 young men who had attained the age were passed into the Defence Force. Reports showed that of an enrolled strength of 92,276 cadets, only 60,418 had put in the regulation number of drills, and there have been many prosecutions in consequence, with fines and penalties of additional service. A real want is the provision of proper drill-halls and drill facilities. The Government is devoting £100,000 to this object in 1912. Of the junior cadets—12 to 14—who go through physical culture drill, 15,809 had been passed as medically fit. The total number under arms was over 89,000. The total cost of the army scheme in the seventh year after its inauguration is estimated to be £1,884,000.

New Zealand.

The armoured vessel offered to the Imperial Navy by the Dominion of New Zealand was laid down on June 20th, 1910, at the yard of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Co. She was launched on July 1st, 1911, and named *New Zealand*.

The Admiralty officially notified in May 1912, that although it had been intended that this vessel should be stationed in the Far East, the Government of New Zealand, in response to an Admiralty suggestion, had expressed their wish that she should be employed wherever her services could be most useful. His Majesty's Government gratefully accepted this intimation, and as the British squadron on the China Station had been reinforced by the *Defence*, the Admiralty decided that the *New Zealand* could best be employed in home waters. When she is completed, probably in the early part of 1913, she will visit the Dominion of New Zealand, and then join the First Cruiser Squadron in the First Fleet, which her arrival would then complete to its strength of five ships.

The Dominion forces are commanded by Maj.-Gen. Godley, C.B., and the Dominion Section of the Imperial General Staff was organised in Dec. 1910, with Lieut.-Col. E. S. Heard as Director of Military Training and Staff Duties.

The **Military Establishments** of New Zealand are undergoing reorganisation. Strength: officers, 750; other ranks, 15,200. Proportion of trained men to total capable of bearing arms, 10.2 per cent., being the largest in the empire.

The principle of compulsory military training was adopted by the Defence Act of 1909. Then came Lord Kitchener's visit to New Zealand, and the report he presented on the defence of the Dominion exercised a great effect upon the organisation of the forces. The principal proposals received effect in the Defence Act of 1910, which amended its predecessor. The leading idea is to bring about better training and the adoption of a system homogeneous with that of Australia. There is to be a staff corps of 100 officers, and the total cost of the whole scheme after it has been in operation seven years will be £400,000 per annum. The Defence Estimates of 1912 were voted at £456,000, it being explained that the excess was due to initial non-recurring charges. The junior cadets (12 to 14) and senior cadets (15 to 18) are expected to number 38,521, and to be trained for the equivalent of 15 days. The Territorial recruits will have a strength of 10,006, with 16 days' training, of which 8 is camp. Trained soldiers (19 to 25) will have a total strength of 65,000, training as recruits in their first year, and subsequently in camp for 6 days yearly. About 21,000 men completed their first camp training in 1912. Many New Zealand officers have been attached to the Imperial army for training. Surplus men available for training are to join rifle clubs. The total peace establishment of the Territorial Force will be: officers, 1,087; rank and file, 18,800; officers' training corps at universities, 486; total, 20,373. It is the intention to create a second line of the military forces, and from 1912-13 onward youths not embodied in the Territorial Force will be trained in rifle clubs.

South Africa.

A sum of £46,000 annually is contributed by the Cape Colony towards the general maintenance of the British Navy. There is also a Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, numbering about 1,000 men.

The naval subsidy of Natal is £35,000. The colony also maintains a Naval Volunteer Force.

In a speech in Sept. 1910 the following statement upon the subject of defence was made by General Botha, the premier of the United States of South Africa:

"Our policy will be to see that no able-bodied man will grow up in the country who will not be able, should the necessity unfortunately arise, to take his fair share in the defence of the country and to do so efficiently. The time has not arrived yet when we can, like Canada and Australia, begin in establishing a navy for our coast defence, for which we shall have to depend for some time still entirely on the Imperial Navy. Annually a certain contribution has been made by South Africa towards the Imperial Navy, and my Government will continue this contribution. I am aware that this contribution is but like a drop in a bucket of water by comparison to the enormous expense involved in the maintenance of the British Navy. It is the principle more than the actual amount which is of importance, and for that reason our contribution, however modest, should remain. When we have reached that stage, I shall be the first to endeavour to follow the footsteps of the older Dominions to assist the Mother-Country in maintaining her naval supremacy."

By the Defence Act, 1912, prepared by General Smuts with the advice of Lord

Methuen, the Botha Government is giving practical effect to its programme of "establishing in South Africa an adequate system of national defence, which will recognise the obligation of the citizen to take part in the defence of his country." Liability to military service in any part of South Africa is imposed upon the whole white male population up to the age of 60. There will be an Active Citizen Force of 20,000 to 25,000 men, with its reserve of men up to the age of 45. In populous districts every youth becomes a cadet except upon conscientious objection, and in rural districts they become cadet members of rifle associations. Probably fifty per cent. of the young men will undergo four annual trainings in the Active Citizen Force between the ages of 21 and 25, volunteering being favoured, and the remaining 50 per cent. will join rifle clubs and get some training. The permanent force will consist of 2,500 Mounted Riflemen (5 regiments), many of them on police duty, with five field batteries, and there will be a reserve to relieve them on police duty. A great work of organisation has to be taken in hand, and a class for staff officers to administer the Defence Act was opened at

Bloemfontein in July 1912. The Active Citizen Force will not come into being until July 1st, 1913. It will provide for the establishment of a Coast Garrison and a Coast Defence Corps. General C. F. Beyers has been appointed Commandant-General of the force.

Federated Malay States.

On Nov. 12th, 1912, the Council of the Federated Malay States passed by acclamation a resolution moved by the Sultan of Perak in favour of offering a first-class armoured ship to the Imperial Government. The cost is to be not less than £2,250,000, payable within five years. This splendid offer was accepted by His Majesty's Government on behalf of the United Kingdom "with deep gratitude."

Newfoundland.

Towards the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve, Newfoundland contributes £3,000. The strength of this force in 1910 was 600 men, 320 of which were qualified and the remainder ordinary seamen. Opportunities for drill, etc., are given in the Imperial vessels on the West Indies station.

NAVAL AND MILITARY COLLEGES.

Royal Naval Colleges. The Regulations for the entry of Naval Cadets are given in the Navy List published quarterly by H.M. Stationery Office. Candidates must be of pure European descent, and the sons either of natural-born or naturalised British subjects. Every candidate has to be interviewed separately by a Committee appointed by the Admiralty, and appointments are made by the First Lord from among candidates recommended by the Committee, subject to the candidate also passing a qualifying literary examination. The age limits are between 12 years and 8 months and 13 years. The period of training is 2 years at the Royal Naval College, Osborne, 2 years at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, and 6 months on board a special training cruiser. Three nominations to cadetships in the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, are granted annually to the *Conway* training-ship of the Mercantile Marine. The Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, is under Capt. the Hon. V. C. Stanley, M.V.O. The Headmaster is Mr. Cyril E. Ashford, M.V.O., M.A. The Royal Naval College, Osborne, is under Capt. the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., R.N. The Headmaster is Mr. Charles Godfrey, M.V.O., M.A. The Royal Naval College, Greenwich, is open to officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines and the Royal Indian Marine and Mercantile Marine; to probationary Assistant Constructors; and to private students of Naval Architecture. It is organised to provide for the instruction of Naval and Marine officers in all branches of theoretical and scientific study bearing upon their profession. A Medical School for officers of that branch was established by Order in Council of Aug. 11th, 1911. The President is Vice-Admiral Sir Frederic W. Fisher, K.C.V.O.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is for candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Admission is by open competitive examinations held each year in June and November. The age for admission is between 16½ and 19½ (the half-year

being reckoned by calendar months). Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on June 1st for the summer examination. A candidate pays £150 per annum while at the Academy. Reductions are, however, made in the case of sons of officers, etc. The charge for uniform, books, etc., for each cadet other than a King's cadet, on first joining is £35, and £15 at the beginning of the third term, and each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. Medical examination takes place after the competitive examination, and no candidate is accepted unless recommended as physically fit for H.M. service. The Commandant is Colonel Holland, M.V.O., D.S.O.

Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is maintained for the purpose of affording a special military education to candidates for commissions in the Cavalry, Infantry, Army Service Corps, Indian Army and West Indian Regiments. Admission is by open competitive examinations held in June and November. The age for admission is between 17½ and 19½. Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on June 1st for the summer examination. Candidates for commissions in the West Indian Regiment may be admitted up to the age of 21. The son of a civilian pays £150 per annum while at the College, but reductions are made in the case of officers' sons. The charge for uniform on first joining is £35. Each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. The medical examination follows the competitive examination for admission. King's Cadets, honorary King's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Pages of Honour are admitted after a qualifying examination. The length of a course of instruction is two years, divided into four terms (temporarily 18 months). A candidate for a commission must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of military duty. Commandant, Col. L. Stopford. Postal Address, Camberley, Surrey. Telegrams "Training," Camberley.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE MOVEMENT.

The aim of the National Service League is to add the principle of compulsion to the Territorial Army Scheme. The League urges that (1) Subject to certain exemptions, a training in the ranks of the Territorial Army up to a fixed standard, based on the general principle of one continuous training of four months in camp for the infantry (with longer periods, not exceeding two additional months, for the other arms), shall be compulsory on all able-bodied youths between the ages of 18 and 21, without distinction of class or wealth, such training to be followed annually by a musketry course and a fortnight's training in camp for the next three years. (2) The men thus trained shall be liable to be called out for service in the Territorial Army, for home defence only, in a time of grave emergency, so declared by Parliament, up to the age of 30. (3) Military and physical training shall be compulsory for all youths between the ages of 14 and 18, and such training shall be carried out either (a) as part of the curriculum of all secondary and public schools, or (b) in affiliated cadet corps, or (c) in organisations for boys' training duly selected and authorised. The League maintains that, under the system outlined above, the Territorial Army would, in the fourth year after the system had been introduced, consist of fully 400,000 men on the active list, with 150,000 recruits undergoing their training of four months; and that behind, and in addition to, this Territorial Army, there would grow up a reserve of men trained to arms which, before the expiration of their liability for service, would amount to some 600,000 men.

The movement has been conducted with great vigour under the able generalship of Lord Roberts, and with the support of Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, and other men of weight in the counsels of the nation. On July 12th and 13th, 1909, a debate upon the subject took place in the House of Lords, the occasion being the consideration of the "National Service (Training and Home Defence) Bill." The Bill was introduced by Lord Roberts, who reiterated his conviction that "our present military policy involves a wilful gambling with the safety of the country and the empire." It was seconded by the Duke of Norfolk, and supported by Lord Milner and other influential peers. It was opposed by the leaders of both parties in the House, and was rejected by 123 votes to 103.

The main arguments adduced in support of national service are: (1) that it would secure immunity from invasion and from scares, and would give increased liberty of action to the fleet; (2) that the compulsory training and discipline would contribute to the moral and physical welfare of the British youth. For the latter reason Lord Roberts's Bill was supported by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Other peers, among them the Duke of Northumberland and Lord Crewe, contested this ground. The Duke doubted whether any moral advantage would be attained if, "at the command of a bureau which had no soul to be saved and no body to be kicked, and, so far as he knew, no aptitude for the training of youth, and without regard to the wishes of the parents, boys of all characters and classes were thrown together — at an age when passion was strongest, and experience, judgment, and principle were weakest, an imitative age when lasting impressions were easily made—in the close and uninterrupted intercourse of barrack-

room, barrack-square, and canteen." Lord Crewe argued that the youths most in need of physical training would fail to pass the medical test of fitness for service in a national army.

On April 3rd and 4th, 1911, a debate took place in the House of Lords on a motion introduced by Lord Roberts to the effect that, "in view of the altered strategic condition in Europe, this House views with grave and growing concern the inadequate military arrangements of his Majesty's Government for the defence of this country and of his Majesty's Oversea Dominions." The debate incidentally raised the subject of compulsory military service as advocated by the League, and the motion was supported by several members of the League. In this case the voting was mainly on party lines, and the motion was carried by 99 votes against 40.

Against the military arguments for national service it is urged that the warship is in every respect the cheapest defensive arm an island power can wield; and that if our defence is insufficient, it would be better to spend money on strengthening the Navy than upon the creation of a conscript force of riflemen, who could not concentrate at the point of peril as quickly as a fleet, and who if the Navy were defeated might be starved into surrender without the opportunity of firing a shot. It is also urged that the institution of national military service would divert the national mind from the importance of a paramount Navy as well as reducing the resources for its maintenance.

In reply to these objections, the National Service League brings forward the successful inauguration of compulsory schemes of military training in Australia and New Zealand to show that British communities will accept compulsory military training, when they understand the need of it. The League contends that warships cannot climb mountains and that though Great Britain is an island, Greater Britain is not. The League admits that everything depends on the maintenance of our naval superiority, but contends that if the balance of power in Europe is upset, and western Europe comes under a single domination, then it will be impossible for us to maintain our naval superiority, because we cannot build against half Europe. Therefore our naval superiority depends on the upkeep of the balance of power; but that balance of power cannot be preserved unless we can carry effective military aid to our friends and allies on the Continent. And such effective military aid cannot be given, unless and until we provide a home-defence force capable, in the absence of the Regulars, of protecting our shores against invasion. Such a force cannot be provided under the voluntary system, because "volunteers cannot afford the time for adequate field training" (Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood).

The growth of the movement in favour of the principles advocated by the League is attested by the following facts. In 1903 there were in the House of Commons only 3 members who were known to support National Service; in 1912 there were 177. The number of subscribers to the League in the former year was 550, and is now close on 100,000.

The Offices of the National Service League are at 72, Victoria Street, S.W. President, Lord Roberts, V.C., K.G.; Secretary, Colonel W. J. B. Bird.

ARMIES OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

Particulars of the armies of the principal foreign countries are given below, the countries being arranged in alphabetical order.

AFGHANISTAN.

A standing army is maintained, and the Commander-in-Chief is the Ameer's brother, Sardar Nasrullah Khan, appointed in 1903. Service is obligatory, but rests lightly upon the population, about one man in eight being called upon to serve. The army comprises about 27,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, and a strong force of artillery, apart from the irregulars, who number some 25,000 mounted men and a smaller force of infantry, capable of being increased on a war footing to 80,000 horse and 60,000 foot. The firearms are various, but there is now a large supply of modern rifles and guns. The army is now on a modern footing and has latterly advanced in organisation and training. The artillery force is creditable, and rewards are given to qualified marksmen. The arms factories have been brought to a considerable level of excellence. The main roads are being put into good condition for military and civil transport purposes.

At Kabul there are factories where guns are forged and rifles made, and all sorts of manufactures are carried on.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Under the law of 1905 there is an obligation of service from 21 to 45 years—10 years in the standing army and its reserve, 10 years in the national guard, and 5 years in the territorial force. The peace strength is about 18,000 men, and the war strength about 250,000. There are 18 battalions of infantry (including 2 mounted), 10 regiments of cavalry, 8 of artillery (5 field and 3 mountain), and 4 battalions of engineers. Quick-firing field guns have been supplied. The national and territorial guard have little training. Service in the active army is for 2 years, but a large proportion of men serve for a much shorter period.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Active Army of the Dual Monarchy is an organisation common to both kingdoms. There are seventeen army corps, the 16th and 17th having been formed on Nov. 1st, 1909, out of the troops in the former military districts of Sarajevo and Zara. The annexed provinces have a military governor, with headquarters at Sarajevo. The Army is undergoing a great reorganisation under the Law of 1912, based on the introduction of a period of 2 years' service (except for cavalry and horse artillery), and the increase of the annual contingent. In addition to the active forces are the Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm and the Hungarian Landwehr and Landsturm, known as the Honved, by which the army is brought up to war strength. The changes are being introduced progressively, beginning with the auxiliary services, and being fully applied only in 1915. In the first year the recruit contingent will be 136,000, in the second 154,000, and in the third and succeeding 111 years 159,500. The Landwehr contingent will increase from 20,715 to 26,996 (exclusive of the Tirol and Vorarlberg) and in Hungary from 17,500 to 25,000 in the Honved. At the present time the seventeen army corps comprise 8 cavalry divisions and 36 infantry divisions of the active army, with a Landwehr division attached to each. Considerable changes of garrison

took place in March 1912, augmenting 2 corps on the Italian frontier, and involving the creation of 4 new brigades, and 2 additional cavalry divisions were formed at Budapest and Lemberg. But, properly speaking, no new units have yet been created, though 240 sections of machine guns have been definitely constituted for attachment to infantry battalions. The active army comprises 468 battalions of Infantry (106 regiments of the line, 4 of Tyrolean Rifles, and 26 battalions Regular Rifles). The Cavalry on a peace footing comprises 252 squadrons (15 regiments of Dragoons, 11 of Uhlans, and 16 of Hussars). A reorganisation of the Artillery has been completed, which has given to each army corps 130 field guns, 24 howitzers, and 24 guns for the Landwehr division, in all 178 guns. For the heavy artillery there are now on a peace footing 28 4-gun batteries of siege howitzers. There are 40 mountain batteries and 6 fortress artillery regiments.

	Peace.	War.
Field Army	320,349	950,000
Landwehr and Honved	110,845	260,000
Second Reserve	—	500,000
Landsturm	—	2,000,000
	431,194	3,710,000

The peace figures are augmented under the new Law. The infantry receives over 9,000 additional men. It is believed that by embodying all classes of the Landsturm, over 3,500,000 men could ultimately be put in the field; but generally, the war effective is estimated at about 1,800,000 officers and men. The Honved (national Hungarian army) is subject in war time to the Commander-in-Chief, and in peace time only to the Royal Hungarian jurisdiction.

The total expenditure for the Austro-Hungarian army in 1912 is £15,737,500, an increase of £783,333. The Honved military estimates showed an increase of £150,000 over those of 1911.

BELGIUM.

The Army has been reorganised on the basis of personal service under the law valid on Dec. 14th, 1909. The new establishment is 42,800 men on a peace footing and 180,000 on a war footing, and the effective, under compulsion, is to be up to the establishment. The obligation of service is 15 months for infantry, fortress artillery, and engineers; 24 months for cavalry and horse artillery; 21 months for field artillery; and 12½ months for administrative services; but the total service, including later trainings, will be: infantry, 20 months; horse artillery and cavalry, 36 months; field artillery and army service, 28 months; fortress and special artillery companies, 22 months; administrative services, 24 months. The liability, save for exemptions, falls upon one son in each family, but the great defect of the system is that men are subjected to very short periods with the colours—the cavalry recently only 18 months, instead of the period prescribed by the law. The late Minister of War, M. de Broqueville, reorganised the headquarters, created a Committee of National Defence and a War Minister's Council, and raised the pay of officers.

He has been succeeded by Gen. Michel, April 1912. The total army expenditure in 1912 is £2,594,000, for a force with the colours of 3,540 officers and 41,120 men, exclusive of officials and gendarmes. Including £120,000 for the fortification of Antwerp, for other works, and for an aviation school, as well as for the gendarmerie, the total military expenditure is £3,838,000. The artillery has been reorganised under rules brought into force Oct. 1st, 1910. The field artillery comprises 4 brigades, each of 2 regiments, and each regiment includes 6 field batteries. In addition are 12 reserve field batteries and ammunition columns; and the horse batteries are 4 in number.

The organisation is as follows: **Cavalry**—2 regiments of Chasseurs, 2 of Guides, and 4 of Lancers. Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons active and 1 reserve. To the above have to be added the Gendarmerie (over 1,700 men). **Artillery** (see above). **Engineers**—1 regiment of 3 battalions, a reserve battalion, and 5 special technical companies. **Infantry**—14 regiments of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies each, 3 active and 1 reserve battalion; 1 regiment of Grenadiers, similarly organised; 1 regiment of Carabiniers of 6 battalions (4 active and 2 reserve), and 3 regiments of *chasseurs-à-pied*.

The **Civic or National Guard** is under the Minister of the Interior in peace time, and numbers approximately 45,000 men reckoned as "active," and 100,000 "non-active."

BRAZIL.

The Brazilian Army has undergone progressive reorganisation and development under a law which received the President's sanction in Jan. 1908. The reorganisation was completed in 1912. Obligatory service was introduced from 21 to 44—2 years with the colours and 7 in the Reserve, 7 in the second line, 4 in the National Guard, and 4 in its reserve. The permanent Army has 15 regiments (45 battalions), 12 regiments of light infantry, 15 machine-gun companies, 9 regiments of cavalry, and 3 independent regiments, 10 squadrons for infantry brigades, scouting troops for cavalry, 45 4-gun field batteries, 5 6-gun howitzer batteries, 9 4-gun horse batteries, 6 4-gun mountain batteries, position batteries, 15 ammunition columns, engineering and transport. The peace strength (1912) is 28,000, but the late Minister of War, General Barreto, proposed to increase it to 30,000. There are 13 military districts for inspection purposes, each with garrison troops, and in 4 of the districts there are "strategic brigades" severally comprising 3 infantry regiments, a machine-gun company, a regiment each of horse artillery and cavalry, a howitzer battery, etc. The rifle club movement has taken a strong hold in the country. General de Albuquerque e Silva is the new Minister of War.

BULGARIA.

Within the last few years the Army has been brought to a high state of efficiency, and made an army ready for war, and in organisation and system of training probably on a level with the best armies of the Continent, and in equipment and armament in a thoroughly efficient condition. Long and resolute preparation had been made for the war with Turkey, and General Savoff directed an army which he had been largely instrumental in training and organising.

In the advance of the two armies, commanded respectively by Generals Ivanoff and Demetrief, numbering together probably 250,000 men, against the Adrianople position, nothing was wanted in leading, handling, or fighting capacity. In Thrace and Macedonia alike the Bulgarian troops have answered to the opinions formed of them by the most competent of authorities. The army has a Superior Military Council, as well as a completely organised staff, and the officers are trained at the Sofia Military School. The troops have imbibed the spirit of modern war, and the men are skilful in the attack, taking full advantage of the ground, while the artillery are carefully trained, and are armed with the Schneider-Canet quick-firing gun, and with Krupp mountain guns. A good report was also given of the cavalry. The period of service with the colours is two years for the infantry and three for the cavalry and artillery, and the men are retained for 18 years in the reserve. About 80,000 young men become available each year, and some 24,000 are embodied, the peace strength being about 3,500 officers and 61,000 men. The result of this system is to provide a large reserve, and it was believed that 380,000 officers and men could be put in the field on mobilisation with about 425 guns. The organisation is divisional, with the headquarters of the nine divisions at Sofia, Philippopolis, Sliven, Schumla, Rustchuk, Vratza, Dubnitsa, Eskizagora, and Plevna. Each division has 2 brigades (4 regiments), and generally 9 batteries. Six of the divisions have cavalry regiments, and 4 other regiments are to constitute an independent division. To each of the infantry regiments and some of the cavalry a machine-gun section has been attached. The administrative and technical troops are completely equipped, as is the transport service. The peace establishment of the forces (1912) was 3,520 officers and 61,050 men. The military estimates (1912) were £1,620,000, being an increase of £34,000. The army figures included 35,505 infantry, 5,660 cavalry, 7,937 artillery, and 3,412 engineers. The contingent embodied in Feb. 1912 was in round figures 24,000, of whom 18,000 were infantry (two years), 2,000 cavalry, and 2,300 artillery. The second contingent of 10,000 infantry (six months) was incorporated at the same date as the first contingent.

CHILE.

The establishment of the active army as fixed by the Senate for 1912 is 17,860, including a permanent staff of 8,000. These figures are exclusive of coast artillery, 2,500, and gendarmerie, 1,737. The formations are: 10 regiments of infantry, 8 of cavalry, 20 batteries of field artillery, 1 mountain battery, 2 battalions of mounted infantry, and a corps of engineers. The war strength is stated to be 150,000 men, including a part of the national guard, while the remainder of that force numbers about 350,000 men, but have received very little training.

CHINA.

Major Brissand-Desmallet, of the French Army, has been appointed military adviser to the Chinese Republic, and is organising an active and a reserve army, independent of the provincial militia. The guard division is to be the pattern and the tactical school. Men are to spend five years in the active army and then pass into the reserve, and the reorganisation of the militia is a large feature of the scheme.

This new army is still in its infancy. There is a new school of aviation, transferred from Nankin to Canton, under an American instructor. Much of the army material is German, including the wireless telegraphy equipment.

DENMARK.

The National Defence Bills passed both Houses of the Legislature (Aug. and Sept. 1909). The reorganised Army consists of two corps, and is recruited by men entered for various periods, the maximum being 1 year in the artillery and 13 months in special technical troops. The period for the infantry is 165 days. The force with the colours is over 11,000 men. The formations are as follows: 52 battalions of infantry (31 line and 21 reserve); 12 squadrons of cavalry; 24 field batteries; 18 coast batteries (12 line and 6 reserve); 12 companies of engineers. The permanent staff in 1912 consists of 12 generals, 92 superior officers, 630 junior officers, and 1,667 non-commissioned officers. The seaward defences of Copenhagen are to be strengthened, and new forts built; the work beginning in 1913 and being completed within four years. The total cost of the land defences and works, and the special vote for torpedo-boats and submarines, will be £1,750,000, and the additional annual outlay £125,000. Military service is nominally obligatory on all able-bodied men who have reached the age of 22, the liability in the first line of the army being 8 years and in the second line 8 years. There are now about 830 officers and 13,000 men on a peace footing, and 1,250 officers and 50,000 men on a war footing. The contingent of men in 1912 was 8,000 infantry, 600 cavalry, 1,600 artillery, and 300 engineers. It is estimated that Denmark should be able to mobilise 83,000 men, of whom 58,500 will be infantry, 5,000 cavalry, 6,800 field artillery, and 8,600 fortress artillery. The really effective force would be about 70,000. The reorganisation is progressive.

EGYPT.

All male inhabitants are liable for service in the Egyptian forces—6 years in the army, 5 in the police, and 4 in the reserve—and there are always about 150,000 young men on the rolls for conscription; but the burden is very light, and the men are all selected. The peace strength is about 9,000 officers and men. The cavalry are recruited from the fellahen of the Delta. The arm is the Martini-Henry. The artillery is the force that shows most markedly the impress of the European training. The horse battery has Syrian horses and light Krupp guns. The field batteries have Krupp mountain guns carried by mules, with a second line of camels. There is also a battalion of garrison artillery. The command of all the troops is vested in Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, with the title of Sirdar, and Governor-General of the Soudan, and 183 British officers are attached to the Egyptian Army. The strength is about 18,000, including: cavalry, 800; camel corps, 600; Arab battalions, 200; artillery, 1,250; infantry, 10,000. In the Soudanese battalions the service is voluntary. Lord Kitchener's report, published in May 1912, showed that the military situation in Egypt was unchanged, and that in the Soudan arrangements were made for concentrating troops in suitable regions for effective action. The reversion of the Lado Enclave to the Soudan has made it necessary to raise an Equatorial

Battalion, without weakening Khartoum, for the garrisoning of Mongalla, Bahr-el-Ghazal, and the upper Nile provinces.

The British forces in Egypt on the estimates of 1912-13 are 1 cavalry regiment, 1 horse battery, 1 mountain battery, 1 company Royal Engineers, 4 infantry battalions, the 3rd battalion Coldstream Guards, and other details—total number of officers and men, 6,063. The British troops are under the command of Major-General the Hon. J. H. G. Byng, C.B. The Egyptian Government contributed £150,000 towards the maintenance of the British troops in 1912-13.

FRANCE.

M. Millerand is Minister of War, and under decrees of January 1912 is assisted by a Secretary-General who under his authority is charged with the supreme direction of the administration of the army, and by a Council of Directors, which includes the Secretary-General and the Chief of the Army General Staff. There is also the Superior Council of War, which is concerned with preparation for war, organisation, distribution, concentration, etc. The Chief of the General Staff (Gen. Joffre) is the officer designated to command the principal groups of armies in case of war. He directs the staff operations, and is a member of the Superior Council of War.

The forces are organised in 20 army corps, exclusive of the Paris garrison and Tunis; their headquarters being at Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Le Mans, Orleans, Châlons-sur-Marne, Besançon, Bourges, Tours, Rennes, Nantes, Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Algiers, Nancy.

The army estimates for 1912 amounted to £36,820,000, being an increase of £1,161,500 upon the previous year. The increase is largely due to the effect of previous laws, the reorganisation of the Artillery, and increase of pay. In 1913 there will be an additional expenditure of £3,250,000 on new or improved land fortifications, chiefly on the northern frontier, and of £2,000,000 on other army purposes, including £600,000 for aircraft.

The Active Army is constituted as follows: about 590 battalions of Infantry, 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 12 Foreign, 24 Zouaves, 24 Algerian Tirailleurs, 1 Saharan Tirailleurs, and 5 African Light Infantry: total, about 685 battalions. The Cavalry, under a law of 1912, is being increased to 32 regiments of Dragoons, 23 of Chasseurs, 14 of Hussars, 12 of Cuirassiers, 4 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and 6 of Spahis (all of 5 squadrons); also 2 squadrons for the Sahara, and squadrons in Senegal, Indo-China, etc. The Artillery has been increased and reorganised under the law of July 24th, 1909, and will be constituted as follows: 42 coast and 47 fortress batteries, 619 field batteries, 21 Rimailho 6-in. field howitzer batteries, 14 mountain batteries, and 16 horse batteries. In addition, outside France and Corsica, 8 coast, 15 field, and 4 mountain batteries. The Engineers number 26 battalions, and 3 Railway companies with telegraphists, ballooning troops, etc.; and the Military Train has 20 squadrons (comprising 72 companies).

The new German Army Act is likely to bring about an increase of the French army. At present nothing more has been done than to secure longer voluntary engagements and

otherwise increase numbers. It is also intended to utilise men furnished by the African possessions, and to take from the inscription maritime men not required for the Navy.

The total establishments in the estimates of 1912 are :—

	Officers.	Men.
Active Army	28,743	555,900
Gendarmerie and Republican Guard	677	24,265
	29,420	580,165
Colonial Troops in France ..	1,947	25,844
	31,367	606,009

The Active Army included 2,863 officers and 71,117 men in Algeria and Tunis. The campaign in Morocco has caused a considerable displacement of troops, and many battalions of colonial infantry and other forces have been sent to that country.

The Reserve comprises 245 three-battalion regiments of infantry (with a skeleton formation of officers and men), 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 40 regiments of cavalry, 41 squadrons, and 216 batteries. The Territorial Army has 145 infantry regiments, 7 battalions of Chasseurs, 42 squadrons, about 100 batteries, 20 battalions of engineers, and, in addition, the men of the customs and forest services, 14 battalions of Zouaves in Algeria, as well as other troops. For administration, training, and mobilisation, the units of the Reserve and the Territorial Army are attached to the corresponding units of the Active Army. A new Special Reserve of officers is in course of formation.

Men serve 2 years in the Active Army, 11 years in its reserve, 6 years in the Territorial Army, and 6 in its reserve. Reservists and Territorial soldiers are called out for periodical training. The contingents of men averaged 215,000 in 1896-1905, but have now fallen to little more than 200,000. This decline is due to the decreasing birth-rate, and promises to be progressive.

The total first line effective of the French Army on a war footing is now estimated to be 2,500,000, with the two classes of the active army and 11 classes of the reserve, and 2,000,000 more could be placed in the field. The standing forces and 800,000 men recently discharged and available on the day of mobilisation would constitute an efficient force of nearly 1,400,000.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor is the head of the army, and is assisted by his Military Cabinet. The Prussian, Saxon, and Württemberg Ministries of War conduct the administration of the forces of these States, forming the Imperial Army, of which the command is exercised through the great general staff, by which the work of the army is prepared for in peace and moulded in war. There is constant interchange between regimental work and staff work, and between the latter locally and with the headquarters' staff in Berlin. Scarcely any regimental officer rises high in his corps without having been called to staff service; so that the ideas of the staff are based upon practical experience, and react upon the whole army, to which they come as a kind of tradition of duty and policy, sharpening and directing the life and work of the army. General von Heeringen is War Minister.

Under the Quinquennial Law of 1905 progressive additions were made to the German army, and the peace footing reached the number of 505,839 men (exclusive of N.C.O.'s and one-year volunteers) in 1911. A new quinquennium was voted by the Reichstag in March 1911, and was to provide for increases which would give the army a peace strength of 515,221 in 1915-16, being an increase of 9,428, but on March 22nd, 1912, proposals for further increase of force and reorganisation were laid before the Reichstag and became law June 14th. Under the previous law the peace strength to be attained in 1915 was as stated above, but the law of 1912 increases the figure to 544,211, to be raised as follows: Prussia, 420,939; Bavaria, 60,351; Saxony, 41,625; Württemberg, 21,296. If N.C.O.'s and one-year volunteers are added, the total figure will be brought up to over 658,200. The chief features of the new law are the formation of two new army corps (20th and 21st), with headquarters respectively in East Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine. New infantry battalions (18 as compared with the law of 1905) have to be created, and there will be large additions to the machine-gun companies. Certain formations which were not to have been completed until 1914 and 1915 have been accelerated, and the two new corps were formally constituted Oct. 1st, 1912.

The forces are now organised in 25 army corps (including the Guard Corps, and the 3 Bavarian corps), and comprised on Oct. 1st, 1912, 648 battalions of infantry (to be increased to 651), 510 squadrons of cavalry, 633 batteries of field and horse artillery, 42 battalions of foot artillery, 31 of pioneers, 18 of communication troops, and 25 of train. During the years 1913-15 the formations will be increased to 651 battalions, 516 squadrons, 633 batteries, 49 battalions of foot artillery, 33 of pioneer, 18 of communication troops, and 25 of train. The military expenditure (1911-12) was £39,630,000 ordinary, and £1,185,500, extraordinary.

The service in the standing army is as follows: Every German fit to bear arms belongs for 7 years to the Regular Army, during the 5 following years to the 1st Levy of the Landwehr, and then, up to March 31st of the year in which he completes his 39th year, to the 2nd Levy of the Landwehr. During their period of service in the Regular Army, men belonging to the cavalry and horse artillery spend 3 years without interruption with the colours; men of all other branches of the Service remain 2 years with the colours. Under the system of recruiting there are always more men than are necessary to keep up the army strength, the surplus constituting the Ersatz Reserve. The total war strength is at present approximately 4,350,000 men, including the field army and its reserve formations, the Landwehr, 1,800,000, trained men of the Landsturm, 800,000, and 30,000 trained men of the Ersatz Reserve.

GREECE.

Active preparation for war had long been in progress when hostilities began, and the army had just entered upon a new organisation, which has been brought about under the direction of General Eydoux of the French Army. The reorganisation gave four divisions instead of three, filled up skeleton formations, added to the number of units, and set training upon a better system. Under the law, military service for all adult males lasts for 30 years,

of which about 14 months are with the colours, 10 years and 10 months in the reserve, 8 in the Territorial Army, and 10 in the reserve of the latter. The regulations provide for a peace strength of 29,000 and war strength of from 120,000 to 130,000 men, but there were said to be officers only for about 75,000. It has been stated that 110,000 men could be mobilised, but this figure must be accepted with reserve. The new Army Law came into force Feb. 15th, 1912. Military service begins on the completion of the nineteenth year instead of the twenty-first as hitherto, and allows no exemptions. Thus the army will be increased by two classes, and the first reserve will consist of 14 classes which it is estimated will ultimately furnish 200,000 men. The second reserve and the Territorial Army will give 250,000. The new terms of service are: active army, 2 years; first reserve, 12 years; second reserve, 9 years; Territorial Army, 7 years; Territorial reserve, 7 years. The estimated annual cost is £920,000 (as compared with £720,000), and £140,000 for the national defence fund. There are to be 12 infantry regiments (24 active and 12 skeleton battalions), 6 battalions of *evzones* (national militia), 18 batteries of artillery (which at the outbreak of war were being rearmed with Schneider Canet quick-firers), 6 mountain batteries, 3 heavy batteries, 3 cavalry regiments, 17 engineer companies; but the organisation was not complete. The headquarters of the four divisions are at Larissa, Athens, Missolonghi, and Nauplia.

ITALY.

The Minister of War, General Spingardi, presides over a Council created in 1908, which comprises the Under-Secretary of State, the Chief of the Staff, generals appointed to command, and others called in for consultation. The central administration was reorganised in 1911, with the object of securing decentralisation, greater simplicity, and economy. A reorganisation of the army has been in progress since 1906, and the Minister in May 1912 asked for a credit for £2,400,000 for its completion. The additional cost for 1912 will be £400,000. An increase of the peace strength is intended. The army consists of the Active Army, the Mobile Militia, and the Territorial Militia. There are 12 army corps, each having 2 infantry divisions, except that in the district of Rome there are 3. The corps on the Austrian frontier have been strengthened. The organisation of the permanent army will henceforth comprise 96 regiments of line infantry, 12 regiments of bersaglieri (together 318 battalions), and 8 Alpine regiments (26 battalions). There will be 29 regiments of cavalry (145 squadrons), and 24 regiments of field artillery, with 186 6-gun batteries, but in peace time the battery has only 4 guns. The army also comprises 1 regiment of horse artillery (6 batteries), 2 of mountain artillery (24 batteries), 3 regiments of coast artillery and a brigade in Sardinia, 2 regiments of fortress artillery and 5 of engineers, comprising 60 companies of the various branches. The strength has varied considerably, the company having upon a peace strength a maximum of 100 and a minimum of 60, with a mean of 80, known as the *forza bilanciata*. Emigration and other causes have rendered the contingent insufficient to supply the army, and in 1908 a modification of the law was introduced increasing the liability of many who

were exempted. This has brought a larger contingent, and the result was the introduction of two years' service in the infantry. The war in North Africa has led to important developments. Under the law of June 27th, 1912, 24 infantry regiments formed fourth battalions, and additional battalions have been added to 3 bersaglieri regiments. The artillery and engineers have also received new formations. A battalion of aviators has been created and used in the war. The nucleus of a mobile militia has been formed in 30 battalions.

The army estimates of 1912-13 were voted without discussion, March 8th, 1912, the total amount being £16,902,000. There have since been important votes for the purpose of the expeditionary force.

The mean peace effective has been about 13,600 officers and 236,000 men, but large numbers of men have been recalled to the colours during the war.

The total war strength of the forces is given as follows, but it must be remarked that the men of the territorial militia are almost untrained:—

With the colours, officers and men .	248,111
On unlimited leave " "	486,290
Mobile Militia " "	320,170
Territorial Militia " "	2,275,641
Total on a war footing " "	3,330,202

The detailed figures are normal and irrespective of changes due to the war; 500 officers and 10,000 men are to be added to the peace strength.

JAPAN.

The Emperor is supreme head of the army, and military affairs are directed through the War Minister and the Chief of the General Staff by the Superior War Council. In order to insure unity of action between the various branches and the Navy, there is a Council consisting of the War Minister, the Naval Minister, the chiefs of the General Staff and the Naval Staff, and the Director-General of Military Training. General Jusako Ouehara succeeded Field-Marshal Nodzu as Minister of War, April 1912.

The military forces are the Active Army, with the first and second reserves, the National Army and its reserve, some special forces, and the Militia of certain of the islands. The Active Army is available for foreign service, the National Army for home defence, and the Militia for auxiliary operations in more distant parts of the country; but in the war Japan put forth a vast reserve of military strength, and the mobilisation of the reserves enabled her to despatch a force which was estimated at 800,000 men to Manchuria.

Owing to the demands of the war, it became imperatively necessary to expand considerably the numbers of the Active Army, and therefore in April 1905 an Imperial Ordinance declared that the first line of the National Army (*Kokumin*) and certain other troops should be made eligible to fill vacancies in the Yōbi. A Japanese is liable for military service between the ages of 17 and 40, but is not embodied until he is 20. Under the law of 1905 the period is 2 years for the infantry and 3 years for other arms, with the colours (*Geneki*), a total period of 7½ years being completed in the first reserve (Yōbi), except that special classes pass 7½ years in the Hoju or recruiting reserve. The 7½ years is followed by 10 years with the second reserve

(Kobi), making 17½ years in all. The period of liability to serve is completed in the National Army (Kokumin), and, under normal circumstances, will be nominal. The scheme of organisation of the Active Army brought the establishment in 1905 to 560,000; and, if the expansion provided for by the special ordinances of 1904 and 1905 are added, it will be seen that Japan can place at least 1,500,000 men in the field, with every facility for maintaining them there. Four new divisions added to the army during the war are retained, and 2 others have been formed, whereby the divisions of the Active Army and the Guard were increased to 19, six more than at the beginning of the war. The annexation of Korea is likely to lead to some changes; but it is not at present intended to apply the law of compulsory service to Korea. The cavalry are being increased. The infantry are armed with the Arisaka, 1905, rifle, and the artillery with the Krupp pattern 12-pr., manufactured at Osaka. A new light and mountain gun is being introduced. The heavy field artillery have 4-in. guns and 4·7-in. and 6 in. howitzers. Japan maintains troops in North China to the number of 8,000.

MONTENEGRO.

The Montenegrin has always been a hard fighter, vigorous and fearless, and to the little kingdom was given the honour of making the first move in the war with Turkey. In the operations against Scutari the troops displayed fine qualities.

The Army is on a Militia basis, but the forces, in proportion to the size of the territory and the population, are larger than in any other European country. Every Montenegrin subject is liable to military service from Jan. 1st of the year in which he completes the 18th to Dec. 31st of that in which he completes the 62nd year of his age—i.e. for a total period of 45 years. This period is divided into two years in the recruits class, with a maximum of six months' training each year, 3½ years in the active army (with a maximum of fifteen days' training each year), and 10 years in the reserve. There are four divisions, three of three brigades and one of two brigades, with a total of 57 battalions. The permanent troops are four nucleus battalions at Cetinje, Podgoritz, Niksitch, and Kolasine. Total war strength was estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 men, but Austrian sources of information showed that the fighting strength did not exceed 28,000 men at the beginning of the war. There are no cavalry, but the field telegraphy and signalling were very efficient. The artillery had old-pattern guns, but within recent months a number of new Canet guns have been supplied to the forces.

MOROCCO.

There exists no permanent army. The Sultan's forces were said to comprise about 30,000 men of all arms, the mounted troops predominating. General Moinier endeavoured to raise a Shereefian army under French control, but a mutiny showed the scheme to be impracticable, and General Lyantey reorganised the remnant of 1,200 men who remained faithful to their French instructors. Formation: 4 companies of infantry, sections of artillery and engineers, three squadrons of cavalry. The scheme proposed also a Shereefian guard, and a reorganisa-

sation of the forces of Morocco—3 battalions, 5 squadrons, 4 mountain batteries, engineers, etc.

NETHERLANDS.

Under the Militia Law of 1901 every citizen was liable to 15 years' service—8 in the Militia and 7 in the Landweer, the annual contingents being about 17,500, with variable periods from 4 to 18 months. A new military law was passed Feb. 2nd, 1912, by the States-General, which, without increasing the war strength, reduces the total Militia service to six years (with a contingent of 23,000 men), followed by five years in the Landweer, and up to the age of 40 in the Landstorm. The militiamen are drawn by lot. The main object is to provide for calling out the Militia at different seasons of the year for variable periods. This system is intended to ensure a constant covering force in case of mobilisation. The field army comprises 4 divisions of all arms, each division consisting of 423 officers, and 18,333 non-commissioned officers and men, with 2,544 horses and 561 wagons. The estimates for 1912-13 amounted to £2,545,121, the peace establishment being fixed at 2,900 officers and 165,000 men, including the active army, the reserve *cadres*, and the Landweer. The war strength is estimated at 200,000 men.

The Army of the Dutch East Indies is a distinct force with an effective strength of 36,861 officers and men, including 12,841 Europeans. Recruiting is voluntary. The feudatory chiefs are under obligations to supply auxiliary troops. There is a territorial militia of small value. Budget estimates 1912-13, £3,040,000. A plan of mobilisation for war has recently been adopted.

NORWAY.

The Storthing voted in 1909 a reorganisation of the Army based on the report of a Parliamentary Committee. The reorganisation amalgamates some of the existing forces, and establishes what is called the Ligne, with a service of 12 years, the Landvaern (8 years) and the Landstorm, to which Norwegians belong until the age of 50. The military expenditure in 1912-13 amounts to £854,000, being an addition of £18,000, due partly to increased charges for training establishments. The mountain artillery are receiving Ehrhardt guns. The Army is still on a skeleton or cadre basis. Numbers are completed by volunteers and men who serve compulsorily for periods varying between 126 days yearly for the artillery and 72 days for the infantry. The contingent was increased in 1912, the infantry receiving 8,000 men. On grounds of economy the guard corps is being suppressed. The military force available for service beyond the frontier, with officers and men, is estimated at 30,000, and the total armed strength at 70,000 on mobilisation. Under the new organisation the regiment becomes the unit; but there is a system of brigade formation for all arms, and the mobilisation of the troops has been facilitated.

PERSIA.

Under an imperial decree published on March 21st, 1905, reorganisation of the army was contemplated. There were to be 12 divisions, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Details of the composition of the first division showed that it would consist of nine battalions of infantry, in all 7,700 strong,

artillery 500 strong, and 2,900 cavalry. The Cossack brigade, under command of a Russian officer, consists of 4 cavalry regiments numbering together 1,350, an infantry battalion of about 400 men, and 2 4-gun mounted batteries. The irregular cavalry are about 20,000 strong, and are levied on a tribal basis. There is a large force of irregular infantry. The semi-regular artillery is said to comprise 15 batteries of from 4 to 6 guns. The old guns are of Austrian make, but Schneider guns from Creusot have been supplied to the Cossacks and some of the artillery. The peace strength has been given as 115,000, exclusive of the irregular cavalry. There is little of discipline or unity in the forces, as recent events in Persia have shown. The gendarmerie is to be reorganised under the orders of the Mejliss.

PERU.

The Army has been reorganised under the direction of Colonel Clément and other French officers. There are 6 battalions of infantry, numbering together about 160 officers and 2,300 men; 6 squadrons of cavalry, 72 officers and 750 men; artillery 3 batteries (Schneider), an independent section, and a mixed battalion of foot artillery, 4 mountain batteries, together 50 officers and 800 men. It is believed that about 24,000 men could be mobilised. There are also reserves, largely untrained, and a territorial force composed of men of 36 to 50 years of age.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Army played a prominent, and indeed decisive, part in the Revolution, and in 1911 the National Assembly approved a new army law, providing for active, reserve, and territorial forces on a Militia basis. The compulsory service with the infantry has been reduced to four months, and for the mounted corps to eight months. In May 1912 46,000 recruits were to join, but financial stringency made it necessary for the medical officers to reduce the number to 35,000. Rejected young men pay a fine for inefficiency. The country has been divided into eight large recruiting areas, each for the support of an active division, and of two reserve infantry brigades and certain territorial formations. Every Portuguese is subject to military service from the age of 16 to 45. Until his twentieth year he has setting-up drill and musketry training. He then will remain in the "active" formations 10 years, followed by 10 years in the reserve with refresher training, and the rest of the period in the territorial forces, with 8 days' training each year. Under the former Government the peace footing was about 30,000. The infantry of the line was 20,000, the cavalry 3,000, the dragoons 1,800, the light troops 1,200, the field artillery 3,400, and the horse artillery 500. The total number of guns was 448. The war footing was 100,000, including about 53,000 militia. There is a colonial army of 10,000. The existing forces are: 4 divisions of the active army, the garrisons of Madeira and the Azores, and the troops of the reserve.

ROUMANIA.

The Roumanian Army has undergone many changes since the war of 1877-8, and is now believed to be more advanced in matters of organisation and training than any other army of the Balkan States. The Ministry of War has been reorganised in 1912 with the object of bringing

about greater decentralisation. The constitution of the army has been unusual. In one class are the men who undergo 2 years' training in the infantry and 3 in the cavalry and artillery, and in the other are the more educated classes, forming the Schimbul, who passed through short courses, but came up for weekly parades and short training. But under the law of 1910 the semi-permanent Schimbul was abolished, except for cavalry, and is dying out, and training of greater thoroughness is the rule. Under the new law the period of service will be 7 years in the Regular Army and first reserve, 10 years in the General Reserve, and 4 in the Opoltchenié. The recruit contingent annually is about 28,000 men, out of 100,000 who reach the age of eligibility. There are five army corps, and five reserve divisions. Under the Budget provisions 1911-12, on Oct. 1st, 1913, the organisation was as follows: **Infantry:** 9 rifle battalions, 40 infantry regiments (112 battalions), 40 reserve battalions. **Cavalry:** 10 *Roshiori* regiments, 10 *Calarashi* regiments (formed from the Schimbul). **Artillery:** 20 regiments (124 batteries, 2 fortress artillery regiments). **Engineers:** 12 sapper companies, 4 telegraph, 4 pontoon, 4 railway companies, and 1 ballooning section. The peace strength is limited to 70,000, and the war strength is over 200,000 men, with 13,200 cavalry and 496 guns, but 100,000 trained men would remain available to make good losses in the field.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Army underwent a great reorganisation after the war with Japan, most of the changes being effected in 1910. The Duma has voted large sums of money for the purpose. The reserve troops, fortress infantry, and some batteries, raised during the war, have disappeared, and their absorption has enabled three new army corps to be formed in European Russia, one in the Caucasus, and two in Siberia and the Far East. This increase of army corps was to be completed in 1912. The object is to improve and modernise the organisation, and the training of officers and men is upon a much better level than it was. An aviation service has been called into existence upon a large scale.

The Russian army may be said to consist of several armies: the European, the Caucasian, the Turkestan, and the Amur force; the first of these organised like other European armies, and the constitution of the others varying in conformity with local requirements. The Siberian organisation has been greatly improved, and the inhabitants of the Amur and Primorsk regions are now being brought under military training. There are 13 greater Military Districts, the Transcaspian District, and the territorial region of the Don Cossacks. There are 27 army corps in Europe, 3 in the Caucasus, 2 in Turkestan, and 5 in Siberia and the Far East.

The peace strength has been given as follows:

	Europe and the Caucasus.	Asiatic Russia.
Infantry . . .	627,000 men.	83,000 men.
Cavalry . . .	116,000 "	14,000 "
Artillery . . .	138,000 "	15,000 "
Engineers . . .	34,000 "	8,000 "
Army Services . . .	34,000 "	5,000 "
Total . . .	919,000 "	124,000 "

Including Cossacks and Frontier Guards, some authorities give the total peace strength as 1,400,000, including 60,000 in Turkestan and Semirietshenk and 280,000 in Siberia. A redistribution of the Army has taken place, including a reduction of the forces on the German and Austrian frontiers by 3 army corps and 1½ cavalry divisions, the strengthening of the St. Petersburg district, and the increase of troops in the heart of Russia in a central position for action.

In the Russian Empire about 1,300,000 men annually attain the age for joining the army, and the contingent voted is about 457,000, but the actual number embodied has latterly been 20,000 less. Nearly one-half of the Army is recruited from Great Russia. The period of liability to personal service lasts from the 21st to the 43rd year of age. Those who join the Standing Army spend 3 years with the colours (4 in the Cavalry), 13 in the Reserve, and the remainder in the Opoltschenié, or Militia. The Opoltschenié embraces: (1) Men, to the number of about 220,000 annually, who cannot be embodied with the active army; (2) men who have completed service with the colours and in the reserve. This force is being reorganised under a law of March 1911, the object of which is to make the Opoltschenié a valuable support to the line, and a source from which organised forces can be drawn in war.

In Finland there is a tax of 12,000,000 marks, to increase by 1919 to 20,000,000, imposed by law passed by the Duma in lieu of compulsory military service being imposed.

The Cossack forces have a special constitution. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year. For the first three years his service is purely local; but for the next twelve years he belongs to the "front" category, which consists of three bans, the first of which is formed of men actually serving, and the two others of men who have been granted unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Reserve category. All able-bodied Cossacks not otherwise classified are under obligations to supply and maintain their own horses. The peace effective of the Cossacks is stated to be 66,000, with 52,400 horses, but it is probable that not more than 58,000 are permanently with the colours. The war strength is given as about 150,000, including 4,000 officers.

The war strength of the Russian forces consists of about 56,500 officers and 2,855,000 men, including 1,792,000 Infantry and 196,000 Cavalry. These form the Active Army of all classes, but are not available in any one part of the empire. To these figures must be added the available Reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; Frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 150,000. There are besides these the Territorial Reserve, some 2,000,000 men, and the Opoltschenié, 1,300,000. The war strength in trained men may be estimated at 5,000,000, but not more than two-thirds of these could be put in the field, and mobilisation would be slow.

SERVIA.

The Balkan situation did something to stimulate activity in the Servian Army, but its fighting value was not easy to determine. On the outbreak of war, however, the troops marched and fought in a manner which shows how good has been the reorganisation effected. Compulsory service is general, youths of 17

being incorporated in the Landsturm, and, after their service with the active army, recurring to it. Service begins at 21, and lasts 10 years, after which the man passes to the second and third lines of the national army. But in practice the system is largely one of cadres, and the service with the colours is of limited duration—two years in the cavalry and artillery, and 18 months in other branches. Great numbers, however, pass only 6 months with the colours. The average strength is 24,000 officers and men, but in the summer there is an influx of some 10,000. The country is divided into 5 divisional areas, each supplying 8 battalions, 9 four-gun batteries, and a regiment of divisional cavalry. On a war footing the 5 divisions of the first line may give a total of 110,000, and ultimately nearly 200,000 officers and men may be able to take the field, but many officers have had little training, and large numbers of the men are raw and inexperienced. The infantry consists of 30 two-battalion regiments, and two frontier guard battalions. On mobilisation the militia was to form 45 regiments for the first and second lines. The first-line troops are armed with the Mauser, but the others have the Berdan and the modified Mauser. The field gun has been supplied by Messrs. Schneider. General Putnik effected a great work as War Minister. The Government brought in (1912) a Bill in the Skupstina to obtain a credit of £850,000 for the purchase of war material and manœuvres, in which 60,000 men were engaged.

SIAM.

The standing army numbers about 25,000. A law regulating military service was passed in 1905, and a system of universal military training is in force. The rifles are of Mannlicher and Mauser patterns.

SPAIN.

Under the terms of the law of Dec. 26th, 1907, the Army was organised on the reduced basis of an effective of 80,000 men; which at certain times of the year the Minister of War might raise to 100,000, on condition of reducing the effective at other times of the year to compensate for the additional outlay. The second battalions of the infantry regiments and the fourth squadrons of the cavalry were reduced to skeleton formations. Obligatory service, loosely applied, was 3 years in the active army, 3 in the first reserve, and 6 in the second reserve. A new army law of June 29th, 1911, established personal obligatory service for Spaniards with few special exceptions. The young men passed for service are divided by lot into two categories, one for service with the colours, usually 3 years, and the other receiving reduced training. Reserve service will be 6 years, and territorial reserve service will complete a total of 18 years.

The effective of the permanent army in 1912 was 115,440, but the Minister was authorised to raise more men if necessary. The cost of the army in 1912 is £7,600,000, being a slight increase, caused by the additions to the effective. There is to be an economy of £800,000 in 1913, partly to meet the expenditure for the operations, etc. in the Rif, which are set down as £1,875,000. There are 8 captain-generalities and 14 army divisions. The headquarters are respectively: 1st, Madrid; 2nd, Seville; 3rd, Valencia; 4th, Barcelona; 5th, Saragossa; 6th,

Burgos; 7th, Valladolid; 8th, Corunna. The constitution, by units, of the army is: **Infantry**, 50 regiments, 20 battalions of Chasseurs, 4 African regiments, 2 regiments in the Balearic Isles, 2 regiments in the Canaries, recruiting cadres, etc. In April 1912 there were 14 groups of machine-guns. The **Cavalry**, 28 regiments, and 13 squadrons for foreign possessions. **Artillery**, 13 field, 1 siege and 3 mountain regiments (all with four 6-gun batteries), 14 fortress battalions, 1 Central Gunnery School, 1 Central Remount Committee, and 4 companies of artificers. A regiment of mountain artillery has been created at Melilla, 1912, but without increasing the effective. The **Engineer Corps** consists of 4 regiments of sappers and miners, 1 pontoon regiment, 1 telegraph battalion, 1 railway battalion, 1 topographical brigade, 1 company of artificers, and 8 reserve depots, with 5 separate companies of sappers and miners for the Balearic Islands, etc. The field artillery has been re-armed with the Schneider 12-pr. For recruiting purposes the Peninsula has 116 districts, the Canaries and Balearics have 2, and Ceuta and Melilla have 2. A law of June 5th, 1912, enacted that the African garrisons shall be recruited by volunteering as far as possible, enlistment being for four years as a minimum. The total armed strength is estimated to be 500,000. The cost of the operations in North Africa was borne upon special votes. The African garrisons have been reorganised.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish army began a reorganisation in 1901, which is to have full effect in 1914. **General personal service** has been adopted, with short periods with the colours: one year for service in the cavalry and artillery, and eight months for the infantry. The obligation is to 8 years in the first line of the *Beväring*, 4 in the second, and 8 in the *Landstorm*. In 1911 the Defence Department desired to increase active service to 11 years, but this was rejected. The organisation included 28 regiments of various strengths (in all 81½ battalions), 8 cavalry regiments (50 squadrons), 60 batteries of artillery (including 3 horse batteries), 4 heavy batteries, 7 fortress batteries, and other formations. The artillery has been reorganised in 1912, receiving 20 batteries of light field howitzers, which gives a total of 80 batteries. The heavy artillery has received an additional battery, making 5 in all, as well as a battery of machine-guns. The fortress artillery has been constituted in two regiments. The country is divided into the regions of six divisions, and in addition is the army of *Gottland*, which has its own organisation. On a peace footing there are about 28,000 men, of whom 22,000 are actually serving, exclusive of those who join for short repeating exercises, bringing up the total strength to about 64,000. The artillery are armed with Krupp quick-firing guns. The medical service is to be placed on a better footing. Ballooning, search-light, and wireless sections are to be added to the engineers. One object in the recent changes is to give more homogeneous character to the forces, and the divisional commanders have direction of all military affairs in their districts, and train in person the troops they would command in war. Including the *Landstorm*, the approximate war strength is about 450,000. According to the new scheme, counting all available classes, this figure will

increase to 600,000. There was a surprise mobilisation in Northern Sweden, Sept. 10th, 1912, the *Rigsdag* having voted earlier in the year the necessary money.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Military Department was reorganised under a law promulgated Jan. 25th, 1910, and includes the chancellery, the staff, and 12 sections dealing severally with the various arms and services. The Federal forces do not constitute a standing army, the principle being that of a militia, and the liability to serve thirteen years in the *Auszug* or *Elite*, twelve in the *Landwehr*, and six in the *Landsturm*. But preliminary to all this is gymnastic and other training in schools, and subsequently in cadet corps, especially designed to prepare youths for military service, and fit them to take rapid advantage of the training. During the thirteen years in the *Auszug* (ten for the cavalry) the aggregate service is 141 days in the Infantry, 146 in the Engineers, 160 in the Cavalry, and 163 in the Artillery. The recruit course in the first year provided under a new law (submitted to the referendum on Nov. 3rd, 1907) has been increased to 92 days for the Cavalry, 77 days for the Artillery, and 67 days for the Infantry, with repetition courses of 13 days every year instead of every second year, while the service in the *Landsturm* is reduced. Special orders were issued for the *Landsturm* in 1912, defining the service as principally for frontier and communications guard.

Under the law of 1907, which came into force April 1st, 1912, staffs are formed for the eventual formation of 3 army corps and for divisions, brigades, etc. The *Auszug* forms 36 infantry regiments, 8 companies of cyclists, 6 of infantry for communications, 6 groups of guides, 4 brigades of cavalry, and 6 of artillery, with sappers, telegraphists, and others. The *Auszug* and *Landwehr* contribute 3 groups of foot artillery, 3 battalions of bridge-builders, balloonists, and others. The *Landwehr* forms 6 infantry brigades, 72 battalions, 6 battalions for communications, 12 squadrons of guides, cyclists, machine-gun companies, sappers, etc. The field army is over 200,000 strong, about 140,000 men being in the *Auszug* and the rest in the *Landwehr*. The *Landsturm* consists of about 300,000 men. The army budget in 1912 was £1,756,000, marking a steady increase, being a normal consequence of the law of 1907, due to larger numbers of recruits, new ammunition, fortifications, supplies, etc. The budget of the interior bears army charges to the amount of £60,000 in 1912 for the army factory at Berne and other military works. The National Council sanctioned in 1907 the Act under which the 4 army corps are replaced by 3 army commands. A divisional organisation has been adopted, and the former 8 divisions are replaced by 6. A division has 3 infantry brigades instead of 2, and the divisional artillery will consist of 12 field and 2 howitzer batteries, instead of 6 field batteries.

TURKEY.

At the outbreak of the Balkan war the Ottoman Army was thought to have undergone a complete reorganisation under the care of German officers, and to have been effectually modernised. Certainly Turkey had devoted enormous efforts to improve her military position, and much money had been devoted to the

object. Millions had been expended on the fortification of the Dardanelles; 92 battalions were mobilised for Albania, Hauran, Kerek, and Yemen, and 50,000 reservists were retained with the colours. Marshal von der Goltz, with a staff of about 20 German officers, had resumed his duties in regard to the organisation and training of the forces, while many Turkish subalterns were attached to the German Army. A military council had been called into existence, and the organisation of an Army Staff completed. In June 1910 Mahmud Shevket Pasha had demanded an extraordinary vote of £14,800,000 for the purchase of 66,000 rifles, 100 field guns, 38 mountain guns, and ammunition, equipment of many kinds, and to improve the fortifications. The steady increase in the number of infantry battalions—from 168 in 1854 to 360, with 96 skeleton reserve battalions, in 1911, with a promise under the new law of an increase to 527—seemed a mark of steady and continuous policy. But the processes of mobilisation were slow; well-trained officers were altogether inadequate in numbers, proper organisation of transport and the rearward services of the army was wanting, and it was seen that, though the army had advanced, its progress had not kept it up to the higher level of the armies of the Balkan States.

The empire was divided into seven military districts, and in 1911 there had been a re-organisation of the forces in 14 army corps. The number of corps to be maintained by the several districts is shown by numbers in the following list: Constantinople (1), Adrianople (3), Salonika (3), Erzingjan (3), Damascus (1), Baghdad (2), and Sana'a (1); and there were two independent divisions respectively at Medina and Tripoli and 3 additional divisions were to be constituted in the Salonika district. There were in all 42 divisions, some of them with 10 battalions in peace and 13 in war, and others with 7 in peace and 10 in war. Each of the 14 brigades of cavalry (one to each army corps) was to be provided with a machine-gun section. Under the scheme each army corps was designed to have 3 complete divisions. By the recruiting law all **Muslims** were liable to military service. Christians and certain sects have paid an exemption tax. The nomad Arabs, although liable to service by law, furnished no recruits, and many Kurds evaded service. The conscription therefore fell somewhat heavily on the Osmanlis, or Turks proper.

The men liable to service were divided into—
 (1) **Nizam**, or regular army, and its reserve;
 (2) **Redif**, corresponding to a Landwehr; and
 (3) **Mustahfiz**, or Landsturm, consisting of over 600 llaveh battalions, mostly skeleton formations, for the second-class Redif. Liability to service was as follows: with colours of the Nizam, three years; in the Reserve of the Nizam, six years; in the Redif, nine years; and in the Mustahfiz, two years. The First Redif had 24 infantry divisions with 384 battalions and 316 squadrons; and the Second Redif 10 divisions with 158 battalions. The Redif had no artillery. There were 155 companies of siege and fortress artillery. The irregular "**Hamidieh**" Cavalry is raised among the Kurds, and was being reorganised as tribal light cavalry. There were to have been 65 regiments, but the Kurdish population did not suffice, and only 24 could be organised.

The Nizam troops probably numbered 260,000, with 120,000 as a reserve, and the Redif, in two

classes, with the Mustahfiz, probably brought up the total to well over 1,000,000; but of these somewhere between one quarter and a half could be eliminated as of little fighting value, except as reinforcements in a long campaign. The troops, though massed to the number of about 42,000 at Mustafa Pasha, Adrianople, and Kirk-Kilis, were widely distributed throughout the Empire, and very largely in Asia Minor. Much of the best of the army, however, was in European Turkey, and the forces in Macedonia and Albania had been largely increased. The bringing to bear of decisive superiority at the centre of strategic moment was the weakness of the Ottoman Army.

UNITED STATES.

The President is Commander-in-Chief, exercising command through the War Minister. The Army is recruited by volunteering, but in principle every United States citizen from 18 to 45 years of age is liable for service in the Militia in time of national danger.

An "Act to increase the efficiency of the Permanent Military Establishment of the United States" became law on Feb. 2nd, 1901, and has been carried into effect. The maximum number of enlisted men is fixed at 100,000. The establishment is fixed by Congress. Recruiting and re-enlistment have been falling off, and President Taft issued an order reducing the strength to 80,000 by July 1st, 1910, including the hospital corps and Philippine Scouts. From late returns it appears that the total strength was 86,716, including non-combatants, with 4,633 officers. The Chief of the Staff reports that a considerable addition to the infantry is necessary if the insular possessions and Alaska are to be garrisoned, and if proper garrisons are to be provided for Hawaii and the Canal zone.

The regular forces consist of 15 regiments of Cavalry, 36 batteries of Artillery, 70 coast batteries, and 30 regiments of Infantry. The infantry regiment is divided into three battalions of four companies. The Engineers form three battalions of four companies. The irregular forces, before the reduction, were a provisional regiment in Porto Rico, fifty companies of Philippine Scouts, and some Indian Scouts.

Opinions of experienced British and foreign officers show the United States army to have attained a high degree of efficiency. The General Staff comprises 40 officers. The Chief of the Staff in a recent report expresses the hope that it will be possible to organise the troops in division and army corps. He insists on the importance of raising a reserve of 50,000 men, estimated to cost \$2,000,000, and of organising a volunteer army to cost nothing, and to be raised only after a declaration of war.

Under the Militia Law signed by the President on May 28th, 1903, the organised militia have been reconstituted, and the total strength in 1912 is about 110,500 men, mostly well equipped, and at the call of the President. Most of the states have prepared plans for rapid mobilisation, and within a few years the force is expected to have assumed an efficient military character; but at present there is great variation in condition and training, and experienced officers are required in large numbers. The total military expenditure in 1910-11, including fortifications, amounted to \$270,752,840.

NAVIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In the following article particulars are given of the naval armaments of foreign countries in alphabetical order.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Navy is administered by a Minister of Marine, who manages details through the Chief of Staff and Directors of Ordnance, Construction, *Personnel*, and Administration. Of the *personnel*, 5,000 are conscripts, called up annually and serving for two years; the remainder, to the number of 1,500, are volunteers. There are 397 executive officers and 172 engineer officers on the active list, and 32 retired officers. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 7 rear-admirals, 20 captains, 40 commanders, 40 lieutenant-commanders, 65 lieutenants, 60 sub-lieutenants, 49 ensigns, 34 midshipmen, and 80 cadets. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1912, was: battleships, 3; armoured cruisers, 4; armoured monitors, 2; protected cruisers, 4; armoured gunboats, 2; scouts, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 8; torpedo-boats, 22; submarine, 1. The principal dockyards are at Bahia Blanca and Buenos Ayres. For new docks for battleships at the former yard, an order was placed with German firms in May 1911, and for docks and shipyard plant near the latter place an order was given to Messrs. Vickers, of Barrow-in-Furness, in February 1912. The principal naval base is at Port Belgrano, where there is also a large dry dock, a second for the new *Dreadnoughts* being under construction; and there is a torpedo base at the port of La Plata. By the Bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies on Dec. 16th, 1908, provision was made for the construction of two large battleships, and a third authorised if necessary, these measures being taken in view of the action of Brazil in building large armoured ships, and the desire to maintain what was termed the "equilibrium of armament." A Naval Commission under the general supervision of Admiral Betbeder is detailed for service in Europe and America to control and direct the shipbuilding for the Republic. Contracts for the two battleships were placed in Jan. 1910 with the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., of Massachusetts, U.S.A., at an inclusive cost of £2,200,000 each, which firm sublet the building of one vessel to the New York Shipbuilding Co. The names of the ships are *Moreno* and *Rivadavia*. The former was launched at Camden, N.J., U.S.A., on Sept. 23rd, 1911, and the latter at Quincy, Mass., on Aug. 26th, 1911. Orders were also given for twelve torpedo-boat destroyers, four to Messrs. Cammell, Laird (Birkenhead), and four each to Germany and France. The German boats were completed in 1912 and proceeded to Argentina, but the four boats built by Messrs. Cammell Laird were sold by them to the Greek Government in October 1912 without being taken over by Argentina. The French boats were there still under trial.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Ordinary Naval Estimates for 1912 amounted to £2,819,074, and the Extraordinary Estimates (mainly for reconstruction work and including £73,770 for buildings) to £168,318—a total of £2,997,392. In addition to this sum, £2,831,807 was allotted from the £13,016,666 which has been set apart for the new naval programme, covering six years, which was

approved by the Austrian and the Hungarian Delegations in 1911. The number of all ranks in the Navy, including reserves, totalled 35,942. Provision was made in the 1912 Budget for a total active *personnel* of 17,277 men. The non-commissioned ranks are to be brought up to a total of 20,000 within the next ten years. The number of executive officers was 795, distributed as follows: admiral, 1; vice-admirals, 3; rear-admirals, 9; captains, 54; commanders, 53; lieutenants, 266; sub-lieutenants, 193; and ensigns, 180.

The strength of the Navy on Oct. 31st, 1912, was: battleships, 13 (including 3 coast-defence vessels); armoured cruisers, 3; small cruisers, 8; torpedo vessels, 6; torpedo-boat destroyers, 12; torpedo boats, 55; submarines, 6. Building: battleships, 3; small cruisers, 3; torpedo-boat destroyers, 6; torpedo-boats, 8; submarines, 7.

The naval programme of Austria-Hungary, which is being promptly and expeditiously carried into effect, was passed by the Delegations on March 3rd, 1911. It provides for the construction of 4 battleships, 3 cruisers, 6 large destroyers, 12 sea-going torpedo boats, and 6 submarines. Two of the battleships were begun at Trieste in 1910 by a private firm, which undertook to build the vessels at its own risk, no appropriations having been made for them at the time, and the first ship, the *Viribus Unitis*, was launched on June 24th, 1911, while the second ship, the *Tegethhoff*, was launched on March 21st, 1912. The former vessel, after satisfactory trials, was commissioned on Oct. 6th, 1912, and the second vessel is to be ready in the summer of 1913. The third and fourth *Dreadnoughts* were laid down in February 1912. The normal displacement of these vessels is 20,331 tons, and their primary armament of twelve 12-in. 45-calibre guns is remarkable for the method of disposition, three guns being placed in each of the four turrets. The latter are all on the centre-line of the ship, and the two inner turrets being on a higher level, a fire of six guns is possible ahead or astern, and twelve on either broadside. The fast cruisers will have a displacement of 3,500 tons, and the six destroyers of 800 tons. The former are building, two at the Danubius yard, Fiume, and one at the Cantiere Navale at the Monfalcone. They have been named the *Saida*, *Helgoland*, and *Novara*, while the destroyers will be called the *Tatra*, *Balaton*, *Csepel*, *Lika*, *Orjen*, and *Triglav*. All the destroyers are in hand at the Danubius works.

The principal Government Dockyard of Austria-Hungary is situated at Pola. At Trieste there are two building slips at the yard of the Stabilimento Tecnico, which have been made capable of receiving *Dreadnoughts*; and it is understood that two more slips have been similarly lengthened at the establishment of the Danubius Shipbuilding Co., of Fiume. Chief Constructor (Acting): Engineer-Captain Franz Pitzinger.

BRAZIL.

The Navy numbers about 8,500 of all ranks. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 admiral (a title reserved for the senior flag officer in command in time of war), 4 vice-

admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 20 captains, 40 commanders, 80 lieut.-commanders, 200 lieutenants, and 160 sub-lieutenants. The ships built on Oct. 31st, 1912, were: first class battleships (*Dreadnought* type), 2; coast-defence battleships, 2; protected cruisers, 5; scouts, 2; torpedo-vessels, 5; torpedo-boat destroyers, 10. Building: battleship, 1. With the addition of two battleships, two scout-cruisers, and three destroyers to the Brazilian Navy in 1910, only a battleship and scout-cruiser remained to complete the naval programme of 1907, which provided for three battleships of the largest type, three fast scouts, and ten torpedo-boat destroyers. The third battleship, to be called the *Rio de Janeiro*, was begun in Feb. 1910 at Elswick, but owing to changes in design there has been considerable delay in her construction. She will have a displacement of 27,500 tons and carry fourteen 12-in. guns. Three armoured gunboats for patrol duties on the rivers were ordered from Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., in January, 1912. The Council of Admiralty consists of 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, and 8 rear-admirals. In Oct. 1911 a sum was voted by the Chambers for payment of a commission of foreign naval officers as instructors of the Fleet. The only important dockyard is situated at Rio de Janeiro, where there are three docks to take cruisers, and two smaller ones, in addition to the large floating dock. Besides this there are naval bases at Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

BULGARIA.

Until 1908 only one warship was owned by Bulgaria, the *Nadiezda*, of 715 tons, built at Bordeaux in 1898. In the former year a torpedo-boat flotilla, as part of a scheme for the defence of the coasts on the Black Sea, was constructed, and also a re-erecting yard at Varna, the headquarters of the fleet, as, owing to the Treaty of Berlin, the new vessels could not proceed under steam through the Dardanelles, and the industrial resources of Bulgaria did not allow of their being built on the spot. The port of Varna is closed by ice-floes during part of the winter, and provision has been therefore made for hauling up the boats from the river when the cold weather sets in. These torpedo boats are of 100 tons displacement, were completed in 1908, and exceeded on trial their designed speed of 26 knots. There are two armoured gunboats for service on the Danube.

CHILE.

The Navy is administered by a Minister of Marine, assisted by an Admiralty under the presidency of Admiral Moult, who is also Director-General of the Navy. The *personnel* is raised by conscription, but there is in addition a proportion of volunteers. The officers and men on the naval active list number about 6,000. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1912, was: battleship, 1; coast-defence ship, 1; armoured cruisers, 2; protected cruisers, 5 (including one serving as training-ship); torpedo gunboats, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 7; torpedo-boats: 1st class, 5; 2nd class, 3. Augmentation of her naval strength has been practically forced upon the Chilean Republic by the policy of Argentina and Brazil in regard to new ships. Congress therefore voted in June 1910 a sum of £4,480,000 for increasing the national defences, and shipbuilding firms in America and four

European countries were invited to tender for two battleships, six torpedo-boat destroyers, and two submarines. In August 1911 it was announced that the Government had accepted the proposal of its Admiralty to construct the first battleship, and in April 1912 the decision to build the second was announced. The Admiralty advised that the contracts for both ships should be given to Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., of Elswick-on-Tyne. The design of the ships provided for a displacement of 28,000 tons, and an armament of twelve 14-in. guns. They were named the *Almirante Latorre* and *Almirante Cochrane*, and the keel of the former was laid down on Dec. 1st, 1911. Contracts for the six destroyers were awarded in September 1911 to Messrs. J. S. White & Co., of East Cowes, and for the two submarines to the Moran Co., of Seattle, U.S.A. The first of the destroyers was launched on September 28th, 1912. Four British naval officers were lent to the Chilean Government for instructional work in 1911—Com. C. R. N. Burne, Lieuts. C. L. Long (for gunnery), A. H. Quick (for torpedoes), and H. C. Anstey (for engineering). In October of the same year it was reported that much satisfaction was expressed by the authorities at the greatly improved results of the annual target practice of the Fleet due to the instruction given by Lieut. Long. In October 1910 the Chilean Naval Commission placed a contract for a new graving dock at Talcahuano with a French firm, which will complete the work in four years. The cost will be £1,000,000, and the new dock will have a length of 856 ft., a width of 117 ft., and a depth over the sill of 36 ft.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows: Talcahuano, one dock, takes large vessels; floating dock for small craft up to 1,000 tons; one graving dock under construction, to be completed in 1914. Valparaiso, two small floating docks, take cruisers. There is a small arsenal at Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan, but no docks, and only slips for small craft up to 1,000 tons.

CHINA.

Since the war with Japan in 1895, the Chinese Navy has not included an armoured ship, and the only serviceable vessels, apart from small craft, are six cruisers, mostly built in European yards. In 1910 orders were given in England for two cruisers which could be used as training-ships. The first of these, built by Messrs. Vickers, was launched at Barrow on July 14th, 1911, and named the *Ying Swee*. A second vessel was ordered from Elswick and was launched on Oct. 23rd, 1911, known as the *Chao Ho*. A third cruiser of the same type as the *Ying Swee*, named the *Fei Hung*, was launched at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company on May 4th, 1912. A gunboat of 780 tons, the *Yung Fung*, was in an advanced stage of construction at the yard of the Mitsubishi Dockyard Co., Nagasaki, on Oct. 31st, 1912. A river gunboat was also launched in 1911 from the Germania yard at Kiel. Two destroyers are building, one at Elbing and the other at Trieste. The existing fleet, in addition to the cruisers referred to, includes some six torpedo gunboats and twelve gunboats for river service, with about twenty-four torpedo-boats.

Of the five dockyards and arsenals, only one was equipped for outside mercantile work, and it was decided that the other four—i.e. those at

Foochow, Taku, Shanghai, and Whampoa—should be reorganised for a similar purpose. In the matter of training and education, four naval schools were advocated—that for navigation at Chifu, for engineering at Whampoa, for naval artificers at Foochow, and a gunnery school aloft.

CUBA.

Orders for the construction of four war vessels were placed in Nov. 1910—two with Messrs. Cramp, Philadelphia; a cruiser of 2,055 tons, to be named the *Cuba*; and a gunboat of 1,200 tons, to be used for training purposes, to be named the *Palria*; and two river gunboats from Messrs. White, Cowes, of 200 tons each. The vessels building at Cramp's yard were launched Oct. 10th, 1911, and completed in 1912. The two gunboats built at Cowes were named the *10 de Octubre* and the *24 de Febrero*, and left for Havana at the end of 1911.

DENMARK.

The Navy numbers about 4,000 of all ranks. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 2 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 38 commanders, 63 lieutenants, 33 sub-lieutenants, and 23 midshipmen. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1912, was: coast-defence vessels, 5; protected cruisers, 5; torpedo-boats, 16; submarine, 1. There are also six small gunboats of from 100 to 200 tons. The vessels building are: torpedo-boats, 5; submarines, 2. The former are the *Soulven* and *Spækhuggeren*, at the Copenhagen dockyard; the *Tumleren* and *Vindhunden*, at the establishment of Burmeister & Wain, Copenhagen; and the *Flyvesfiken*, at the yard of Messrs. Schichau, Elbing. These boats are similar to the *Soridderen*, which was completed by Messrs. Yarrow & Co. on the Clyde in 1911. In April 1910 orders for the two submarines were placed, after severe competition, with the Whitehead Co., of Fiume, where one of them will be built, the second being constructed at the arsenal at Copenhagen under the Whitehead firm's supervision. These boats will be named the *Hamand* and *Havfru* respectively. At Copenhagen there are three small docks.

FRANCE.

The French Navy has for its head the Minister of Marine, who is assisted in regard to matters of routine and administrative work by an Under-Secretary of State. The present Minister, M. Delcassé, came into office on the formation of a new Ministry by M. Monis on March 1st, 1911, and did not relinquish his portfolio when the latter was succeeded by M. Caillaux in June 1911. As part of the reorganisation scheme introduced by Admiral Boué de Lapeyrière, late Minister of Marine, the Superior Council of the Navy was reconstituted by a decree dated Oct. 1st, 1909, and now consists of the Chief of the General Staff of the Navy (Vice-Admiral M. J. Aubert), the Inspectors-General of Home Squadrons (Vice-Admiral Jauréguiberry), Submarine Defences (Vice-Admiral J. A. Philibert), Naval Matériel (Vice-Admiral de Jonquières), and officers of vice-admirals' rank who, during the previous two years, have relinquished command of a sea-going squadron. The Minister of Marine acts as President of this Superior Council, and can summon to a seat upon it, with a deliberative voice, the In-

spectors-General of the Engineering, Commissariat, Medical, and Naval Works branches, when matters relating to their departments are under consideration. The directors and heads of the central administrative service can also be summoned to the Council under similar circumstances. The list of these officials includes:—

Comptroller, M. Serres.
Director of Construction, M. Romazzotti.
Director of Ordnance, M. Gosselin.
Ships under Trial, Rear-Admiral P. P. A. Lecuve.
Ships in Commission, Vice-Admiral J. C. L. Gaschard.
Hydrographer, M. F. I. Hanusse.
Director of Navigation and Fisheries, E. L. I. Trefeu.
Chief of Medical Service, Inspector-General E. F. L. Bertrand.

The 1912 Naval Estimates amounted to £16,931,149, as against £16,654,621 for 1911. A sum of £5,275,146 was allotted to new construction, as compared with £5,767,537 in the previous year.

A new organic law for the constitution of the French Navy, introduced in 1910, was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 13th, 1912. The law provides that the battle fleet in home waters shall consist of 28 battleships, which are to be formed into 4 squadrons of 6 ships each, with the remaining 4 in reserve. To each squadron will be attached 2 scout cruisers and 12 destroyers; 2 cruisers and 4 destroyers are to be held in reserve, making a total of 10 cruisers and 52 destroyers. The foreign service fleet is to consist of 10 ships, with such smaller craft as may be required. The submarine flotilla will consist of 94 vessels, with 4 mine-laying ships, and such mine-raising vessels as may be required. The duration of life of ships for active service was fixed at twenty-five years for battleships, and for ships on foreign service whose keels have been laid down before 1909; twenty years for all other vessels laid down before 1909; twenty years for scout cruisers; and seventeen years for destroyers and submarines. The prescribed establishment is to be reached by Jan. 1st, 1919, and the new construction necessary to attain this establishment was 16 battleships, to be built at the rate of 2 each year from 1910 to 1917. In the preamble to the draft of the new organic law, which was published as a Parliamentary paper (see *Times*, Feb. 17th, 1910), its object was described as being fourfold—first, to create a battle fleet which shall be capable of vigorous action in any warlike emergency; secondly, to provide the ships which are indispensable for the political requirements of France abroad; thirdly, to organise a system of submarine defence for the protection of the fleet's bases of operations, and for the occupation of points which are of particular strategic importance; and, fourthly, to fix the rules which are essential for determining the number of effective units, together with their complements of men, and the stocks of stores and ammunition required by the fleet. In support of the principle of an organic law, which, as in the case of the German Navy Law, shall be methodical and elastic, it was finally urged that "it is the function of the Minister of Marine, in consultation with the Navy Council, to decide such

technical questions as armament, protection, speed, and radius of action on the basis of the various categories of ships for which the law provides."

In the interval before the discussion of this Bill by the Legislature, special Acts were passed, in April 1910 and Feb. 1911, authorising the beginning of two battleships in each of those years, in accordance with the intentions of the larger measure. These vessels were the *Courbet*, *Jean Bart*, *France*, and *Paris*.

The French Navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The Inscription Maritime, dating back to 1683, and owing its origin to J. B. Colbert, the Minister of Marine in Louis XIV.'s time, contains the names of all male individuals devoted to a seafaring life from the 18th to the 50th year of age. Young men liable to service in the Army may, however, volunteer for service in the Navy. For administrative purposes France is divided into five divisions maritimes, and subdivided into twelve arrondissement maritimes.

The number of officers and men on the establishment is about 55,000, but it is believed that the actual *personnel* falls about 2,000 short of this figure. The number in Reserve was 49,300. The executive officers are: 15 vice-admirals, 30 rear-admirals, 125 captains, 215 commanders, 754 lieutenants, 420 sub-lieutenants, 170 midshipmen.

The number of ships built, building, or projected for the French Navy on Oct. 31st, 1912, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships	21	7	4
Armoured cruisers	22	—	—
Coast-defence ships	4	—	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	5	—	—
2nd class	4	—	—
3rd class	5	—	—
Torpedo-vessels	6	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	70	13	—
Torpedo-boats	191	—	—
Submarines	76	17	8

Seven battleships are building for the French Navy, two belonging to the 1910 programme, two to that of 1911, and three to that of 1912. The first pair are the *Courbet* and *Jean Bart*, which were launched in 1911, and are to be completed in 1913. The second pair are the *France* and *Paris*, of which the latter was launched on Sept. 28th, 1912, and both of which are to be completed in 1914. The three ships laid down in 1912 are the *Bretagne*, *Provence*, and *Lorraine*, two of which belong to the ordinary programme, while the third is being specially built to replace the *Liberté*, lost by explosion in 1911, and all three are due for completion by May 1st, 1915. The *Courbet*, *Jean Bart*, *France*, and *Paris* have a displacement of 23,100 tons, and are armed with twelve 12-in. guns, of which ten can fire on either broadside. The *Bretagne*, *Provence*, and *Lorraine*, with the same displacement, will be equipped with ten 13·4-in. guns, all of which will be capable of firing on either broadside. All seven ships will have an anti-torpedo-boat armament of twenty-two 5·5-in. guns, four torpedo tubes, a main armour belt of 10½ in.,

tapering to 7-in. at the bow and stern, Parson's turbines of 28,000 horse-power, giving a speed of 21 knots, and a maximum coal capacity of 2,700 tons, in addition to oil fuel. The construction of torpedo craft, however, both destroyers and submarines, is proceeding vigorously. The destroyers are of large, ocean-going type of about 750 tons and with a speed of 28 or 31 knots, while the submarines are among the largest in the world. The submarines *Gustave Zédé* and *Néréide*, which were begun at Cherbourg in July 1911, will have a submerged displacement of 1,000 tons, and being designed for offensive purposes and to be able to accompany a fleet to sea, they will possess qualities of endurance and habitability as well as high speed.

The Government dockyards are situated as follows:—Cherbourg: two docks take battleships, six smaller. Brest: one dock takes battleships; others very small. Lorient: one large dock, to take any ship, under construction; one takes battleships, one small cruisers. Rochefort: three docks take small vessels only. Toulon: one dock able to take any ship, two battleships up to 14,000 tons, six others cruisers and torpedo craft. France has five docks able to take ships of the *Dreadnought* type.

The main strength of the French Navy is concentrated in the Mediterranean, where there is a force of eighteen battleships and six large armoured cruisers, based on Toulon and Bizerta. In the English Channel are three armoured cruisers and torpedo and submarine flotillas. The Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean is Vice-Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère, formerly Minister of Marine.

The submersible *Vendémiaire* was sunk with all her crew of twenty-four officers and men on June 8th, 1912, by colliding with the battleship *St. Louis* off Cape La Hogue. Fog and the treacherous currents in the vicinity were held to be partly responsible for the disaster, and the commander of the battleship was acquitted of all blame at the subsequent court-martial. The depth of water in which the boat sank rendered salvage impossible.

GERMANY.

The Navy of the German Empire is under the supreme command of the Emperor. Its present system of administration was introduced by a Cabinet Order of March 14th, 1899. At Berlin there are three main departments, whose chiefs have the privilege of approaching the Emperor directly. These are (1) the Naval Cabinet ("Marinekabinett"), originally created in 1889, which is concerned only with matters relating to the appointment and promotion of officers, and with advising the Emperor thereupon; (2) the Imperial Navy Office ("Reichsmarineamt"), which is the centre of administration for everything connected with the *matériel* and *personnel* of the Navy, and controls all expenditure upon the Service, its head, known as the Naval Secretary of State ("Staatssekretär des Reichsmarineamts"), representing the Navy in the Reichstag when naval affairs are under consideration; and (3) the Admiral Staff of the Navy ("Admiralstab der Marine"), an advisory organisation, charged with the study of the larger questions arising out of the distribution and employment of the Fleet, with the provision of plans of operations, and the collection and

dissemination of naval intelligence. There are five other "Immediatstellen," the holders of which offices have direct access to the Emperor with respect to matters under their charge. These are (4) the Commander-in-Chief of the High Sea Fleet ("Kommando der Hochseeflotte"); and (5) the Commander of the Cruiser Squadron ("Kreuzergeschwader"), both of whom are responsible for the training of the *personnel* and the efficiency of the ships under their command; (6) and (7) the Commanders-in-Chief of the Baltic and North Sea Stations ("Marinestation der Ostsee" and "Marinestation der Nordsee"); and (8) the Inspector-General of the Navy ("General-inspecteur der Marine"), whose functions are described by his title.

Chief of the Naval Cabinet, Admiral von Mueller; Naval Secretary of State and Minister of Marine, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz; Chief of the Admiral Staff, Vice-Admiral von Heeringen; Comptroller, Vice-Admiral Capelle; Director of Works, Vice-Admiral Dick; Director of Construction, Vice-Admiral Rollmann; Director of Ordnance, Rear-Admiral Gerdes; Accountant-General, Rear-Admiral Daehnhardt; Commander-in-Chief of the High Sea Fleet, Admiral von Holtzendorff; Inspector-General of the Navy, Grand Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia.

The German Navy Estimates for the financial year 1912-13 (April-March) amounted to £22,609,510. Of this sum, £11,491,187 was devoted to new construction, including armaments. A comparison of these figures with those of the previous years may be made by referring to the official return of naval expenditure on page 200.

The total number of officers and men voted for the German Navy in 1912 was 66,783. The following statement shows the increase of the *personnel* of the German Navy in recent years:

Year.	Total number officers and men.	Increase.
1891-2 . . .	17,083	—
1896-7 . . .	21,835	—
1901-2 . . .	31,157	—
1904-5 . . .	37,957	—
1905-6 . . .	40,672	2,715
1906-7 . . .	43,474	2,802
1907-8 . . .	46,913	3,439
1908-9 . . .	50,323	3,576
1909-10 . . .	53,769	3,446
1910-11 . . .	57,373	3,604
1911-12 . . .	60,805	3,432
1912-13 . . .	66,783	5,978

The executive officers of the fleet were distributed as follows in 1911-12, those voted in the previous year being given in brackets in each case: Admirals, 4; vice-admirals 9 (8); rear-admirals, 19 (19); captains, 84 (84); frigate or corvette-captains, 485 (461); captain-lieutenants and lieutenants, 1,111 (1,055).

The non-commissioned ranks in the German Navy are obtained from (a) conscripts, (b) one-year volunteers, (c) volunteers for three years or longer, and (d) boys. The first-named have to report themselves for conscription on Jan. 1st of the year in which they will become 20 years of age, and must continue to do so each year until they are taken or rejected. One-year volunteers are entered after the age of 18, and three-year volunteers before 20 years of age, after completing their 17th year. Boys are entered between the ages of

15 and 18 and engaged for a nine-years' term of service. The petty officers of the Navy are, as a rule, drawn from those who enter as boys.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1912, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships . . .	36	7	1
Coast-defence vessels . .	4	—	—
Battle cruisers . . .	3	3	1
Armoured cruisers . . .	9	—	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class . . .	—	—	—
2nd class . . .	30	4	2
3rd class . . .	11	—	—
Unprotected cruisers . .	6	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers .	117	16	—
Torpedo-boats . . .	76	—	—
Submarines . . .	20	14*	—

* Doubtful.

The 36 completed German battleships include 10 of the *Dreadnought* type, two being completed in 1909, two in 1910, three in 1911, and three in 1912. The first 4 of the German *Dreadnoughts* carry twelve 11-in. guns, but the second squadron of 4 ships, composed of the 3 completed in 1911 and the *Oldenburg*, completed in 1912, carry twelve 12-in. guns. Each of these 8 vessels, however, is only able to fire 8 of her 12 big guns on either broadside. The 2 other 1912 ships, the *Kaiser* and *Friedrich der Grosse*, carry an armament of ten 12-in. guns, but the distribution of the guns is similar to that of the British *Neptune* class, which permits all to fire on either broadside. Of the 7 battleships building, 3, the *Kaiserin*, *König Albert*, and *Prinzregent Luipold*, which are to be completed during 1913, are sister ships to the *Kaiser*. They were launched respectively on Nov. 11th, 1911, April 27th, 1912, and Feb. 17th, 1912. All were authorised in the 1910 programme. Three more battleships of the 1911 programme, the *Ersatz-Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm*, *Ersatz-Weissenburg*, and "*S*," were still on the stocks on Oct. 31st, 1911, and the 1 battleship of the 1912 programme, the *Ersatz-Brandenburg*, was preparing to build at the Germania yard, Kiel.

The German battle cruiser *Goeben* was completed for service in October 1912, and with the *Von der Tann* and *Moltke*, which joined the Fleet in 1910 and 1911, there are 3 ships of this *Dreadnought* cruiser type in the German Navy. On trial on May 20th, 1912, the *Goeben* was reported to have reached a speed of 30.5 knots. A fourth battle cruiser is the *Seydlitz*, authorised in 1910, which was launched on March 30th, 1912, and is due for completion in 1913; while a fifth, known provisionally as "*K*," was authorised in 1911 and is building on the stocks. The contract for the sixth battle cruiser, authorised in 1912, and known as the *Ersatz-Kaiserin Augusta*, was awarded, in April 1912, to the firm of Schichau, of Danzig.

Four protected cruisers, two of the 1909 and two of the 1910 programme, and all of which took the water in 1911, were passed into service during 1912. They were named the *Breslau*, *Magdeburg*, *Strassburg*, and *Stralsund*. Four others, to replace the *Seeadler*, *Geier*, *Irene*, and *Princess Wilhelm*, were building on the stocks at the end of October.

Owing to the continued acceleration of the rate of destroyer construction, 13 more boats were added to the completed list between October 1911, and October 1912, five belonging to the 1910 programme and 8 to that of 1911, and at the end of the last-named month the remaining four 1911 boats were well advanced. There were also in hand the 12 boats of the 1912 programme, orders for which, however, were actually awarded in November of the previous year. The figures relating to submarines are somewhat doubtful owing to the strict secrecy maintained in regard to this type of vessel.

The first airship for the German Navy was reported ready for use on October 7th, 1912, and on that day made its first ascent. The vessel is of the *Zeppelin* type, carrying a machine gun, and has a crew of 4 officers and 10 men. A non-stop flight of 31 hours from Friedrichshafen to Johannisthal, near Berlin, was made by the vessel, which was known as the *L. 1*, on October 13th and 14th, but on the 21st, when in her shed, a mishap occurred to the vessel by an iron chain tearing her fabric, and 1,400 cubic metres of hydrogen escaped. The vessel carries a wireless installation, and was reported capable of holding the air for two and a half days.

The German dockyards are situated as follows:—Kiel: two docks able to take *Dreadnoughts*; four able to take battleships up to 10,000 tons; three floating docks. A floating dock was completed by the Howaldt works at Kiel in May 1911, capable of taking a vessel of 40,000 tons. Wilhelmshaven: four docks to take *Dreadnoughts*; three docks to take smaller battleships; one other dock; three floating docks. Danzig: two small floating docks, and one dock to take *Dreadnoughts* building. Brunsbüttel: two docks for *Dreadnoughts* building. To these docks must be added two others owned by private firms: one, known as the Emperor dock, at Bremen, leased by the North-German Lloyd Co.; and one belonging to Messrs. Blohm & Voss, of Hamburg. In answer to a Parliamentary question on Feb. 17th, 1911, the First Lord of the Admiralty said that the number of German docks capable of taking the *Dreadnought* was eight, as follows: Imperial docks, four at Wilhelmshaven, two at Kiel; private docks, one each at Bremerhaven and Hamburg. There were in addition docks building or projected at Kiel (Imperial), and Bremerhaven, Hamburg, and Bremen (private). On April 1st, 1910, the headquarters of the First Squadron of the High Sea Fleet were transferred from Kiel to Wilhelmshaven.

The German Navy Law of June 14th, 1900, in which amendments were made in 1906 and 1908, was again amended in 1912. On March 23rd a new amending bill was published, on April 15th it was officially introduced in the Reichstag, and on May 21st was finally passed by that body. In the "Argument" attached to the measure it was stated that the organisation of the Fleet still suffered from two defects, one being that in the autumn of each year the time-expired men, *i.e.* almost one-third of the crew in ships of the battle fleet, were discharged, and replaced mainly by recruits from the inland population, the readiness of the fleet being considerably impaired thereby; the other that, with an establishment of 58 capital ships, only 21 were available at once if the reserve fleet could not be made ready in

proper time. Both these defects were to be "removed, or at any rate considerably ameliorated, by the gradual formation of a third active squadron." Previously the active battle fleet had comprised two squadrons, each of eight battleships, two large and six small cruisers. The ships for this third squadron are to be derived (1) by dispensing with a flagship for the reserve fleet; (2) by dispensing with the material reserve of four battleships, four large and four small cruisers; and (3) by the construction of three additional battleships and two additional small cruisers. Thus the establishment of the Navy to be reached by 1920 is increased from 38 to 41 battleships, and from 38 to 40 small cruisers. The main feature of the 1912 amendment is not, however, the addition it makes to the establishment of ships or the new construction it involves, but, as the First Lord of the Admiralty said in the British Parliament on July 22nd, in a speech explaining the nature and scope of the German law, "the increase in the striking force of ships of all classes which will be immediately available at all seasons of the year." With the increases to be made to the *personnel* by the new law, the total will reach 86,500 officers and men by 1920.

GREECE.

The Navy consists of the armoured cruiser *Georgios Averoff*, of 9,680 tons, launched in 1908; 3 small battleships, of about 4,800 tons displacement, launched in 1889-90; 18 modern destroyers and torpedo-boats; and a few gunboats and torpedo craft of no large fighting value. A submarine, the *Delphin*, built by the Creusot Works in France, was launched on Aug. 2nd, 1911, and is now completed for service, while a second submarine was reported to be under construction. There is a naval *personnel* of about 4,000, conscripts for two years or voluntary enlistment. A small arsenal is situated at the Piræus. Partly with the sum of money left by M. Georgios Averoff, the Grecian Government early in 1910 purchased the armoured cruiser *Georgios Averoff*, which had been constructed on speculation by the firm of Orlando Bros., of Leghorn, and is a sister-ship to the Italian cruiser *Pisa*. This vessel, commanded by Captain Jean Damianos, visited England to be present at the Coronation Naval Review on June 24th, 1911, and she had the misfortune to strike a rock while entering Plymouth Sound without a pilot on July 1st. Her injuries were made good at Devonport, and the vessel left on Sept. 2nd, having on board seven British warrant officers (pensioners) as instructors for the Greek Navy, and arrived at Phalerum Bay on Sept. 14th, being enthusiastically welcomed by large numbers of people from Athens and elsewhere.

In April 1911 Rear-Admiral Lionel G. Tufnell, C.M.G., was appointed Naval Adviser to the Greek Government, shortly after which he retired from the British Navy. The following officers accompanied him in his mission: Capt. the Hon. E. S. H. Boyle, Lieuts. P. Harvey and K. Gofton-Salmond, Eng.-Capt. J. H. Pill, and Paymaster-in-Chief G. B. Townsends. In Sept. 1911 it was stated that Admiral Tufnell had put forward a programme for the strengthening of the Greek Navy, which he suggested should consist ten years hence of 3 armoured cruisers, 20 destroyers, 10 torpedo-boats, and 3 submarines. This would mean the

construction, at a cost of £5,000,000 sterling, of 2 armoured cruisers, 12 destroyers, 6 torpedo-boats, and 1 submarine.

In October 1912 two destroyers built at Stettin were bought for service in the Greek Navy, and in the same month the torpedo boat destroyers *Santa Fe*, *San Luis*, *Santiago*, and *Tucuman*, completing by Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., at Birkenhead, and originally intended for Argentina, were also purchased by the Greek Government. They arrived at Greek ports from the Mersey on Oct. 21st and 22nd.

ITALY.

The Navy is administered by a **Minister of Marine**, responsible to Parliament, with an **Under-Secretary of State**, relieving the Minister of many of his executive duties. Attached to the Under-Secretary of State's office are four bureaux, dealing respectively with the **Personnel**, **Shipbuilding**, **Artillery**, and the **Mercantile Marine**. There are also two consultative bodies to assist the Minister, one of which, presided over by the Under-Secretary of State, deals with general questions, and the other is practically a committee on designs. As in the British Navy, there is a Naval War Staff, presided over by a flag officer. There are three **Naval Districts**, each administered by a flag officer. Seamen for the Italian Fleet are recruited by **conscription**; all men following a seafaring life of 20 years of age must serve at sea for 18 months or more. Actually the whole draft is not required, and the part which is taken for service remains afloat for 4 years. There are also training-schools for boys.

Minister of Marine, Rear-Admiral Leonardi-Cattolica. **Chief Constructor**, Giuseppe Valsecchi. **President of the Superior Council**, Vice-Admiral Luigi Faravelli. **Chief of the Naval War Staff**, Vice-Admiral Rocca.

The fleet commands are: Mediterranean Fleet, Vice-Admiral Viale; Spezia, Vice-Admiral Duca degli Abruzzi; Naples, Vice-Admiral Finzi; Venice, Vice-Admiral Garelli; Maddalena, Rear-Admiral Pastorelli; Taranto, Vice-Admiral Beggio.

The 1912-13 Estimates amounted to £8,566,505, including expenses for the mercantile navy, as against £8,379,940 proposed for 1911-12. The sum allotted to new construction was £2,400,000.

The personnel voted for 1912-13 was 32,000 officers and men, of which number about one-third are volunteers and the remainder conscript. The executive officers are divided thus: 1 admiral, 7 vice-admirals, 15 rear-admirals, 56 captains, 75 commanders, 85 lieutenant-commanders, 420 lieutenants, and 340 sub-lieutenants.

The number of ships built, building, and projected on Oct. 31st, 1912, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships	12	5	—
Armoured cruisers	10	—	—
Protected cruisers :			
2nd class	2	—	—
3rd class	12	2	—
Torpedo-vessels	5	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	23	12	—
Torpedo-boats	84	25	—
Submarines	10	10	—

The Government dockyards are at Spezia, Naples, Venice, and Taranto. At the first-named there are six docks, two of which are able to take the largest warships afloat, and two large building slips. Venice has two docks which take cruisers, a dock for battleships being under construction; while at Taranto there is one dock able to take any warship, and a large building slip. There is a building yard at Castellamare. In Sept. 1909 Brindisi was made the headquarters and base of the torpedo flotilla, and, with a view to strengthening Italy's resources on the Adriatic coastline, Ancona was selected as the site of a new naval base.

The private establishments for warship building and equipment are adequate and well situated, and include the Ansaldo Company, which was amalgamated with the British firm of Armstrong, Whitworth in 1903, with engineering works near Genoa and a shipyard at Sestri Ponente; the Terni combination, with gun and steel works at Terni and shipyards at La Foce (Genoa) and Leghorn; and various establishments for torpedo craft at Naples.

Upon the intentions of Austria in regard to the building of new ships becoming known in the spring of 1909, Admiral Mirabello, then Minister of Marine, succeeded in persuading his Government to agree to a considerable addition to the naval programme, and accordingly four battleships of the largest type were authorised, instead of two, the number provided for in the law of June 2nd, 1905. Two vessels of the scout class, and a number of torpedo-boats and submarines, were also projected. The additional two battleships were laid down in the autumn of 1910 at Sestri Ponente and La Foce, at the yards of the Ansaldo and Odero firms respectively. They were named *Giulio Cesare* and *Leonardo da Vinci*. Both vessels were put afloat in 1911. Good progress was made with the original two Dreadnought battleships, known as the *Dante Alighieri* and the *Conte di Cavour*. The first named was begun at Castellamare on June 6th, 1909, and was launched in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy on Aug. 20th, 1910, the Queen performing the naming ceremony. The vessel was placed in commission during the first week of September 1912. The second vessel was laid down at Spezia in 1910, and was launched on Aug. 10th, 1911, the King again being present. Two more Dreadnoughts, the *Andrea Doria* and *Duilio*, were laid down in 1912.

The armoured cruiser *San Marco* was completed at the end of 1910, and there are now no armoured cruisers building for the Italian Navy. Two smaller cruisers for scouting work are building—the *Marsala* and *Nino Bixio*—at Castellamare, the first-named being launched on March 24th, 1912. They are of similar type to the *Quarto*, which was completed for service in 1912. The twelve new destroyers will be of 625 tons and with a designed speed of 30 knots. The first boat to be tried, the *Indomito*, made a maximum speed of 35.09 knots in August 1912. The submarines, thirteen in number, will be larger than the three boats of the *Foca* type, the last to be completed.

JAPAN.

The Navy is under the control of a **Minister of Marine** and a **Vice-Minister**. There are also ten Departments: the Bureau of General Affairs,

the Minister's Secretariat, the Bureau of Military Affairs, the Bureau of Personnel, a Medical Bureau, an Accountant Bureau (which also includes supplies), a Bureau of Justice, a Bureau of Naval Education, a Central Department for the Matériel of the Navy, the Hydrographical Office, the Department of Works, the Legal Department (concerned with courts-martial), and the Board of Admirals. The last-named is a Committee of Advice. The Naval General Staff is divided into four sections, including the Intelligence Department.

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Baron Makoto Saito.

Vice-Minister of Marine, Rear-Admiral Takeshi Takarabe.

President of the Naval General Staff, Admiral Baron Goro Ijiiuin.

Vice-President of the Naval General Staff, Vice-Admiral Koichi Fujii.

Chief of Central Department for Matériel of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Kazu Matsumoto.

Chief of the Department of Naval Education, Vice-Admiral Baron Toshiatsu Sakamoto.

The Navy Estimates for the financial year 1912-13 (April-March) amounted to £9,268,718, and included £3,222,659 for new construction and armaments. Comparisons with the estimates of previous years may be obtained by reference to the official return of naval expenditure on p. 200.

The number of officers and men available for active service is 65,599. There is also a small reserve of some 6,000. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 8 admirals, 17 vice-admirals, 33 rear-admirals, 101 captains, 202 commanders, 243 lieutenant-commanders, 591 lieutenants, 842 sub-lieutenants, and 298 midshipmen.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1912, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships	15	1	—
Armoured cruisers	13	4	—
Protected cruisers:			
1st class	2	—	—
2nd class	14	—	—
3rd class	6	—	—
Unprotected cruisers (scouts) 6	—	—	—
Torpedo-vessels	4	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	57	2	—
Torpedo-boats	57	—	—
Submarines	12	3	—

The battleship total includes four vessels of the *Dreadnought* type, the *Satsuma* and *Aki*, completed for sea in 1910, and the *Kawachi* and *Setsu*, completed in 1912. Japan has one battleship, the *Fuso*, of 30,800 tons, under construction. This vessel was begun at Kuré in 1911, to be completed in 1914. Four large armoured cruisers of 27,500 tons are also building—one at Barrow, England; one at Yokosuka dockyard; and two at the private yards at Nagasaki and Kobé. They were all laid down in 1911, and have received the names of *Kongo*, *Hiyei*, *Kirishima*, and *Haruna* respectively. The *Kongo* was launched on May 18th, 1912. Three scout-cruisers of an improved design to the *Tone*, which was completed in 1910, were launched in 1911, and named the *Yahagi*, *Hirado*, and *Chikuma*, and in 1912 were completed for service.

Three submarines, known as Nos. 13, 14, and 15, are building. One destroyer, the

Yamakaze, was completed in 1912; a similar vessel, the *Sakura*, was launched, and a third destroyer, the *Tachibana*, begun.

The Government Dockyards in Japan are situated as follows:—Yokosuka: one dock takes any ship; two smaller. Kuré: one dock able to take any warship; one dock takes cruisers. Sasebo: two docks take any ship.

NETHERLANDS.

The 1912 Naval Estimates amounted to £1,730,992, being an increase of £12,847 over the sum spent in 1911. The total of officers and men enlisted for the Navy reaches 11,000, but this figure includes the marine infantry.

The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Oct. 31st, 1912, was:—

	Built.	Building.	Pro- jected.
Coast-defence battleships 9	—	—	—
Unprotected cruisers	7	—	—
Minelayers	4	—	—
Gunboats	—	3	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers 2	2	4	—
Torpedo-boats	38	—	12
Submarines	2	1	4

Two destroyers for service in the Dutch East Indies were completed in 1911, and a second pair are in hand, all four being built at Flushing under the supervision of the British firm of Yarrow & Co. The two first boats have been named *Fret* and *Wolf*, and on trial in Jan. 1911 attained their speed of 30 knots with ease. They displace 515 tons, and have a speed of 30 knots, with a range of action at economical speed of 2,600 miles. A submarine was ordered from the Whitehead Co., of Fiume, in June 1910, and, under the supervision of this firm, is being built for the Government on the Schelde River.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—Helder: two docks take cruisers. Hellevoetsluis: one dock, takes small battleships. Amsterdam: two floating docks take cruisers. Rotterdam: three floating docks take small cruisers.

NORWAY.

The Naval Budget for 1911-12 amounted to £316,000, and that for 1912-13 to £337,000. The Storting has voted a sum of £1,111,000 (20,000,000 kroner) "for extraordinary defence purposes," but how much of this sum would be allocated to naval purposes was not stated. It is proposed to build 8 ironclads, 6 destroyers, 40 torpedo-boats, 12 submarines, 4 gunboats, and 10 various other vessels. The ironclads are intended for coast defence purposes, and will have a displacement of about 5,000 tons, with two 9'4-in. and four 5'9 in. guns. Two are to be built at once.

The Naval Personnel numbers about 3,400, of whom 1,300 are permanent, and the remainder yearly conscripts. Conscripts for the Navy are entered on May 1st and Nov. 1st in each year. The men entered on the first date are assigned to coast-defence vessels for training on entry, afterwards passing to the gun and torpedo-boats, etc., from July 1st. The second contingent serve their entire term on the coast-defence vessels. The executive officers—excluding those of the naval reserve—are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 1 rear-admiral, 4 captains, 14 commanders, 52

lieutenant-commanders, 52 lieutenants, 14 sub-lieutenants. The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Oct. 31st, 1912, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected
Coast-defence vessels.	4	—	2
Monitors	2	—	—
Gunboats	11	—	—
Destroyers	3	1	—
Torpedo-boats . . .	37	1	—
Submarines	1	4	—

One torpedo-boat destroyer is building, similar to the *Draug*, which was completed in 1909. A torpedo-boat of 100 tons is in hand, and four submarines, in addition to the one already in service—the *Kobben*, completed in 1909—have been authorised.

The principal dockyards of Norway are at Horten, Christiansand, and Bergen.

PERU.

The Navy consists of 14 vessels, all of which are of small importance, with the exception of two protected cruisers, *Coronel Bolognesi* and *Almirante Grau*, constructed in 1906. The armoured cruiser *Dupuy-de-Lôme*, built in 1890, was purchased from France in 1911.

PORTUGAL.

The number of men in the Navy is about 4,500, and, in addition, there are 1 vice-admiral, 3 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 25 commanders, 35 lieutenant-commanders, 80 lieutenants, and 110 sub-lieutenants, besides a varying number of midshipmen and cadets. The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1912, was:—

Build: Protected cruiser, 1; Unprotected cruisers, 4; Gun vessels, 2. In addition to these ships there are about a score of other small craft of little fighting value for fishery protection duties along the Portuguese coast and for customs duty, etc., on the Portuguese and Colonial rivers. The protected cruiser is the *Vasco da Gama*, of 3,000 tons, built in 1876. The last cruiser is the *Almirante Reis*, formerly the *Dom Carlos I.*, of 4,523 tons, built in 1898; the others are smaller and older. There are under construction three destroyers and one gunboat at Lisbon, and a submarine in Italy.

The Government is already authorised by the National Congress to expend up to 5,830,000 escudos (dollars) in the immediate acquisition of 6 destroyers of about 800 tons each, 3 submarines of 245 to 300 tons, 1 tender for submarines of 800 tons, and 2 small cruisers of about 2,500 tons each for Colonial service. Besides this, the Parliament has also authorised the Government to expend up to 38,000,000 escudos in the construction of 3 battleships (Dreadnoughts) of about 22,000 tons each, 3 scouts of about 3,500 tons, 6 destroyers of about 900 tons, and 6 submarines of about 300 tons, besides the ships for auxiliary services. There are four small docks at Lisbon, and the Government is authorised to consider the proposal for a new arsenal on the south bank of the Tagus opposite the latter city.

ROUMANIA.

The Roumanian Navy includes 1 protected cruiser, the *Elizabeta*, of 1,320 tons; 4 monitors of 580 tons; 8 torpedo-boats of 51 tons and 18 knots speed; and 12 gunboats and launches for service on the Danube. One gunboat of 350 tons is used as a training-ship, and one of 104 tons as a torpedo schoolship.

RUSSIA.

The Minister of Marine controls the twelve departments charged with the business of naval administration. The Admiralty Council consists of the Minister of Marine, the Assistant Minister, and five flag officers, and deals with everything connected with naval legislature and establishments. Assisted by the Technical Committee and the other departments, this Council decides upon the allocation of the total sum provided for the Navy over the various items in the Estimates. The head of the Naval Headquarters Staff is responsible for the training, organisation and efficiency of the personnel, and assigns the various ships which compose the fleets and squadrons. The department dealing with Naval Intelligence, the collection and codification of information concerning foreign navies, the preparation of schemes of mobilisation and of proposed plans of action in case of war, is known as the Intelligence Department or Naval General Staff. Similarly the Department of Construction and the Technical Committee deal with the matériel, the former being responsible for the execution of the shipbuilding programme and the maintenance of a proper supply of stores, while the latter marks the improvements made in ships, machinery and engines of war, and suggests plans and specifications for new ships, etc. The number of men annually needed for the Navy is fixed by law. The men are recruited by conscription, and while on the active list are not allowed to marry.

The Admiralty is thus constituted:—

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Grigorovitch (appointed April 1st, 1911).

Assistant Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Bubnoff.

Chief of the Staff, Rear-Admiral Kriasieff.

Chief of the Naval General Staff, Vice-Admiral Prince Lieven.

Members of the Admiralty Council.—Vice-Admirals Jakowlev, Litvinoff, Reizenstein, and Sazarenny.

The 1912 Estimates amounted to £17,447,950, as compared with £11,502,306 voted in 1911, the sums allotted to shipbuilding and armaments respectively being £7,616,850 and £3,244,662.

The number of men voted for 1911 was 46,655. The chief officers in active service, not including flag officers attached to the Naval Artillery or occupying administrative positions in some other branch, were 2 admirals, 13 vice-admirals, and 27 rear-admirals.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1912, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships	9	7	—
Coast-defence ships .	1	—	—
Armoured cruisers .	6	—	4
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	7	—	—
2nd class	1	—	8
3rd class	2	—	—
Torpedo-vessels . . .	3	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	97	9	36
Torpedo-boats . . .	29	—	—
Submarines	29	7	18

The Russian Navy has building for service in the Baltic four Dreadnoughts—the *Sevastopol*, *Petrovavlovsk*, *Gangut*, and *Poltava*—

whose keels were formally laid at St. Petersburg on June 16th, 1909, and all were launched in 1911—the first-named on June 20th; the *Pollava* on July 10th; the *Petrovavlovsk* on Sept. 9th; and the *Gangut* on Oct. 7th. The vessels are being constructed under the supervision of the British firm of John Brown & Co., between whom and the Baltic and Admiralty shipyards of the Imperial Russian Marine a contract was concluded in Dec. 1908 whereby the technical advice and co-operation of the company in questions connected with warship design and construction were secured for a term of years.

The construction of three new Dreadnoughts for the Black Sea was begun in 1911. The vessels have been named the *Emperor Alexander III.*, *Empress Marie*, and *Ekaterina*, and their keels were laid on Oct. 30th. Contracts were placed in August for two ships with a Russian shipbuilding combination known as the Ivanoff Bunge Co., with which Messrs. John Brown are associated for the supply of armour and for the technical management. The syndicate had provided building-slips on Government ground at Nikolaieff; and to permit of the new ships safely using the Bug river when completed, a sum of £600,000 was allotted for deepening the channel between Nikolaieff and Otchakoff. The contract for the third Dreadnought was awarded to Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., who in March 1911 took over the establishment at Nikolaieff of the Société Anonyme des Chantiers Navals, Ateliers, et Fonderies, where the new vessel will be constructed. This plan of building the Black Sea Dreadnoughts with Russian materials and workmanship, and at the same time obtaining the superior knowledge and skill of British naval constructors, was reported to have been followed on the personal initiative of the Tsar. As regards small craft, there are nine destroyers in hand, five at St. Petersburg, and four at Nikolaieff, all of large type, with a displacement of 1,050 tons. The submarines building are seven in number, with a displacement of 600 tons.

The appointment of Vice-Admiral Grigorovitch, formerly Assistant Minister, to be Minister of Marine, was announced on April 1st, 1911, and was well received. The new Minister introduced in July a Russian Navy Bill, the chief provision of which was the fixing of Russia's naval strength according to a definite standard. The preamble to the Bill declared that the Baltic Fleet should be so strong as "to prevent an enemy's operations, of whatsoever kind, giving the enemy victory." The fleet for use in the Black Sea was to be "half as strong again as any possible combination of fleets in those waters"; while the creation of a Pacific Fleet fit to cope with a probable enemy was held for practical reasons to be an impossibility, and only cruisers and torpedo craft will be maintained in those waters. In accordance with this standard, the Baltic Fleet will be raised to a strength of 16 battleships, 8 armoured and 16 other cruisers, 92 torpedo-boats, and 24 submarines by 1924. The absolute strength of the Black Sea Fleet was not fixed in this way on the ground that the future naval strength of the Powers in the Black Sea was not known, and annual credits would therefore be asked for by the Minister of Marine.

An extensive programme of shipbuilding to

increase the fleet to the desired standard was sanctioned by the Duma on June 10th, 1912. The vessels in this programme, which are additional to those already building, are: 4 battle cruisers for the Baltic; 4 small cruisers for the Baltic, 2 small cruisers for the Black Sea, and 2 small cruisers for the Pacific; 3 flotillas, each of 12 destroyers, for the Baltic; and 12 submarines for the Baltic and 6 for Vladivostok. Auxiliary vessels and harbour craft are also to be provided, and the establishments at Reval, Cronstadt, Sveaborg, Sebastopol, Nikolaieff, and Vladivostok, as well as the Admiralty and Baltic shipyards and the Oboukhov ordnance works, are to be enlarged and improved. The total expenditure involved by this programme is 502,000,000 roubles (£50,200,000).

The Naval General Staff decided in April 1909 to make Helsingfors and Sveaborg the headquarters of the Baltic Fleet instead of Cronstadt, which was considered to be too near St. Petersburg and quite obsolete as a fortress under modern conditions of artillery. Sveaborg is intended to be the base of the future *Dreadnought* fleet, and several million roubles have been set apart for docks and barracks to be provided there, large areas of foreshore having also been acquired at Helsingfors. It is uncertain what progress has been made with the new works.

The principal Russian dockyards are situated as follows: **Cronstadt**: one large dock; three smaller. **Libau**: two large docks. **Sevastopol**: two large docks.

SIAM.

The Navy consists of 1 protected cruiser of 3,000 tons (which serves as a royal yacht), and some 20 other vessels of 100 tons and more. A destroyer and 3 torpedo-boats built in Japan were added in 1908.

SPAIN.

There is at the head of the Navy a Minister of Marine, and the *personnel* numbers 16,700 of all ranks, and 9,000 marines. All these are conscripts. The officers are divided as follows: 1 admiral, 4 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 22 captains, 47 commanders, 94 lieutenant-commanders, 131 lieutenants, 340 sub-lieutenants, 165 midshipmen, and 100 cadets.

The strength in ships built and building is:—

	Built.	Building.
Battleships	1	3
Armoured cruisers	3	—
Protected cruisers	4	—
Gunboats	—	4
Torpedo gunboats	6	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	4	3
Torpedo boats	8	24

An Act passed Jan. 7th, 1908, provided for the construction of 3 battleships, 3 destroyers, 24 torpedo boats, and 4 gunboats, all to be built at Ferrol or Carthagena, and also for the reconstruction of these arsenals, the whole to cost about £8,000,000. On March 22nd, 1909, it was announced that the Minister of Marine had accepted the tender, as modified by the

Government, of the Spanish Shipbuilding Co., a Spanish-British syndicate with which the British firms of Vickers, Ltd., John Brown, and Armstrong-Whitworth are associated. Besides the ships referred to, the syndicate have undertaken to build any further vessels required within the next seven years, and to do all the repair work for the fleet within that time. Of the construction programme the first of the three battleships, the *Espana*, was laid down on Dec. 6th, 1909, and launched on Feb. 5th, 1912; the second, the *Alfonso III.*, was begun on Feb. 23rd, 1910; and the third on Oct. 2nd, 1911—all at Ferrol. Each vessel has a displacement of 15,460 tons, and will be armed with eight 12-in. and twenty 4-in. guns. The four gunboats, of 800 tons' displacement, have been ordered to be built at Cartagena, and have been named *Bonifaz*, *Lauria*, *Laya*, and *Recalde*; while the three destroyers, known as the *Bustamente*, *Villamil*, and *Requesens*, which are also to be constructed at Cartagena, will displace 370 tons, and with turbine engines will develop a speed of 28 knots. The torpedo-boats for coastal service will be of 180 tons, with 26 knots speed.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—Cadiz: three docks take cruisers. Cartagena: one floating dock takes large cruisers. Bilbao: one dock takes any Spanish ship; two smaller. Ferrol: one dock to be enlarged.

SWEDEN.

The Navy in 1912 numbered about 7,500 of all ranks. In addition there are about 20,000 yearly conscripts available, but the majority of these are seldom called upon. The officers are divided as follows: 2 vice-admirals, 2 rear-admirals, 9 commodores, 35 captains ("Kommendör-kapitän"), 96 commanders ("Kaptän"), 101 lieutenants, 50 sub-lieutenants. The Estimates for 1912 amounted to £1,447,000, of which £323,500 represented extraordinary expenditure, mainly on submarine defence.

The strength in ships built and building in September 1912, was:—

	Built.	Building.
Coast-defence vessels . . .	12	1
Armoured cruisers . . .	1	—
Torpedo vessels . . .	5	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . .	8	—
Torpedo boats . . .	53	5
Submarines . . .	3	?

A sum of £1,000,000 was collected in voluntary subscriptions during 1912 for the purpose of building a battleship for the Swedish Navy. A deputation waited upon the King to present him with the greater part of this sum on May 7th. The ship to be built with the money was projected by the late Government, but their successors refused to proceed with her construction. Her displacement will be 6,800 tons, with engines of 17,800 h.-p. and speed 22½ knots. She is to carry four 28-cm. (11-in.), eight 15-cm. (6-in.), and six 75-mm. (12-pdr.) guns. Her crew will number 408, and the estimated cost is £600,000. A torpedo-boat was completed in 1912, and five others are building, as well as some submarines, the exact number of which was kept secret.

The question of the provision of a new naval base near Stockholm has been much discussed, and in the autumn of 1909 a Parliamentary Defence Commission recommended the creation of a naval station at Kaknaes at a cost of £1,880,000 of which £1,410,000 was for new works. The new base would be much nearer to the capital than Karlskrona, and was recommended in view of the fortification of the Åland Islands by Russia.

The principal dockyards in Sweden are situated as follows:—Karlskrona: six dry docks, one able to take the cruiser *Fylgia*, two take any other Swedish ship; three smaller. Stockholm: one dock takes any Swedish vessel.

Minister of Marine, M. Jacob Larsson.

Chief Constructor, Count H. Mörner.

TURKEY.

There were 12,839 officers and men in the Navy in September 1912. The officers are divided as follows: 3 vice-admirals, 6 rear-admirals, 20 captains, 46 frigate captains, 171 commanders, 624 lieutenant-commanders, 1,528 lieutenants, and 1,838 sub-lieutenants.

The strength in ships built and building in September 1912 was:—

	Built.*	Building.
Battleships . . .	4	2
Protected cruisers . . .	2	—
Torpedo vessels . . .	2	—
Gunboats . . .	15	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . .	8	—
Torpedo boats . . .	16	—

* The accuracy of these figures may be affected by the war.

Rear-Admiral A. H. Limpus succeeded Rear-Admiral H. P. Williams as Naval Adviser to the Turkish Government in April 1912.

By the terms of the agreement by which certain British naval officers were lent to the Turkish Admiralty as instructors, their engagements terminated automatically on the outbreak of war. In reply to a question in the House of Commons on Oct. 17th, 1912, the Foreign Secretary stated that it was not proposed to recall these officers, but they would be permitted to remain on the understanding that they took no active part in assisting the belligerents. Thirty Turkish naval officers were sent to England in 1910-11 to undergo a course of study.

UNITED STATES.

The President appoints a Secretary of the Navy and an Assistant Secretary, and these two officials, who are usually civilians, exercise a general control and supervision of the eight departments or bureaux among which the business is distributed. These departments are very similar to those in the British Admiralty, and they are under the direction of naval officers. There are also special boards, mostly departmental, who advise either the Secretary of the Navy or the chiefs of the bureaux on technical points. With regard to the estimates, the chiefs of the various bureaux prepare and make annual reports which are published, and in these reports they make recommendations with estimates of cost. The Secretary of the Navy

also makes an annual report, summarising the reports of his subordinates, with his own recommendations, which are submitted to Congress in the shape of Bills, and, being passed by the House of Representatives and Senate, and approved by the President, become law. The U.S. Navy is manned by voluntary enlistment.

The Admiralty Bureaux are as follows:—

Secretary of the Navy, George von L. Meyer; Assistant-Secretary, Beekman Winthrop (both app. March 1909).

The four advisors or "Aids" to the Secretary (which were created in December 1909) and other officials are: *Aid for Operations*, Rear-Admiral C. E. Vreeland; *Aid for Personnel*, Capt. T. M. Potts; *Aid for Material*, Capt. A. G. Winterhalter; *Aid for Inspections*, Rear-Admiral C. J. Badger; *Chief of the Bureau of Navigation*, Rear-Admiral Philip Andrews; *Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance*, Rear-Admiral N. C. Twining; *Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*, Civil Engineer H. R. Stanford; *Constructor-in-Chief*, R. M. Watt; *Engineer-in-Chief*, Rear-Admiral Hutch I. Cone; *Paymaster-General*, Thomas J. Cowie; *Surgeon-General*, Charles F. Stokes; *Judge Advocate-General*, Capt. R. L. Russell; *Commandant, U.S.N. Marine Corps*, Major-Gen. William P. Biddle.

General Board.—Admiral of the Navy George Dewey (President), Rear-Admirals C. E. Vreeland (*Aid for Operations*), and Newton E. Mason; Captains W. L. Rodgers (President, Naval War College), T. M. Potts (*Aid for Personnel*), A. G. Winterhalter (*Aid for Material*), T. S. Rodgers (*Chief Intelligence Officer*), and W. R. Shoemaker; Commander H. G. Ziege-meier (Secretary). Additional: Commanders Victor Blue; W. D. MacDougall, and W. S. Crossley; Lieutenant-Commander L. R. Sargent (*Aid to the Admiral of the Navy*); and Lieutenant P. Foley.

The Naval Appropriation Bill for 1912-13 proposed an expenditure of £24,860,222 (\$123,220,707), a reduction of about £1,114,400 sterling as compared with the sum estimated for 1911-12.

The total number of enlisted men now authorised in the Navy is 51,500, and in the Marine Corps 9,921. The former figure is inclusive of the increase of 4,000 made in the establishment by the Naval Appropriation Bill for 1912. According to the last Navy Register (Jan. 1st, 1912) there were, as regards officers, 1 admiral, 28 rear-admirals, 212 captains and commanders, 1,108 other executive officers, 280 midshipmen, 309 medical officers, 201 accountant officers, 644 warrant officers, and 322 officers of marines.

Discussion of the Naval Appropriation Bill for 1912 revealed a decided difference of opinion in Congress upon the question of the country's naval needs, and while the House of Representatives voted in favour of no battleships being authorised, the Senate amended this in favour of the construction of two battleships. An agreement was arrived at on Aug. 20th, when, at a conference of the two Houses, it was decided to build one battleship, and the Bill, containing a provision to this effect, was signed by the President on August 22nd. There were also provided for two fuel ships, six destroyers, one tender to destroyers, eight submarines, and one tender to submarines.

The strength in ships built, building, and projected (September 1912) is as follows:

	Built.	Build- ing	Pro- jected.
Battleships	31	6	1
Coast-defence vessels . .	9	—	—
Armoured cruisers. . .	10	—	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	5	—	—
2nd class	6	—	—
3rd class	16	—	—
Unprotected cruisers . .	5	—	—
Scouts (protected) . . .	3	—	—
Torpedo vessels	2	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	38	11	6
Torpedo boats. . . .	28	—	—
Submarines	22	17	8
Gunboats. . . .	27	4	3

Six battleships were building or completing for the United States Navy in September 1912, the *Arkansas* and *Wyoming*, authorised in 1909, and mounting twelve 12-in. guns, being ready for trial; the *New York* and *Texas*, authorised in 1910, and armed with ten 14-in. guns, ready for launching; and the *Nevada* and *Oklahoma*, authorised in 1911, and also armed with ten 14-in. guns, building on the stocks. The Appropriation Bill for 1912 authorised the construction of one battleship, which was to carry "as heavy armour and as powerful armament as any vessel of its class," but the laying down of this vessel, to be called the *Pennsylvania*, was postponed until early in 1913.

Eleven destroyers were also building, the *Beale*, *Henley*, and *Jarvis* of the six in the programme of 1910, and eight vessels in the programme of 1911. The four boats completed between Sept. 1911 and Sept. 1912, although only designed for 30 knots, made speeds of from 32 to 3½ knots on their trials. The four submarines completed in the same period also made some very satisfactory performances on trial. A considerable advance in size and power has been made in the latest of the seventeen submarine boats building.

The Government dockyards are situated as follows:—Brooklyn: one large dock, two smaller. Norfolk, Va.: one large dock, one smaller. Mare Island, Cal.: two large docks. Boston, Mass.: one small dock. League Island, Pa.: one large wooden dock. Portsmouth, N.H.: one small dock; Charleston, S.C., one dry dock; Bremerton, Washington, ordnance yard. New docks able to take any warship are in course of construction at the Navy Yards at Brooklyn, Mare Island, League Island, and Portsmouth.

The commands of the various fleets are held as follows:—Atlantic Fleet, Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral H. Osterhaus; First Division, Rear-Admiral B. A. Fiske; Second Division, Rear-Admiral N. R. Usher; Third Division, Rear-Admiral C. McK. Winslow; Fourth Division, Rear-Admiral F. F. Fletcher. Atlantic Reserve Fleet: Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral A. M. Knight. Pacific Fleet: Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral W. H. H. Southerland. Pacific Reserve Fleet: Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral A. Reynolds. Asiatic Fleet: Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral R. F. Nicholson.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE BALKAN WAR.

"Even the campaign of Austerlitz did not produce changes so sudden, and so startlingly and overwhelmingly complete, as those which during the last month have been wrought by the Balkan Confederacy."—*Mr. Asquith at the Guildhall, Nov. 9th, 1912.*

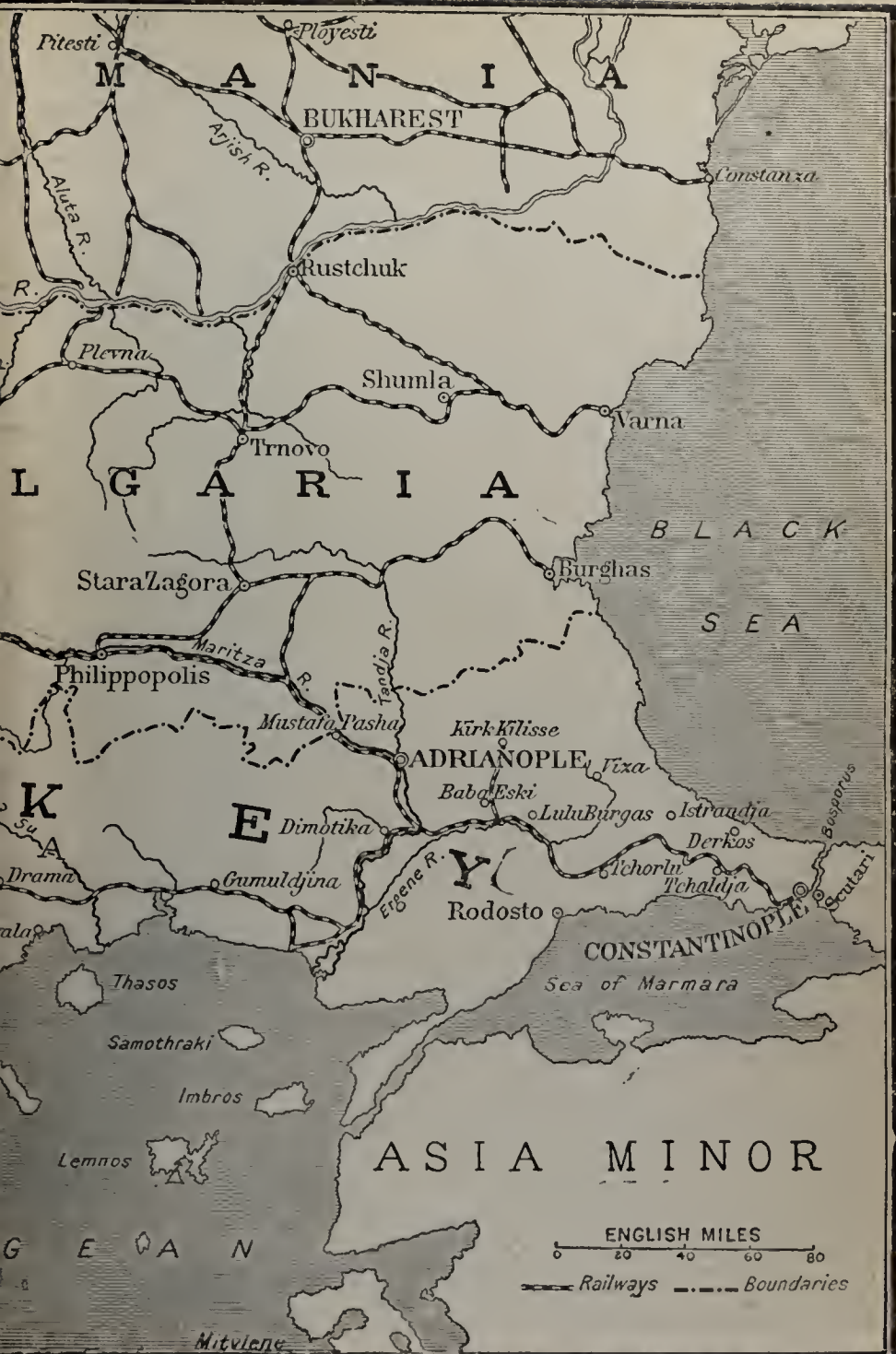
An improvement in the relations of Russia and Austria at the beginning of 1912 was evidenced in February by a visit of the Grand Duke Andrew Vladimirovitch to Vienna—the first visit of a member of the Russian Imperial House to the Emperor Francis Joseph since October 1907. In April M. Sazonoff, in a maiden speech to the Duma on foreign affairs, recalled the fact that the Russian and Austro-Hungarian Governments had agreed to be guided by certain principles in the event of a clashing of interests. These principles, he said, were the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Balkans, the independence, strengthening, and peaceful development of the Balkan States, and the support and consolidation of the new régime in Turkey. It was authoritatively known in Russia, M. Sazonoff said, that it was Austria-Hungary's firm resolve to adhere to this attitude.

The relations of the Balkan States also showed a marked advance in friendliness, and in the summer the conviction gained ground that a definite understanding, if not an alliance, had been arrived at between Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, and Greece. At the beginning of August the massacre of Bulgarians at Kotchand (see p. 323) evoked from the Bulgarian Government a vigorous protest to the Porte, and simultaneously a diplomatic rupture took place between Turkey and Montenegro as the result of the forcible occupation by Montenegro of the Mojkovatz district, which, though assigned to it by an agreement of the previous summer, had remained in the occupation of the Turks. In Bulgaria the feeling against the Turks developed into a popular agitation for war. On Aug. 14th it was announced in Vienna that Count Berchtold was about to engage in conversation with the Great Powers with a view "to co-ordinate the several efforts made by the Powers in the interest of Balkan peace and of the *status quo*." In a newspaper interview Count Berchtold insisted upon "the expedience of giving to the Porte organised European encouragement and to the Balkan peoples equally organised advice to be patient and not to thwart Turkish purposes." There was, he said, no question of proposing the adoption of special reforms by the Porte, nor of marking out special spheres of interest for the Balkan races, nor of any kind of intervention in the old sense of the term. A good deal of scepticism was evinced as to the efficacy of the plan thus vaguely outlined, but the Powers readily agreed to take part in an exchange of views on the subject, although the Turkish Government, as was to be expected, intimated that it could not listen to proposals from outside concerning the internal affairs of the empire. On Sept. 6th a semi-official announcement was made to the effect that "the latest proposals of Count Berchtold with regard to the Balkan Provinces of the Ottoman Empire have been considered by Sir Edward Grey and have made a very favourable impression." On the 8th Count Berchtold and the German Imperial Chancellor

met at Buchlau. On the 18th M. Sazonoff arrived in England to exchange views on foreign affairs with the British Government. Both Russia and Britain were desirous that the new Turkish Government, which appeared to be genuinely anxious to effect reforms, should be given a fair chance of carrying out its policy, and M. Sazonoff and Sir Edward Grey "found themselves in complete accord in a desire to work for peace and in co-operating in any diplomatic action that is favourable for that purpose." This agreement derived an added importance from the fact that before the Balmoral conferences were concluded the northern frontiers of Turkey from one end to the other were rattling with rifle fire, and it was obvious that without strong pressure from the Great Powers the Governments of Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro would be openly at war with Turkey. In a statement to the Delegations on Sept. 24th Count Berchtold drew a gloomy picture of the perils of the situation. As to M. Sazonoff's visits to Germany and England, he informed the Foreign Affairs Committee two days later, "they were chiefly acts of international courtesy which were being watched with gratitude. Both groups of Powers had the same intention, that of maintaining peace." On Sept. 30th—the date on which, there is reason to believe, the Balkan League was formally established—the Governments of Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro issued decrees for a general mobilisation and summoned their respective Parliaments to meet in extraordinary session. The Greek Government ordered a mobilisation of the army and navy. On Oct. 1st an Imperial Iradeh ordered the mobilisation of the Turkish army.

Meanwhile M. Sazonoff had passed from England to France, where he had prolonged conversations with M. Poincaré. Their issue was a proposal by M. Poincaré for joint action on the part of Austria-Hungary and Russia as the mandatories of the Powers in the Balkan capitals, and collective action of all the Powers in Constantinople. This proposal was accepted in principle by all the Powers. On Oct. 8th the representatives of Russia and Austria expressed to the Governments of the Balkan States the strong disapproval with which all the Powers would view a breach of the peace. Their representations were to the effect, as Lord Crewe told the House of Lords on Oct. 8th, that the necessity for the introduction of reforms would be seriously impressed upon Turkey by the Powers; and that "in no circumstances would the Great Powers agree to any change of the *status quo* in South-east Europe." Within four weeks from its formal pronouncement this solemn resolution was reduced to absurdity by the race of events—a fact frankly admitted by its authors. "No one," said Sir Edward Grey on Nov. 5th, "will be disposed to dispute the right of the Balkan States to formulate when





they please the terms on which they will be disposed to conclude peace."

Montenegro, indeed, did not wait for the warning of the Powers, but, on the eve of its presentation, declared war against Turkey. In these circumstances it was hopeless to expect a ready acquiescence by the Porte in the collective representations made to it two days later by the Ambassadors in favour of reforms in Macedonia on the basis of Article XXIII. of the Treaty of Berlin, or (alternatively) the report of the International Commission of 1880. Montenegro proceeded to threaten Scutari; Greece proclaimed her sovereignty over Crete; Bulgaria and Serbia perfected the military preparations upon which they had been engaged for months past; and none of the allies displayed any signs of accepting the advice of the Great Powers. Not until Oct. 13th did they reply to the Austro-Russian note of the 8th. They then announced their intention of negotiating directly with Turkey, and simultaneously presented an ultimatum to the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires in Sofia in the form of an identic note demanding the immediate establishment of autonomous provinces under European governors in Macedonia. On Oct. 15th Turkey rejected this ultimatum, recalled her representatives from the Balkan States, and made peace with Italy.

The Story of the Campaign.

The military operations of the war in the Balkan peninsula may be conveniently divided for purposes of description into four sections, corresponding to the objects, advance, and movements of the armies of the four States which constitute the Balkan League. Though in effect distinct, but in part tending to merge together in the later phases of the war, especially at Scutari and Salonika, it soon became apparent that the operations of the four armies were closely co-ordinated and were executed in pursuance of a common plan of pre-arranged action. The Montenegrin attack was directed mainly to the capture of Scutari, and the possible occupation of S. Giovanni di Medua and Alessio. The advance of the Servians had for its object to crush the Turks in Macedonia, co-operating with the Montenegrins at Scutari and the Greeks to the south, and to send a column down to attempt to secure a port on the Adriatic at Durazzo. The Greeks had the main purpose of capturing Salonika. To the Bulgarians fell the greater operation of defeating the Turks in Thrace, and of driving them into or out of Constantinople. The position of the Turks, thus simultaneously attacked in four distinct regions, combined with the fact that they were unable to act on the offensive, was one of the utmost difficulty, and it was soon revealed that neither their generals nor their military organisation and administration were equal to the task imposed upon them. Their army had been for many years under German tutelage, directed chiefly by General (afterwards Marshal) Von der Goltz, based largely upon a system of the strategic counter-offensive, which proved altogether inadequate to deal with the resolute attack of their assailants. In addition, the whole of the army administrative services were in a deplorable state, and scarcity of ammunition and want of food contributed very largely to the repeated disasters. The armies of the Balkan States were,

on the other hand, generally in a state of high modern efficiency. Bulgaria had taken the lead, while Montenegro, with lesser resources than the others, possessed an army which least resembled the armies of Western Europe. These diverse and opposing conditions led, on the one hand, to the greatest military collapse of modern times, and on the other to brilliant success in a campaign carried through with probably unexampled rapidity.

I. Montenegro.

The four Balkan States mobilised their forces on Sept. 30th, and on Oct. 8th, anticipating her allies, Montenegro declared war. The whole population of the country is not more than about 250,000, and the war strength available was about 50,000 as a maximum. The left wing, under General Vukotich, crossed the frontier, and Berane was captured on Oct. 16th. Bielpolie, Plevlie, Priboi, Prepolie, and other places in the sandjak of Novi Bazar were occupied after inconsiderable resistance, and the force then moved in the direction of Ipék and Djakova, which were captured. The object was to get into touch with the Servian right wing, and to cover the operations against Scutari. The centre, under General Lazovich, captured Tuzi after some hard fighting on Oct. 14th, and proceeded to the intended investment of Scutari. Schiptchanik and Detich were captured, and General Martinovich, commanding the right, advanced between the sea and Lake Scutari to attack the position of Tarabosh, which covered the approaches to the town. Heavy guns were brought up from Antivari, but not enough of them were available, and bombardment of Tarabosh began from the west and south. Firing opened on Oct. 19th, and several attacks, in which the Montenegrins lost considerably, were made on outlying positions. The Turkish garrison consisted of part of the 24th division, reinforced by about nine battalions under Essad Pasha. It was impossible for Martinovich to join with Lazovich and complete the investment of Scutari so long as guns at Tarabosh and Berdica swept the plain of the Boyana. The Montenegrins found the position difficult, and on Nov. 20th Scutari was still holding out. The headquarters had crossed the Boyana river, and on Nov. 15th a successful attack was made on the port town of San Giovanni di Medua. On the 18th Alessio was captured, Servian artillery and infantry having arrived to assist under General Yankovich.

II. Servia.

According to General von Bernhardt, Servia should have been able to place in the field, including all reserves, 305,000 men, with 108 field and mountain and 6 heavy batteries; but the actual strength of the troops which advanced through the mountains into Old Servia and Macedonia is not known. The collective note of Servia, Greece, and Bulgaria to Turkey was dated Oct. 13th, and Turkey declared war against Servia and Bulgaria on the 17th. Troops were forthwith set in motion, the first mobilisation having been completed, and General Putnik was Commander-in-Chief. The first or principal Servian army, under the Crown Prince, forming the centre, advanced from Nish by the Morava river and Vrania, its objectives being Kumanovo and Uskub. The second Servian army, or left wing, under

General Stepanovich, which included a considerable Bulgarian contingent, advanced through Kustendil and the Deve Bair Pass, which is about 35 miles south-east of Vrania. It was to co-operate closely with the principal army in the capture of Uskub and other places in the Vardar valley. The third Serbian army, being the right wing of the general advance, under General Yankovich, was moving farther to the north-west, and occupied Prishtina on Oct. 22nd, then advancing in the direction of Katchanik. Other Serbian forces on this side had occupied Mitrovitz, and Novi Bazar in the sanjak of that name. At Novi Bazar there was hard fighting, the Turks being well placed, and the Servians lost about 500 killed and wounded.

Zekki Pasha was in command of the Turkish troops in Macedonia, including three army corps, concentrated chiefly at Kumanovo, which is about 35 miles from Vrania on the Uskub road, and was the key of the position. The force under Zekki has been variously estimated. Some accounts said 30,000 to 40,000, but Serbian statements gave the total as 80,000. A reinforcement of 10,000 men arrived on the eve of the battle. The Turkish general's object was to strike a decisive blow with superior force at the principal Serbian army in his front, and then to fall upon the left wing under Gen. Stepanovich before the latter could come to the aid of the first army. But in numbers, *moral*, and mobility Zekki's troops were unequal to the task. It is uncertain whether the opposing columns actually united, but a desperate conflict ensued (Oct. 24th), in which, though the Turks fought well, they were driven back with great loss. Such was the onrush of the Servians that the Turkish forces were cut up, and the Serbian cavalry converted their retreat into a rout. Large quantities of ammunition, rifles, and many guns were abandoned in the panic, and the dead and wounded were left on the field. The disaster was almost complete, and the victors pressed on to Uskub, where seventeen guns and five waggons full of ammunition were captured on Oct. 26th.

The Turks made no stand at Uskub, but retreated, amid scenes of terrible disorder, by the railway as far as Kuprulu (Veles), whence some of the panic-stricken fugitives escaped in the direction of Salonika, while the major part of the force retired towards Monastir. The disaster was not confined to Kumanovo, for a Servo-Bulgarian column, advancing from Kustendil, drove back the Turks with great loss from Kotchana, and Ishtip, which is within about ten miles of Kuprulu, was captured Oct. 27th.

In these misfortunes Zekki Pasha's three army corps had broken up, but the force which had retreated on the Monastir road had taken a very strong position in the mountains between Kuprulu and Perlepe, where the road passed through a narrow defile flanked by precipitous rocks. Here a battle began Nov. 3rd, and lasted three days. The heights, which were covered with ice and snow, were held by about 30,000 Turks, and the pass was impassable for field-guns. An attempt by the Servians to get up mountain-guns by pack horses failed, and the brunt of the fighting fell upon the infantry. During the night, however, after great exertions, the guns were got into position, and a very hard-fought action followed, in which the Servians, regardless of heavy losses, rushed

up to the Turkish trenches, and desperate bayonet fighting proved the gallantry of the attack. In the end a victory was gained with serious loss. The Turks, however, endeavoured to make another stand some miles farther along the road. They were driven back in disorder, and the remnant retired to join the garrison at Monastir. In the fighting outside Perlepe the Servians report 2,500 killed and wounded, and estimate the Turkish loss at 6,000.

Thus the Turkish army in Macedonia was partly dissipated, and the available forces gathered in the vicinity of Monastir. Meanwhile, a Serbian column under General Zivkovich, which had participated in the capture of Djakovka, had been detached from the right wing to march along the valley of the Drin to co-operate with the Montenegrins at Scutari, while General Yankovich's division, after the fall of Oibra, was to push forward to the coast at Durazzo. Other troops had been sent towards Salonika under General Todoroff to get into touch with the Greeks in that quarter, and on Nov. 9th Todoroff defeated the Turks beyond Seres after a three hours' engagement, and pursued them towards Salonika. The main Serbian force, however, advanced against Monastir, and a Greek column was detached from Salonika to co-operate with them. On Nov. 18th Monastir was captured after two days of very stubborn fighting. It was said that 45,000 men had surrendered, with guns, stores, etc., but later intelligence showed the surrender had not been complete, and that a considerable Turkish force had made good its retreat.

III. Greece.

The Greek army was mobilised on Sept. 30th with those of the allied states, and Greece declared war on Oct. 17th. Two columns were set in motion—the principal army, commanded by the Crown Prince, to march on Salonika, and the other to move from Arta against the Turks at Yanina. Hassan Tahsin Pasha, who was opposed to the Crown Prince, had orders to retire before the Greek advance, retarding it as much as possible, and Elassona was captured without serious resistance on the 20th, the Greeks afterwards advancing rapidly to Diskata. At Selfidje, on the 23rd, where the Turks offered battle, the Greeks gained a decisive success, and Hassan Tahsin lost 17 guns out of the 20 which he had with him. This disaster to the Turks seems to have been due either to panic or bad generalship, for they were winning on the left and centre, when unaccountably the right began to retreat, and the Greeks, seizing the advantage, secured a remarkable victory, which greatly affected the subsequent course of the campaign. Veria was occupied without resistance on the 20th, the Greeks being well received by the people. Agostos, Vertekop, and Vodena fell into their hands, and a strong Turkish force, sent down from Sorovitch to recapture Kozhania and attack the Greek rear, was put to flight. A column marched on Monastir, and before Ali Riza Pasha had time to rally the remnants of the three army corps which had escaped from the onslaught of the Servians and Bulgarians in the Vardar district, the Greeks were approaching the town. They met with considerable opposition, and there was a good deal of fighting.

The advance upon Salonika was rapid and well handled, but met at first with vigorous resistance. The Turks had taken their position

at Kirdjalar on the road from Salonika to Veria, and the Greeks advanced in force on Nov. 1st from Vertekop, but came under heavy fire from the Turkish guns. For three hours they were driven back along the road, leaving four of their guns in the hands of the Turks. But the tide of battle turned, and under cover of well-directed fire from their guns the Greeks forced the passage of the Kara Azmak river, the Turkish infantry being driven back with heavy loss in a state of panic. The Turks had been successful at Yenidje Vardar, but on the following day they were driven out, a number of guns being captured, and the whole army retreated to the Vardar bridge, a battalion of Redifs having thrown away their rifles, thereby spreading disorder throughout the two divisions engaged. The demoralised troops withdrew across the Vardar to Topsisin to prepare the last line of resistance before Salonika, and the Greeks advanced on Yenidje. The Turkish soldiers, it appeared, had been fighting and marching for over twenty-four hours without food, and their ammunition was exhausted. The condition in the last defence of Salonika was deplorable. The men, instead of being eager to fight, asked nothing better than to fly from hunger and death.

In such a situation the defence of Salonika was impossible. The Turks had about 25,000 defeated, demoralised, weary, and hungry men, and the Greeks about 60,000 of all arms. For two days the place was invested, and on Nov. 9th it was surrendered, together with the fort of Kara Bun. The event aroused enormous enthusiasm and patriotic demonstrations, not only at Salonika but throughout Greece. General Kleomenes, who was in command, brought with him a well-trained, well-clothed, well-equipped army, whose condition, contrasted with that of the Turks, went far to explain the defeat of the latter. There is no space here to describe the entry of the troops. It was a great triumph for Hellas after 470 years of Ottoman domination. On the day of the surrender a Bulgarian column, commanded by General Todoroff, encountered a Turkish force some miles from Salonika, but they retired into the city. As marking the relations existing between the Allies, it was notable that a Bulgarian division, under Todoroff's command, and accompanied by Princes Boris and Cyril, marched into Salonika on the 9th, and that at the same time a Serbian regiment entered the city. It subsequently transpired that the Greek commander-in-chief had opposed the entry of the Bulgarians, and that something like an ultimatum from the Bulgarian authorities had been necessary to procure a withdrawal of the Greek General's opposition.

IV. Bulgaria.

Important as were the successes of the Montenegrins, Servians, and Greeks in the war, the chief part in the operations fell, by preponderance of power and geographical situation, to the Bulgarians. With a peace establishment of 59,820 and a war strength of 330,000 men—the figures are General von Bernhardi's—the Bulgarian army was recognised by all competent observers to have been trained, armed, and equipped in a manner equal to the high standard of the best armies of Europe. General Savoff, the organiser of its victories, declared in the *Sobranje* in 1912 that the army was perfectly ready for war,

and able at any time to defeat the Turks. For fifteen months he had been steadfastly preparing it for the mobilisation which took place on Sept. 30th, and for the outbreak of war which followed on Oct. 17th. The armies at once crossed the frontier, and Mustafa Pasha was captured without a struggle on the 18th. The Second Army, under General Ivanoff, comprising two divisions, advanced from the west and north to Adrianople by Kirdjali, Mastanlu, and Ortakeui to descend the Arda Valley and operate against the south-eastern and southern fronts of the city. The Third Army, under General Dimitrieff, descended from the north in four columns against Kirk Kilisse. The First Army, under General Kutincheff, which had been moved eastward by rail, advanced from the Yamboli region in five columns to complete the investment of Adrianople. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief was Nazim Pasha, and Abdullah Pasha commanded in the great battles east of Adrianople. Originally the Turkish commander had four corps in that part of the line from Lule Burgas to Visa, behind the Kirk Kilisse position. General Ivanoff took a vigorous offensive, and on Oct. 24th, after a fiercely contested action, drove the Turks from Kirk Kilisse with considerable loss and in some disorder. This result caused surprise, it having been anticipated that the Turks would take advantage of a favourable situation to place a large force in the field and resist the Bulgarian advance with great spirit; but it subsequently appeared that vigorous action was reserved for a position farther south, and that Nazim Pasha's main army was not engaged. But the action had been more serious than the Turks desired. They had been punished very heavily by artillery fire, and a certain panic had been caused by the retreat of one demoralised force upon another.

After the battle the right wing of the Third Army (Dimitrieff) pursued the Turks in a southerly direction via Yenidje, while the centre moved by Kavakali and Lefege, and the left wing and eastern troops on Bunar Hissar. The object was to strike in between the Turks and their line of retreat, and there was again severe fighting in which the Turks lost severely; but their general, seeing the danger of being cut off, effected a skilful change of front, one of the most difficult of operations in the field. His left wing, which had been located west of Eski Baba, was withdrawn upon Lule Burgas, while the right wing was pushed forward. General Kutincheff (Third Army) thereupon advanced his cavalry division to Eski Baba and Demotika.

It was this series of movements that brought about the long-drawn battle of Lule Burgas—Bunar Hissar, which began on Oct. 29th and was a very sanguinary affair. In this action General Kutincheff brought up troops from Adrianople, replacing them by the 10th and 11th Divisions, and thus intervened at Lule Burgas with strong reserves, which contributed largely to the victory. The investment of Adrianople and the masking of the troops there was a constant preoccupation with the Bulgarians and somewhat retarded their progress after the success of Kirk Kilisse, and difficulties of transport and supply affected both sides. At Lule Burgas the Turks fought without food, with insufficient ammunition, and imperfect leadership.

To give an accurate and detailed account of the great action is impossible here. On Oct. 28th the Bulgarians began an offensive movement on the main road to Adrianople. Two corps on the Turkish right subsequently became engaged, and it would appear that Mahmud Mukhtar's seasoned troops were for a time able to drive back the assailants. There was desperate fighting in the attack on the Turkish centre near Kavak Dere. Three times were the Bulgarian infantry repulsed, and the position was stormed in a terrible hand-to-hand struggle. There were occasions during the long-contested engagement when the Bulgarians, with almost unparalleled determination and courage, threw away their lives when some point was to be won. The losses on both sides were enormous, the Turks suffering severely from the splendid practice of the Bulgarian guns. There was a fearful struggle on the front of the 12th Turkish Division, whose men had been fighting hard all the previous day under Torgut Pasha. Constant waves of men were sent up to the low ridges from every available quarter to fill the gaps in the firing line. The Turkish brigades held their ground splendidly, making a stubborn defence; but the Bulgarian guns had found the range, and lashed them with sweeping torrents of shrapnel. In another part of the field Abouk Pasha had called up every reserve then available, and Torgut could not fill his decimated ranks. The Bulgarians were too strong here and elsewhere, and the Turks began to give way, though trains were constantly bringing up all sorts of men. There was no hope, however, of a counter-stroke, and the Turks retired slowly, under a withering fire. There was, at least, no panic here. But the great retreat had begun, and the worn-out, hungry, wounded Turks were extended along 20 miles of road. The fighting lasted actually from Oct. 29th to Nov. 2nd. The Bulgarian official account stated that on the last day the left wing, reinforced, made the decisive attack, and that the Turks took to flight and abandoned 42 guns. Prisoners to the number of 2,800 were taken, with much railway material. The Bulgarian loss was set down at 15,000 and the Turkish at 40,000.

The result of this action was to cause the retreat of the Turks towards the Tcherkesskeui position and Tchiorlu. The railway beyond that place was lost, and the Bulgarians struck southward to the sea at Rodosto, which was occupied on Oct. 31st. Adrianople was completely invested, and its fall was predicted, but the place was holding out up to the 21st of November. After some fighting of no decisive character the Turks retired behind the Tchataldja lines, which were the last defence of Constantinople, and consisted of a series of modern forts extending from Buyuk Tchek-medche on the Sea of Marmora to Lake Derkos on the edge of the Black Sea front. The Bulgarians, suffering from exhaustion or want of supplies, were unable to pursue the Turks from Lule Burgas; but they advanced, and in November captured some positions outside the Tchataldja lines. They were burning with a desire to enter Constantinople, but there was the likelihood of heavy losses, and it was known that cholera was raging in the Turkish lines. The scene of the greatest activity was the eastern end of the line, where the Turkish warships co-operated with the shore guns.

The Course of Diplomacy.

On the outbreak of the war the Great Powers devoted their efforts to the localisation of the conflict and its issues. In a notable speech at Nantes on Oct. 27th, M. Poincaré referred to "the exchange of views that is being daily prosecuted among the Powers which enables them to exercise a collective supervision over the march of events." On Nov. 3rd the Turkish Government intimated to the Powers that they would welcome assistance in bringing about a suspension of hostilities. The Powers, however, were unanimously of opinion that the moment for intervention had not arrived. A proposal made at this time by M. Poincaré that all the Powers should make a declaration of their disinterestedness with regard to the Balkan settlement was not favourably received by the parties to the Triple Alliance, but its failure did not affect the unanimity of the Powers in their desire to reconcile antagonistic interests; they consulted as to the movements of their naval forces, and sought and obtained the consent of Turkey to send two armoured vessels of each nation through the Dardanelles to safeguard the interests of European residents in Constantinople. In his speech at the Guildhall banquet on Nov. 9th, Mr. Asquith said that "so far as this country is concerned, its relations with the other Powers, without a single exception, were never more friendly and cordial. The Great Powers of Europe, while each maintaining its special alliances and friendships unimpaired, are working together with a closeness of touch and a frankness and freedom of communication and discussion which are remarkable, and which indeed may seem almost unintelligible to those who believe that, because for certain purposes the Powers have been and are ranged in different groups, they must therefore in a time of European crisis be arrayed in opposite camps. Nothing is further from the fact." Referring to the anxiety occasioned by reported friction between Serbia and Austria-Hungary and Italy owing to the territorial demands put forward by Serbia, Mr. Asquith deprecated "the raising and pressing of isolated questions which, if handled separately and at once, may seem likely to lead to irreconcilable divergences, but which may well assume a different and perhaps a more tractable aspect if they are reserved to be dealt with from the wider point of view of a general settlement." M. Daneff, the President of the Bulgarian Sobranje, after conferences with M. Pashitch and other Serbian statesmen, visited Vienna on Nov. 11th and had audiences of the Emperor and the Heir Apparent. On Nov. 14th the Ministers of the Great Powers in Sofia, Athens, and Belgrade informed the Balkan Governments that they had been asked by Turkey to mediate. A more direct appeal was made on the following day by Kiamil Pasha to King Ferdinand, and on Nov. 19th hostilities were suspended for the discussion of terms. It was reported that the allies demanded as a preliminary to an armistice the surrender of Adrianople, Scutari, and Yanina and their garrisons, the surrender of the lines of Tchataldja, and the withdrawal of the Turkish blockading squadron from Bulgarian waters. On Nov. 21st the Porte announced that the conditions were unacceptable, and desultory fighting was resumed, although the negotiations were not broken off. (See OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.)

THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

At the beginning of January 1912, after three months of war, there were in North Africa 92,000 Italians, occupying a coastline more than 1,000 miles long, and subject to almost daily attacks at one point or another from large forces of Arab irregulars led by two or three thousand Turks. The Egyptian Government, in order to prevent any breach of neutrality, had taken stringent measures to prevent the smuggling of arms through its territory, coastguards being established from Sollum to Alexandria and along the line of the Suez Canal.

The Italian Mediterranean fleet used the Bay of Tabruk as its advanced base in Africa. A squadron also patrolled the Red Sea, and on Jan. 7th destroyed seven small Turkish gunboats near Kufuda. On Jan. 15th Italian destroyers arrested at sea the French mail steamer *Carthage* on the ground that an aeroplane which she had on board was destined for the Turks, and conveyed her to Cagliari. This incident excited in France a good deal of irritation, which was increased by the arrest a few days later of another mail steamer, the *Manouba*, which had on board some Turkish passengers. These passengers contended that they were in the service of the Red Crescent, while the Italians maintained that they were military officers. The French Ambassador in Rome was instructed by his Government to remonstrate against the seizure, and both vessels were released. With regard to the *Carthage*, the French Premier, in a statement in the Chamber on Jan. 22nd, recalled the fact that by the unratified Declaration of London aeroplanes were to be considered as contraband only if special notice to that effect were given by the belligerents. Italy had not included aeroplanes as absolute contraband in her list of the previous October, and France contended, therefore, that they might lawfully be conveyed from one neutral port to another. The Government had conveyed to the Italian Government the voluntary assurance of private persons that the aeroplane in the *Carthage* was destined for an aviation meeting at Tunis, and not for Tripoli, and the Italian Government, accepting this assurance, had released the vessel, but the French Government had on principle declined to give any official assurance or undertaking. The case of the *Manouba* was complicated by the fact that, owing to a misunderstanding on the part of French officials, her suspected passengers had been handed over as prisoners to the Italians. With regard to these persons the French Government maintained that it had taken every precaution to satisfy itself as to their bona fides, that their seizure on a French mail boat plying between French ports would have been an unfriendly and unjustifiable act; and that since their surrender was due to a misunderstanding, they must be restored. Negotiations between the two Governments resulted, on Jan. 26th, in an agreement by which the Turkish prisoners were handed over unconditionally to the French Consul at Cagliari and conveyed to France, whence, after inquiry into their credentials, all but two of them were conveyed to Tunis. The questions of law and compensation arising out of the seizures were referred to The Hague.

On Feb. 24th the Italian cruisers *Garibaldi*

and *Ferruccio* surprised the Turkish gunboat *Avnillah* and a torpedo boat in the port of Beirut. Declining to surrender, the gunboat was fired upon, and in twenty minutes was in flames. The torpedo boat, after being disabled by a torpedo, was sunk by gunfire. Some damage was done ashore by the firing, but it was probably accidental.

The official list of Italians killed and missing from the beginning of the war until March 2nd, inclusive, gave the numbers as follows: officers 37, rank and file 822.

In February the Russian Government secured the co-operation of the neutral Powers in a renewed effort to mediate between the combatants. In the first instance inquiries were addressed to Rome as to the terms on which Italy would accept mediation for the conclusion of peace. On April 16th the Ambassadors of the Powers in Constantinople addressed to the Porte an inquiry similar to that previously addressed to Italy. The reply, delivered on the 23rd, was to the effect that while Turkey was prepared to grant Italy economic concessions in Tripoli, she could accept mediation in the present conflict only on the condition of the evacuation of the Tripolitaine by Italian troops and the maintenance of her sovereign rights.

On April 18th, two days after the Powers had presented their inquiry to the Porte, the war was for the first time carried to the gates of Turkey. On that day the first division of the Second Italian Naval Squadron cut the submarine cables connecting Asia Minor with the Turkish islands in the Archipelago, and made a demonstration off the entrance to the Dardanelles. Shots were exchanged with the Turkish forts, at a range of 8,000 yards. One of the Italian cruisers was said by the Turks to have been disabled, but it is doubtful whether any great damage was done on either side. After two hours the warships withdrew. The most serious result of this demonstration was the closure of the Dardanelles to merchant shipping at a time when the grain-trade from Black Sea ports was at its height, and, partly on this account, the action of Italy in carrying the war into the *Ægean* excited grave misgivings in Europe. Mr. Acland, in reply to questions in the House of Commons on April 22nd, stated that in a communication to the Turkish Government his Majesty's Government, while recognising the right of Turkey to take measures for self-defence, had expressed the hope that it would be found possible to open a passage through the Straits to foreign commerce as soon as possible. There was reason to believe that the Turkish Government was fully alive to the importance of the question, but no assurance could be given in the existing circumstances. Other Powers joined in friendly negotiations on the subject, and on May 1st the Porte decided to reopen the Dardanelles, reserving the right to reclose them if necessary. It was not, however, until May 18th that the work of removing the mines from the fairway was completed.

The reconnaissance at the entrance to the Dardanelles was apparently part of a movement for asserting Italian naval supremacy in the Turkish waters of the *Ægean*. On April 23rd the second division of the First Naval Squadron, commanded by Admiral Presbitero,

occupied the island of Stampalia (Astropalia), and established a naval base in the harbour. On May 4th a naval force, under Admiral Viale, conveying 8,000 troops under General Ameglio, made a descent upon the island of Rhodes. A number of smaller islands in the Archipelago were also occupied, the Turkish officials being taken prisoners and conveyed to Italy. The Porte retaliated by ordering the expulsion from Turkey of all Italians other than members of religious orders, widows, orphan children, indigent persons, and workmen employed in work of a public or semi-public character.

Another raid on the entrance to the Dardanelles took place on July 18th, five Italian torpedo boats being engaged. Conflicting accounts of the affair were published, the Turks claiming to have sunk one of the boats, while an Italian account stated that one of the boats were hit, "though without damage."

Early in August it became known that informal negotiations were proceeding in Switzerland "between Turkish and Italian diplomats" with a view to the discovery of a basis for peace, and for the next two months reports of fighting in Tripoli alternated with rumours of the approaching conclusion of the war. The increasing gravity of the situation in the Balkans no doubt impelled both the combatant Powers to free themselves as soon as possible from their entanglement, and early in October their representatives arrived at an agreement which resulted in the Treaty of Lausanne, which was signed at Ouchy on Oct. 18th. This Treaty provided for the immediate cessation of hostilities, the evacuation by the Turkish troops of Tripoli, and a full and complete amnesty to all who had taken part in the hostilities. Italy undertook to withdraw her troops from the islands captured in the Mediterranean as soon as the Turkish troops were withdrawn from Libya. It was also provided that Italy should pay annually to the Caisse of the Public Debt, on account of the Imperial Government, a sum corresponding to the average of the sums which, in each of the three years preceding that of the declaration of war, had been assigned to the service of the Public Debt out of the receipts of the two provinces. In effect, Italy asserted full and entire sovereignty of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, but did not require from Turkey a formal recognition of that sovereignty contenting herself with the recognition of the Powers—a recognition which was immediately given.

The total cost of the Italian military operations was about £20,000,000—£16,500,000 for the army, and £3,500,000 for the navy.

Although the operations, generally speaking, were undramatic, the war and the circumstances in which it was undertaken added greatly to the military prestige of Italy and to her weight in the Triple Alliance.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

At the close of 1911 the international questions which mainly concerned the chancelleries of Europe were the Turco-Italian War and the issues of the Franco-German Agreement of Nov. 4th, 1911, relating to Morocco. The speech of Sir Edward Grey (summarised in the OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING

of the 1912 ANNUAL) elicited a statement from the German Imperial Chancellor on Dec. 5th. While in no way contradicting the account given by Sir Edward of the crisis of the previous summer, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg endeavoured to throw a different light upon the course of the negotiations with a view to showing that Germany had been badly treated. He recognised the conciliatory spirit evinced by Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith, and associated himself with their desire for peace and friendship, but declared that the good relations of the two countries could keep pace only in so far as the British Government were ready to give positive expression in their policy to their anxiety for such relations. A translation of the Chancellor's speech was published as a British Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 5994].

Interest in the affair was soon transferred to France. On Dec. 14th the Chamber began its debate on the Agreement, and M. de Selves gave his account of the negotiations. On the 20th the ratification of the Agreement was approved by 393 votes to 36, about 150 deputies abstaining from the division; and the question was passed on to a Committee of the Senate. The searching investigations of this Committee produced developments of a sensational character. It became apparent that M. Caillaux, when Finance Minister in the Monis Cabinet, and subsequently when Prime Minister, had carried on a diplomacy of his own with Germany behind the backs of the President of the Republic, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the French Ambassador in Berlin. It was alleged that some time before the Kissinger interview between Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter and M. Cambon the former had been assured that M. Caillaux was prepared to give up a large piece of the French Congo, and that the Agadir coup—otherwise incomprehensible on the morrow of the Kissinger interview—had in Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter's mind the object of imposing upon the regular diplomacy of France solutions which had been accepted in principle by the secret diplomacy of M. Caillaux. A dramatic scene occurred in the Senate Committee on Jan. 9th, when M. de Selves, the Foreign Minister, was asked whether the French Ambassador at Berlin had been kept informed of all the negotiations between the two capitals. M. de Selves replied that he was "divided between the duty of telling the whole truth and the duty of maintaining the solidarity of the Ministry." Immediately afterwards he placed his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister. Although M. Delcassé, as a public duty, and at the request, it was said, of the President of the Republic, agreed to accept the portfolio of M. de Selves, Ministers came to the conclusion that they could not carry on the Government, and on Jan. 10th the Caillaux Cabinet resigned. The Report of the Senate Committee, recommending the ratification of the Agreement, was adopted on Jan. 24th, together with a resolution deploring the abuse of secret treaties, and the practice of appending to public treaties secret clauses which extended or altered their sense. This resolution was the outcome of disclosures as to the Franco-German Agreement of 1909, and the attempts to apply it. The Bill ratifying the Agreement was passed by the Senate, on Feb. 11th, by 212 votes to 42.

The principles upon which the delimitation of their respective possessions in the Congo and the Cameroons should be carried out by France and Germany were settled by a Conference of representatives of the two Powers sitting at Berne. The Conference ended its labours in July, leaving the details of the delimitation to be carried out by the local commissioners.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The negotiations with regard to the Spanish sphere in Morocco and its future relations with the Shereefian Government at Fez were reopened in Dec. 1911 at Madrid, between the French Ambassador and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the British Ambassador, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, being present at the conferences by invitation of both parties. Among the most prominent points of difficulty were the rectification of frontiers, the claim of the French Government that the Sultan should retain sovereignty over the Spanish zone, the control of the Spanish section of the proposed railway from Fez to Tangier, and the collection of customs. On the last of these points it was agreed in February, on the proposal of the British Government, to appoint a commission of three French and three Spanish members to inquire and report. On the territorial question it was claimed by France that the concessions which she had made to Germany in the Congo to pay off the German "mortgage" on Morocco entitled her to compensations from Spain out of the zones contingently allotted to that Power by the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1904. Spain admitted that some compensation was reasonable, and the negotiations therefore were mainly directed to its extent and nature. Proposals and counter-proposals were exchanged, the friendly offices of Britain being from time to time solicited, but it was not until the end of October that a Treaty was arranged for submission to the Parliaments of the two nations. By the terms of this arrangement Spain relinquished her right to the greater part of her southern zone, retaining only a strip of coastline containing the town of Ifni. On the other hand, she obtained an important concession by the enlargement of her northern zone so as to include Mount Ghani, a position which commands Alcazar, and which, in return, she undertook not to fortify. It was agreed that the collection of customs duties in the Spanish zone should be left entirely to Spain, but that she should pay a yearly sum proportionate to the amount of those duties for the service of the Moroccan debt; that Tangier and the Tangier-Fez railway should be internationalised; that the Khalifa or lieutenant of the Sultan in the Spanish zone should be selected from a list presented by Spain, and that he should be assisted by a Spanish Resident-General.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Early in the year mutual efforts were made by the Governments of Great Britain and Germany to improve the relations between the two countries. In January it was intimated to the British Government that the visit of a Cabinet Minister to Berlin would not be unwelcome, and in February Lord Haldane went thither "to engage in friendly and confidential communications with those who are respon-

sible for the control and guidance of German policy." In the House of Commons on Feb. 14th the Prime Minister, speaking of the "conversations" which ensued, said: "There was perfect freedom of statement and frankness of explanation over a wide area of discussion. The very fact of such an interchange of views under such conditions should in itself, we think, dispel the suspicion wherever it still prevails that either Government contemplates aggressive designs against the other. . . . There was unmistakable evidence of a sincere and resolute desire upon both sides to establish a better footing between us without, on either side, in any way, sacrificing or impairing the special relationships in which each of us stands to other Powers. In that spirit, and in the fresh light this interchange of views affords, both of us are now engaged in a careful survey of practical possibilities." Lord Crewe, speaking on the same day in the House of Lords, emphasised the importance of "the spirit of complete frankness which has been displayed on both sides, and also the frank recognition which has taken place, and which we certainly desire to maintain, with regard to claims to respective places in the world which both Germany and ourselves feel and expect that we should be permitted to advance." On the following day the German Imperial Chancellor read a statement, in the course of which he said that the object of the conversations was "the establishment of a basis for relations of greater confidence. The exchange of views," he added, "which was heartily welcomed on our side, took place in numerous conversations of an exhaustive and frank description, and will be continued."

On Feb. 9th, the day on which Lord Haldane arrived in Berlin, another British Minister made a speech which was apparently dictated by the desire of the Government to set forth the principles underlying the naval policy of this country. On that day Mr. Churchill took the occasion of a non-political meeting at Glasgow to state that "the Prime Minister and his colleagues without exception are resolved to maintain" the naval supremacy which we now enjoy. "The Navy," he said, "is to us a necessity, and from some points of view the German Navy is to them more in the nature of a luxury. Our naval power involves British existence. It is existence to us; it is expansion to them." The use of the word "luxury" was unfavourably criticised by some of the German papers, although it was clear that no offence had been intended. On April 30th Mr. Asquith was able to reaffirm that "the relations between the two Governments are on a footing that enables them to discuss in a frank and friendly way matters of mutual interest," and on July 23th he stated that the interchange of views which had begun with Lord Haldane's visit to Berlin were being continued "in a spirit of perfect frankness and friendliness" on both sides.

A diplomatic appointment which aroused unusual interest throughout Europe was that of Baron von Marschall Bieberstein to the German Embassy in London, in place of Count Wolff-Metternich, who had held the post with distinction for more than ten years. On his retirement in June a dinner was given in Count Metternich's honour by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Baron von Marschall had occupied his new post only three

months when he died suddenly of heart failure at Badenweiler. He was succeeded by Prince Lichnowsky.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Italy's action in the *Ægean* created a situation in the *Mediterranean* which claimed keen attention in Paris and London, and the desirability of converting the entente into an alliance with a view to the better protection of our route to India and our position in Egypt was openly discussed by a section of the press of both countries. In authoritative quarters the view was generally expressed that the discussion was inopportune. Public interest in British naval policy in the *Mediterranean* was heightened by the fact that Mr. Asquith accompanied the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in their visit of inspection to Malta in May and was met there by Lord Kitchener. This incident and the naval policies of the Powers are dealt with in the section on Imperial Defence (see p. 192).

Speaking at Nantes on Oct. 27th, M. Poincaré said: "Nothing can possibly dissolve an entente the validity of which remains indispensable for the balance of power in Europe. To strengthen this entente and to make it closer has been the object of unremitting endeavours on the part of France."

MOVEMENTS OF MONARCHS AND MINISTERS.

On March 23rd the German Emperor visited the Emperor Francis Joseph at Schönbrunn, and the same evening proceeded to Venice, where he met King Victor Emmanuel. Referring to the first of these visits, Count Berchtold, in a speech made on April 30th, said it had "enabled the two monarchs to confirm and strengthen a foreign policy based on deep-rooted traditions and concordant ultimate objects." In the course of the same speech the Minister referred to "the gladdening circumstance" that no antagonism whatever existed between Austria-Hungary and France and to the "exceptionally good" relations of the Dual Monarchy with England. On July 4th the yachts of the German Emperor and the Tsar met at Port Baltic and visits were exchanged by the two monarchs, who were accompanied respectively by Herr von Bethmann Hollweg and M. Sazonoff. A joint official *communiqué* of unusual length which was issued after this meeting stated that it was of a particularly cordial character, that it witnessed no new agreements because there was no occasion for new agreements or for alterations of any kind in the grouping of the European Powers, the value of which for the maintenance of peace had already been proved. In August the French Premier visited the Tsar at St. Petersburg. M. Poincaré travelled by sea, because, as he said, he required a rest, but he did not escape German courtesy by the way, for on entering the Baltic the cruiser in which he travelled was encountered by a German fleet and welcomed with a salute of twenty-one guns. M. Poincaré had a brilliant reception in Russia, where he remained for a week, having audiences with the Tsar and several conferences with his Ministers. A semi-official account of the visit said that it had enabled the Governments of the two allied nations not only to

exchange views, but to arrange concerted action in a practical manner. During this visit signatures were attached to the naval clauses supplementary to the Franco-Russian Military Convention of 1901, providing for periodical conferences of the respective chiefs of the General Staffs.

A few days after the meeting of the Emperors at Port Baltic, the Tsar, continuing his voyage to the Bay of Pitkapaasi, met there the King of Sweden, who, like his Russian Majesty, was accompanied by his Foreign Minister.

The meeting of Count Berchtold and Herr von Bethmann Hollweg at Buchlau in September, and the tour of M. Sazonoff to Berlin, Balmoral, and Paris, are mentioned on p. 239. The foreign movements of Count Berchtold in November are referred to in the following article on the Triple Alliance.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The treaties constituting the Triple Alliance expire in June 1913, and the conditions under which the Alliance is likely to be renewed formed, no doubt, not the least important of the subjects discussed at the meetings of monarchs at Vienna and Venice in 1912.

The Alliance was concluded in consequence of the occupation in 1881 of Tunis by France (at the suggestion of Prince Bismarck), and the consequent isolation of Italy, who, feeling herself menaced by France, became a party to the then existing alliance for mutual defence between Germany and Austria. That Alliance, which was directed against Russia, whose Eastern policy was held to threaten the balance of power in Europe, was made in 1879 by a treaty arranged within one year after the Berlin Congress by Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy, and confirmed in '80, and Italy joined it in '82. Italy was also influenced by the possibility then apprehended that a French Clerical attempt might be made to restore the temporal power of the Pope and so dismember Italy. The three allied nations agreed to defend the integrity of their Continental possessions, as then and now existing, against any other or others of the great Powers. In October '87, after a meeting between Bismarck and Crispien at Friedrichsruhe, a still closer alliance in the nature of an offensive and defensive league between the three Powers was concluded. In 1891, and again in 1896, the Alliance was formally renewed, and in the latter year it was joined by Roumania, whose territorial integrity was guaranteed by it. In June 1902 the three Powers agreed to prolong the Alliance until 1913, and it was understood that all features that might appear gratuitously offensive to France were then eliminated from the Italo-German Treaty. Count von Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor, declared that none of the partners was obliged by the Alliance to maintain its military or naval forces at a prescribed level; and that the "Alliance did not exclude the possibility of good relations between its partners and other Powers." The Italian Government also gave assurances to France that in no case could Italy become either the instrument or the auxiliary of an aggression against her.

Discussing the prospects of a renewal of the Alliance, the usually well-informed Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on September 19th, thus summed up the interests of Italy

in her relations with the other Powers of Europe: "Italy is immediately interested in maintaining her Alliance and her good understanding with Austria-Hungary both for naval, military, and Balkan reasons; Italy is equally interested in maintaining a close understanding with France, England, and Russia for naval, military, Balkan, and North African reasons; Italy is interested in maintaining a good general relationship with Germany for reasons of commerce and of general policy, but there is no reason visible to the naked eye why the Italo-German Treaty of Alliance should contain any clause or rider directed against France or against England. The shrewd statesmen who control Italian policy may be relied upon to safeguard the interests of their country while incurring as few risks as possible, and to surround the renewal of the Triple Alliance with such guarantees that it will perforce remain what it has always professed to be—an element of equilibrium in Europe—without destroying the equilibrium of the Mediterranean."

In the last week of October Count Berchtold visited Rome, where he had an audience of the King of Italy and conferences with the Marquis di San Giuliano, and a few days later the Marquis di San Giuliano went to Berlin, where he received from the Emperor the Order of the Black Eagle.

Towards the end of Nov. 1912 the activities of the leading diplomats of the allies attracted renewed attention. Count Berchtold conferred at Budapest with the Italian and German ambassadors, and at the conclusion of the conferences, which extended over some days, the German ambassador proceeded to Berlin, whither the Archduke Francis Ferdinand had preceded him on Nov. 21st. Some anxiety was occasioned by reports that these movements indicated the consideration by the parties to the Alliance of a Balkan policy, which threatened to be antagonistic to the views of Russia.

CRETE.

The political situation created by the Turkish war was seized by Cretan agitators as a favourable opportunity for pushing forward the question of the island's annexation by Greece. In December 1911 the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia deemed it desirable to remind the Cretan Executive of their firm intention to maintain the *status quo* and to oppose any attempt to send Cretan representatives to the Greek chamber. The Italian representative, although not signing the note, verbally informed the Executive of Italy's perfect agreement with the signatory Powers. Nevertheless twenty-five Deputies to the Greek Chamber were elected and embarked for Greece, but their steamer was boarded by French bluejackets and escorted by a French cruiser to Suda Bay, where the Deputies were distributed among the warships of the Powers and detained until the close of the session of the Greek Chamber on Jan. 3rd. The insurrectionary movement gathered force, and a Revolutionary Administration displaced the Executive Committee. In February a number of apparently premeditated outrages upon Muslims compelled the protecting Powers to send more warships to Cretan waters and even to threaten a reoccupation of the island. In March 69 Deputies, three times the number of seats claimed by the Cretans, were elected to represent the island in the Greek Chamber.

No obstacle was placed in their way by the Powers, except in the case of 19 of them, whose departure was made the occasion of an official demonstration. The steamer conveying these Deputies was intercepted on April 28th by the British cruiser *Minerva* and escorted to Suda Bay, where the Deputies were detained until the prorogation of the Greek Chamber at the beginning of June. About 40 Deputies reached Athens and proclaimed their intention of attending the opening of the Chamber on June 1st. On the eve of the session M. Venezelos, the Greek Premier, stated that the protecting Powers had actually decided upon a reoccupation of Crete, but that he had dissuaded them by promising that the Greek Government would refuse to admit the Cretan deputies to the Chamber. In accordance with this undertaking the approaches to the Chamber were strongly guarded by troops, who, on the arrival of a body of 30 Cretan Deputies, surrounded and detained them until the Chamber had been opened and prorogued.

In August the Cretans, hoping to force a union with Greece by action outside the island, organised filibustering expeditions against the Turkish troops in Samos. The enterprise was disapproved by the Greek Government and was rendered abortive by the prompt action of the Powers. The attitude of the Greek Government towards the Cretans was, however, completely altered by the outbreak of the Balkan War. A statement by M. Venezelos on Oct. 14th that the Greek Government accepted the Cretan Assembly's resolution in favour of union with Greece, and formally declared that in future there would be one single Chamber for Greece and Crete together, was modified in twenty-four hours by the announcement that the Greek Government had found it necessary to restrict itself to a temporary arrangement by which the international *status quo* of Crete would be maintained, but that the island would be governed virtually by Greece, and the delegates of Crete would have the right to take part in the sittings of the Greek Chamber. It was intimated that a definite solution of the Cretan question would be decided by the issue of the war. Meanwhile, M. Stephen Dragoumis, who was Greek Prime Minister in 1910, was despatched to the island as Governor-General in the name of King George.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Meetings of the Permanent International Sugar Commission were held at Brussels in December 1911 and January 1912 to consider the question of the conditions under which Russia would be prepared to remain a party to the Sugar Convention for a further period of years after Sept. 1st, 1913. Russia asked to be allowed to export westwards in each year either 20 per cent. of her sugar output, or an amount commencing with 300,000 tons in the first year and increasing each year by 15 per cent. In his instructions to the British Delegate, Sir Edward Grey wrote that it was evident that there was little likelihood of further supplies of Russian sugar being sanctioned unless Great Britain was prepared to hold out some hope that, if satisfied on this point, she will refrain from giving notice in September 1912 of withdrawal from the Convention. The recent great rise in sugar prices had been widely attributed in this country, said Sir Edward, either in whole or in part, to the effect of the

Convention, and in particular to the restriction on the export of Russian sugar; and in view of the undeniable fact that a quantity of such sugar was being artificially kept off the Western market by the protocol agreed to among the other contracting States, his Majesty's Government did not find it possible effectively to combat this view. His Majesty's Government were anxious, if possible, that the sugar consumers and sugar-using interests of this country should secure that measure of relief which would result from an expansion during 1911-12 of the Russian exports westwards, and in no circumstances would Great Britain continue to remain a party to the Convention unless Russia was accorded permission to export westwards during 1911-12 at least 500,000 tons of sugar in place of the 200,000 tons to which her exports were limited by the protocol of Dec. 19th, 1907. In no circumstances, moreover, would his Majesty's Government renew the Convention more permanently than from year to year.

As a result of the meetings of the Commission, Russia accepted a compromise by which she was permitted to increase her export by 150,000 tons in 1911-12 and by 50,000 tons in each of the two succeeding years; and on March 17th a protocol renewing the Brussels Sugar Convention for a period of five years from Sept. 1st, 1913, was signed by the representatives of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Peru, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland. The terms were not regarded by the British Government as satisfactory, and in August his Majesty's Government informed the Belgian Government of their decision to withdraw from the Convention on Sept. 1st, 1913. The decision was adversely criticised by the Opposition in the House of Commons in a debate on Aug. 7th—the day of the adjournment for the summer recess. A number of Parliamentary Papers on the subject were published in the course of the year.

CHINA.

Throughout the revolution the Powers interested in China acted in concert with a view to protecting their subjects and assisting China to secure for herself an efficient form of Government based on popular approval. In January an international force occupied the railway from Peking to the sea in order to keep open communication with the coast. In accordance with the terms of the 1901 Protocol, an Indian regiment, with guns, was sent to protect the foreign community at Canton, and warships guarded the Treaty ports. In March the Legation guards at Peking were strengthened by 1,000 men from Tientsin, and detachments representing the guards of nine Legations were marched through the native streets of the capital as a demonstration of the determination of the Powers to preserve order in the city.

One of the inevitable results of the revolution was to accentuate the financial difficulties of China. As soon as actual hostilities had ceased between the Republicans and the Imperialists, Nanking and Peking sought to borrow money. The banks representing the "four nations"—Britain, France, Germany, and the United States—were applied to. With the approval of their respective Governments and also with that of the Governments of Russia and Japan,

they advanced, early in March, a sum of £500,000 to meet the pressing requirements of the Provisional Government. A few weeks later the Chinese Government borrowed £1,250,000 from an Anglo-Belgian syndicate on the security of the Peking-Kalgan Railway. This latter transaction evoked a vigorous protest from the four Powers on the ground that it was an infringement of previous agreements with the "four nations" banks, and a special protest from Britain and France, who claimed a first lien on the revenues of the Peking-Kalgan Railway. In the result the terms of the loan were modified to meet the most serious of the objections raised. Meanwhile negotiations were proceeding with the "four nations" banks for a large loan, and in June Russia and Japan, on the understanding that the loan agreement should contain nothing prejudicial to their special interests in Mongolia, Manchuria, and Western China, accepted the invitation of the four Powers to take a share in the transaction. China asked for a loan of £60,000,000, to be spread over five years, but the six Powers required that if the money were advanced there should be effective foreign supervision of its expenditure. Advances were made from time to time by the six nations banks to meet urgent requirements; but the negotiations for the £60,000,000 loan were delayed by the reluctance of China to consent to the scheme of supervision proposed by the banks, and were complicated by China's acceptance from other financial syndicates of accommodation loans to be repaid from the large loan when granted. Answering questions in the House of Commons on June 6th, Sir Edward Grey said: "It is China who wants to borrow, and not others who wish to press loans upon her. If China can do without foreign loans at all, it would be a very great relief and put an end to many troublesome questions. If money is to be lent it must be upon proper conditions, otherwise Chinese credit will disappear and confusion and chaos will result, and I cannot support anything that is likely to produce these consequences."

Early in September it became known that the Chinese Government had signed, on Aug. 30th, a provisional contract with the London firm of C. Birch Crisp & Co. for a loan of £10,000,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and that an instalment of £500,000 had already been advanced. The British Minister in Peking had previously intimated that His Majesty's Government disapproved of this undertaking, and a similar statement was conveyed by the Foreign Office to the promoters, who, however, decided to proceed. The first half of the loan—£5,000,000—was floated on Sept. 26th. It was secured on the free surplus of the salt *gabelle*, the revenue from which was already earmarked for the service of the Boxer Indemnity and sections of which were specially hypothecated on account of various loans. The Powers at once protested, and on Nov. 5th the Chinese Government announced that other revenues had been allocated to the service of the loan. On the following day the negotiations with the Six-Powers Group were officially resumed.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

The revolution in China and the subsequent loan negotiations necessitated communications between the Russian and Japanese Governments regarding their respective spheres of

interest in Mongolia and Manchuria. Sir Edward Grey, in answer to a question in the House of Commons on June 11th, said: "We recognise that Russia and Japan have special interests in Mongolia and Manchuria on condition that they are not contrary to the principle of the 'open door' for British commerce." In July some speculation was occasioned by the announcement that Prince Katsura, the ex-Premier of Japan and the leading Elder Statesman, was about to visit Europe and America, travelling first to St. Petersburg *via* the Siberian Railway. Prince Katsura arrived in St. Petersburg on July 21st, and was recalled a week later by the illness of the Emperor; but in the meanwhile an understanding had been arrived at between Russia and Japan with regard to the delimitation of their spheres, and the joint defence of those spheres in case either Power is attacked.

SPITZBERGEN.

A draft Convention was agreed upon in May by the Governments of Russia, Norway, and Sweden for the administration of Spitzbergen. By this Convention Spitzbergen will be neutral territory open to all nations, and administered by a committee composed of one representative of each of the three Powers. The cost of the administration is to be covered by land taxes and other taxes, which, however, are not to be imposed without the sanction of all the signatory Powers. Any deficit will be borne by the signatory Powers. The Convention is to run for periods of eighteen years, and may be denounced on notice being given within a certain time before the end of each period.

PANAMA CANAL DUES.

In the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty which was signed at Washington, Nov. 18th, 1901, and by which Great Britain relinquished certain rights enjoyed under the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, the neutrality of the Panama Canal was provided for in the following terms:

"The United States adopts, as the basis of the neutralisation of such ship-canal, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the Convention of Constantinople, signed Oct. 25th, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal:

"The Canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable."

President Taft, in a Message to Congress on Dec. 21st, 1901, advocated a system of rebates for United States shipping using the Canal, and expressed the opinion that such a system would not conflict with the terms of the Treaty. A Bill, empowering the President to fix Canal dues not exceeding \$1 25 cents. per net registered ton, which was subsequently placed before Congress, contained proposals which were regarded not only in Britain but by a large body of opinion in the United States as a clear breach of the spirit if not of the letter of the Treaty, Mr. Roosevelt declaring that the Treaty, in his opinion, demanded that the Canal

should be opened on equal terms to the ships of all nations "including our own."

On July 8th, while the Bill was still before Congress, the British Government addressed to the United States a communication examining the various proposals from time to time made for relieving American shipping from payment of tolls on vessels passing through the Canal. The proposals were stated as follows: (1) one to exempt all American shipping from tolls; (2) one to refund to all American ships tolls which they might pay; (3) one to exempt from payment of tolls American ships engaged in coastwise trade; (4) one to repay the last-named class of American ships the tolls they might pay. The British Government contended that to exempt all American shipping from payment of tolls would involve an infraction of the Treaty, and expressed, further, the opinion that there would be no difference in principle between charging tolls, only thereafter to refund them, and remitting such tolls altogether. The opinion was expressed that that method of charging but refunding tolls, while perhaps complying with the letter of the Treaty, would still contravene the spirit. The communication admitted that there was nothing in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty to prevent the United States from subsidising its shipping, but claimed that there was a great distinction between a general subsidy, either to shipping at large or to shipping engaged in any given trade, and a subsidy calculated particularly with reference to the amount of use made of the Canal by the subsidised lines or vessels. Such subsidy, if granted, would not, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, be in accordance with the obligations of the Treaty. With respect to the proposal that exemptions should be given to vessels engaged in coastwise trade, the communication stated that it might be that no objection could be taken if the trade should be so regulated as to make certain that only *bona fide* coastwise traffic which was reserved to American vessels would be benefited by this exemption, but it appeared to his Majesty's Government that it would be impossible to frame regulations which would prevent the exemption from resulting in preference for American shipping, and consequently in an infraction of the Treaty.

The Bill was, however, passed in a form which granted free tolls to coastwise ships. It re-enacted the prohibition of foreign-built ships engaging in coastwise trade; and admitted duty-free shipbuilding materials. It prohibited the ownership by railroads, subject to the Interstate Commerce Commission, of ships using the Canal, with which such railroad competed or could compete.

It was signed on Aug. 25th by President Taft, who, in a long memorandum, gave his reasons for accepting it, expressed the opinion that it did not violate the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, and said that it was one of the most beneficial measures ever passed by any Congress.

In effect Mr. Taft's argument was that the words "all nations" as used in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty meant "all nations other than the United States," a view in conflict not only with the words of the Treaty but with the history of its negotiation.

The British Government immediately informed the Government of the United States that they would address a communication to

them after they had received and had time to consider the full text of the Act as signed by the President and his memorandum respecting it; it was added that should there eventually be a difference between the two countries respecting the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty that could not be settled by any other means, the British Government should ask that it be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the existing Arbitration Treaty concluded with the United States in 1908.

In reply to a suggestion that the promised communication should be withheld until after the Presidential election, Sir Edward Grey stated in the House of Commons in October that the examination of the Act would necessarily occupy some time.

THE RUSSIAN PASSPORT QUESTION.

What is known in the United States as the Passport Question—the denial to certain classes of American Jews of free entry into Russia—came to a head in Dec. 1911. In his Message on foreign affairs on Dec. 7th, President Taft informed Congress that conferences had begun at St. Petersburg with regard to the question. Negotiations, he stated, had been initiated with the object of reaching a clearer understanding of the Treaty of 1832. "I believe," added the President, "that Russia is addressing itself seriously to the Treaty, and that sufficient progress has been made to warrant the continuance of the conferences, in the hope that these may soon remove any justification of a complaint of Treaty violation." The position of the United States was complicated by the fact that her own immigration laws discriminate in practice against certain classes of Russian Jews, but popular indignation in America, actively stimulated for party purposes, demanded the abrogation of the Russo-American Commercial Treaty of 1832. On Dec. 14th, Congress by 300 votes to 1 passed a resolution in favour of the abrogation of the Treaty on the ground that Russia ignored its terms by refusing to recognise, in the matter of honouring the passports of Jews, the fundamental American principle that there shall be no discrimination either at home or abroad against American citizens on account of their race or religion. Thereupon the President diplomatically denounced the Treaty on the ground that it was obsolete, and his action was subsequently approved by a unanimous vote of the Senate. Retaliatory measures were threatened in Russia, and in January the Nationalists introduced in the Duma a Bill prohibiting the admission to Russia of Jewish citizens of the United States and also raising the general Customs tariff and imposing certain special duties against goods and ships of the United States.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

A report, subsequently denied, that the Japanese Government was endeavouring to purchase land at Magdalena Bay, Mexico, for the purpose of a coaling station, elicited from the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate a resolution that "when any harbour or other place in the American Continent is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten

the communications or safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbour or other place by any corporation or association which has such relation to another Government, not American, as to give that Government practical power of control for national purposes."

The Fur Seal Treaty with Great Britain, Japan, and Russia (see 1912 ANNUAL), and an agreement to prohibit seal killing on the Pribilof Islands for the next five years were adopted by the Senate in August.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The year 1912, like its immediate predecessor, was a troubled one for Mexico. General Madero, who was installed as President at the New Year, found his schemes of constitutional reform seriously complicated by persistent and widespread disaffection which exhibited itself in outbreaks of rebellion, recurring sporadically for the greater part of the year. The causes of unrest were analysed by the *Times* correspondent at Washington as partly military disaffection, partly disappointment that General Madero had not immediately carried out all the reforms which his presidency was held to foreshadow, and partly to mere brigandage, and to have been aggravated by sensational reports of possible intervention on the part of the United States. The most persistent, if not the most serious, fighting was in the northern States of Mexico, and the United States Government found it necessary to employ a large number of troops upon the Texan frontier, partly to prevent the incursion of rebel marauders and fugitives, and partly to restrain American cowboys from invading Mexican territory with the object of rescuing fellow-citizens whose lives were said to be in danger. The feeling which prevailed in some parts of Mexico against the United States compelled many American citizens to leave the southern republic.

The customary revolution in Nicaragua also called for action on the part of the United States. In consequence of the reports of ill-treatment of American citizens by the revolutionists, United States bluejackets and marines were landed in August. The force re-established railroad and telegraphic communication with Managua, which had been interrupted by the rebels, and garrisoned the railway stations to prevent interference with the trains. In October, United States troops assaulted and took from the rebels the town of Massaya, where 300 Europeans were shut up and starving.

In San Domingo also a revolution threatened the interests of foreigners, and in September the United States sent 750 marines to the island to protect the Custom houses.

In consequence of a negro rising in Cuba, United States warships were despatched in May to Guantanamo "in order to act promptly should it be necessary to protect American life and property by rendering moral support or assistance to the Cuban Government." Some marines were landed at Guantanamo.

Mr. Knox, the United States Secretary of State, made a tour of the Caribbean Republics in February.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

Unfortunately, it can hardly be said that the cause of Peace directly advanced during 1912. The war between Italy and Turkey only came to an end as the war between the Balkan League and Turkey began. The Arbitration Treaties of the United States with Great Britain and France—from which so much had been expected—were mutilated by the Senate in such a way that their ratification, as altered, seems out of the question. Several cases, however, mostly concerned with boundaries, were referred by various Powers to arbitration—cases which, in the past, might have found no better solution than that of war.

In the *Century Magazine* (Jan. 1912), President Taft once more appealed for the acceptance of those Treaties which he had been foremost in promoting. He protested against the prevalent doctrine that questions of vital interest or national honour should never be referred to arbitration. "It seems hardly necessary to argue," he said, "that an equitable settlement is far more likely to proceed from a just and impartial tribunal than from the inner consciousness or from the popular and too often impassioned clamour of one of the nations whose interests are at stake. And even if this were not so, to what can nations appeal when their vital interest or their national honour is at stake if the arbitration of an impartial court is to be rejected? To the arbitrament of war? And if to that, what guarantee is there of a just decision?" In several public speeches, too, he emphasised the importance of the Treaties as likely to become the pattern for a network of similar agreements with other Powers, leading up to the formation of a permanent International Court of Arbitral Justice. He declared that the United States was the Power best fitted to set the example, because, owing to the security of its isolated position, it could not be accused of taking such a step on account of its fear of war with any other nation. In spite of all his pleadings—bitterly opposed by Mr. Roosevelt, who mistrusted such general arbitration—the Senate, jealous of its constitutional prerogative, by the small majority of 42 votes to 40, struck out the clause in Article III. constituting the Joint High Commission (see 1912 ed.)—the very clause which the President considered "the centre and the point of the whole plan." Fortunately, there is still some expectation that, now the Elections are over, the Treaties may be ratified, with or without a certain amount of modification. Meanwhile, by a curious coincidence, the question of the Panama Canal Tolls (see INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS) seems likely to raise the point whether the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 would be referred to the Hague Tribunal under the more limited Arbitration Treaty of 1908. Sir E. Grey has said that the Government would ask for such arbitration if ultimately there should be a difference as to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty that could not be settled by other means. About a year previously, President Taft expressed his personal opinion that "no question either of national honour or of national interest can ever arise between the mother-country and the United States which may not with dignity be left to independent judicial arbitration." And from a recent statement to the *Times* (October) it appears that he

himself has not taken up a negative attitude as to arbitration in the last resort, while hoping this dispute will be set right by diplomacy. In whatever way the question may be settled, one thing is certain—that between two nations in such friendly relations that settlement will be a peaceable one. At the close of 1912 active preparations are being made—particularly in the United States and Canada—to celebrate (in 1914-1915) the hundredth anniversary of peace among the English-speaking peoples. Feb. 17th, 1915, will mark the centenary of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent which terminated the last Anglo-American war.

Having this in mind, the Canadian Minister of Finance recently spoke as follows: "I venture to say, without disrespect to other nations, that the United States and England together could keep the peace of the world. . . . I believe that the future will see an increasing perception of this fact on the part of both nations, and a natural drawing together for the purpose of making permanent peaceful conditions under which both can best realise their ideals."

At the annual meeting of the International Arbitration League, Lord Robson claimed that England, instead of obstructing German expansion—as had been the outcry of Germany—had actually helped her to acquire Colonial possessions without fighting for them, by adopting the theory of "spheres of influence"; and, if possible, he would like this question of historical fact to be brought to the test of a judicial inquiry at the Hague. Sir Frank Lascelles, formerly British Ambassador to Germany, made the following favourable reference to Lord Haldane's mission: "Although suspicions and even animosities, on both sides of the North Sea, may not have entirely disappeared, yet a situation has been created which I confidently hope will bring about an arrangement for mutual co-operation in order to forward the common interests of both countries."

The Associated Councils of the Churches in the British and German Empires held a meeting in London at which Dr. Spiecker, after saying that Lord Haldane's visit had produced a remarkable change of feeling in Germany, explained that Germany required a Navy to keep the seas open for their ever-growing mercantile fleet. And Professor Deismann added that Germany wished for England's friendship; that the strengthening of German defences was rendered necessary by the Empire's geographical position, and was never intended as a menace to peace. A resolution was passed expressing the hope that the present negotiations would remove any possible cause of international mistrust which might endanger absolute friendliness between the two peoples.

The new German Ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, in a recent number of *Nord und Sued*, expressed his belief in the possibility of an understanding between the two countries, which would, however, invoke some sacrifice of essential interests on one side or the other. Then, in an interview after his appointment, he explained that Germany wished to live on peaceful terms with England, without humiliation on either side. Some happy medium must therefore be found as a *modus vivendi*.

A Peace Manifesto was issued in October by

the Labour members of the House of Commons and the Social Democratic members of the German Reichstag, protesting against the increasing burden of armaments, and advocating a mutual understanding between the two peoples.

Committees to promote an Anglo-German understanding have already been formed both in this country and in Germany. A Conference was held in London at the end of October; speeches were made by Sir Frank Lascelles (chairman of the British Committee), Count von Leyden (chairman of the German Committee), Lord Courtney, Sir Oliver Lodge, and other distinguished representatives of Great Britain and Germany. A resolution was passed advocating a better relationship between the two countries, and deciding to form a permanent joint committee for that purpose. At the first meeting in London of the joint British and German Committees of the King Edward VII. British and German Foundation, it was decided that part of the income should be applied to assist a limited number of young English people who might desire to study in Germany.

The International Peace Congress at Geneva (September) passed resolutions to include the question of the limitation of armaments in the third Hague Conference, and expressed the opinion that "the region of the air should be kept entirely free from aero-nautical military operations." The British delegates also passed a resolution recording their sorrow for the death of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, "whose appointment to the Embassy of London filled the friends of both countries with high hopes of a successful issue of their efforts to secure the co-operation of the two nations in the work of civilisation and progress."

The annual meeting of the Peace Society took place at the Mansion House, London (May). The Chairman (Right Hon. J. A. Pease) began with an allusion to the paradoxical situation of "nations vying with one another in expressions of friendship" while "the resources of civilisation are being more and more directed to preparations of an unprecedented magnitude in connection with provisions for war"; and then acknowledged that Lord Haldane's visit to Germany had proved "a real asset towards permanent good relations with the German Government and the German people." Among various resolutions passed was one regretting that the Treaty with the United States had not been ratified by the Senate; but reaffirming confidence in the method of arbitration for the settlement of all international disputes; and another gratefully acknowledging the efforts of successive Chief Magistrates of the City of London for the promotion of a better understanding between this country and Germany. With reference to the almost unlimited Arbitration Treaty with the United States, the Lord Advocate, after declaring that he was confident of its ultimate ratification, continued: "it is impossible that such an example as this can be without its effect upon the other nations of the earth. I do not say they will follow suit at once, . . . but I am sanguine enough to believe that there are those here amongst us who will live to see the day when peace will be assured among all the civilised nations of the earth as it is to-day assured among the myriads who speak our own dear mother tongue." Such an optimistic outlook on the

future, amid present war and rumours of war, is to some extent confirmed by an opinion coming from a very different quarter. Lord Esher, a prominent member of the Imperial Defence Committee, in an address to the members of the Royal United Service Institution (March), ventured to make the following statement: "War between European nations, because of their interdependence and because of the interlacing of their national life, becomes every day more difficult and improbable." This encouraging idea is not necessarily refuted by the hard fact that since then has come the war in the Balkan Peninsula, so long as that outbreak is localised by the agreement of the Great Powers.

During the year two important books against war were published—one by Canon Grane ("The Passing of War") and the other by M. Novicow ("War and its Alleged Obstacles"). As the first-named denounces war from the standpoint of Ethics and Christianity; as Mr. Norman Angell's recent book sets out to show its economic unsoundness; and as M. Novicow's book holds an intermediate position; these three works taken together have been termed "a literary trinity of the Peace Movement."

The Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague was established in 1899 by an Act signed by the representatives of 24 Powers. The number of Powers represented in the Court has since been increased to 41. The Court consists of competent authorities on international law, a number not exceeding four being chosen by each of the Powers. Appointments are made for six years, but may be renewed. From the members so appointed the arbitrators in the trial of any dispute to be referred to the Court must be chosen. The Act establishing the Court provides machinery for the selection of arbitrators in the event of the parties to the dispute being unable to agree upon this point. The British members of the Court are Sir Edward Fry, Sir Ernest Satow, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, and the Earl of Desart.

The International Arbitration League, formerly known as the Workmen's Peace Association, was established in 1870, and has carried on an active propaganda, in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in America. Its first Secretary, the late Sir W. R. Cremer, originated the conferences of Members of Parliaments in favour of international arbitration which have been held at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Brussels, Budapest, Christiania, Vienna, St. Louis, and Berlin. It has many members of Parliament as Vice-Presidents. President, Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P.; Treasurer, Howard Evans; Secretary, F. Maddison. Offices, 183, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.

The Peace Society was founded in 1816, to promote permanent and Universal Peace, upon the basis of Christian principles, and advocates a gradual, proportionate, and simultaneous disarmament by all nations, and the employment of pacific methods of settling international differences, especially the principle of arbitration. Amongst other methods of action, it especially advocates addresses and sermons on peace, on the Sunday before Christmas. President, Rt. Hon. Joseph A. Pease, P.C., M.P.; Treasurer and Chairman of Committee, Walter Hazell, J.P.; Secretary, W. Evans Darby, I.L.D., D.D., S.T.D. Offices, 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

THE POWERS AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

An International Conference, which was held at Shanghai in 1909 at the invitation of the United States, passed nine resolutions urging each country to bind itself gradually to suppress opium smoking in its own territory and possessions, to re-examine the methods for preventing the abuse of opium, to adopt measures to prevent smuggling of opium, to control the manufacture and sale of morphine, to investigate the properties and effects of the various anti-opium remedies, and to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in the Consular districts, concessions, and settlements in China. The United States Government invited a second Conference to be held at The Hague in 1911. After many delays the invitation was accepted by eleven Powers, and the Conference met in December. In January 1912 it concluded its labours with a Convention [Cd. 6038] of twenty-five Articles, in which the Powers agreed to control the production and distribution of raw opium, and to use their best efforts to secure the gradual suppression of the manufacture and use of prepared opium. The Powers having treaties with China agreed to undertake measures against the contraband importation into China and into their own Far Eastern settlements, of opium, morphine, and cocaine, and to restrict the use of these drugs *pari passu* with China. The Powers whose representatives signed the Convention were Germany, the United States, China, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Holland, Persia, Portugal, Russia and Siam. The Netherlands Government undertook to invite the acquiescence of thirty-four other Powers. The Convention has not yet been ratified by the British Government.

An agreement was reached in 1907 between the Wai-wu-pu and the British Minister that 51,000 chests of opium should be regarded as the standard amount annually imported at that time from India, and should be decreased yearly from 1908 by 5,100 chests. The annual decrease was to continue for three years from the beginning of 1908, the Indian Government undertaking that, "if at the end of that time it was found that China had similarly reduced her own production of opium, the progressive decrease of the Indian production would be continued with a view to the total cessation of the traffic at the end of ten years." It was also agreed that no poppy juice should be imported into China from Hong-kong, or *vice versa*; that no opium pipes should be sold in foreign settlements, and no opium dens should be permitted to be established. Later in the year all the Powers gave their assent to the prohibition of the importation of morphia except for medicinal purposes. On the expiration of the agreement of 1907 a new agreement was signed (May 8th, 1911) providing that "the export of opium from India to China shall cease in less than seven years if clear proof is given to the satisfaction of the British Minister at Peking of the complete absence of production of native opium in China." It was agreed that, pending the complete disappearance of poppy cultivation in the Chinese Empire, Indian opium shall not be conveyed into any province (the ports of Canton and Shanghai excepted) which may have ceased to cultivate or import the native product. Great Britain further undertakes to reduce

Indian imports by an amount equal to one-third of the amount of uncertificated Indian opium in bond in China on given dates. The import from India has fallen from 51,000 chests in 1907 to 42,122 in 1908, 42,183 in 1909, 30,654 in 1910, 31,016 in 1911, and 21,260 in 1912. In the meantime the price of opium in China has risen about 250 per cent.

The net revenue of the Indian Government from exports of opium, of which about two-thirds went to China, was, in 1907-8, £3,275,000; in 1908-9 (the first year of the agreement), £4,645,000; in 1909-10, £4,195,000; in 1910-11, £6,271,531.

The World Missionary Conference, which met at Edinburgh in 1910, passed a resolution expressing the hope that "the British Imperial and Indian Governments may be able to meet the financial difficulties created by the cessation of the opium revenue in a way that shall not increase the taxation of the mass of the people in India nor injure the Feudatory States concerned." The view of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade as expressed by Mr. Rowntree is that "Great Britain should bear the lion's share of the loss."

In July 1911 China notified that the entry of Persian and Turkish opium would be prohibited.

The Foreign Office published in June 1911 a report [Cd. 5658] by Sir A. Hosie, who, after careful investigation on the spot, expressed the opinion that poppy cultivation had been suppressed in Szechuan and Shansi, reduced by about 75 per cent. in Yunnan, by possibly 30 per cent. in Shensi, and by something under 25 per cent. in Kansu.

In 1912, however, owing partly, no doubt, to the inability of the Central Government at Peking to impose its will upon the authorities of the provinces, China signally failed to carry out the stipulation of the Anglo-Chinese Agreement of May 1911, providing for the progressive diminution of opium production throughout the country. The area under poppy-cultivation increased, enormously in many of the provinces, while at the same time provincial authorities refused to admit Indian opium, which in consequence accumulated at Shanghai to a value of nearly £10,000,000. On Aug. 5th, Mr. Acland stated that his Majesty's Minister at Peking had, under instructions from his Majesty's Government, made repeated protests against the restrictions imposed on the trade in Indian opium in several provinces of China contrary to treaty rights. The Chinese Government had in reply undertaken to send the necessary instructions to the provincial authorities to withdraw the objectionable restrictions, but he regretted to have to state that up to then these instructions had had little, if any, effect. Further representations had been made both by Sir John Jordan in Peking and by the Foreign Office to the Chinese representative in London. On Oct. 22nd, Mr. Acland stated that his Majesty's Government wished to make full allowance for the difficulties in which the Central Government of China was placed, but the question of withdrawing from the Agreement of May 1911 might have to be reconsidered hereafter in the light of circumstances.

Society for Suppression of the Opium Trade, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C. Hon. Sec., Joseph G. Alexander, J.L.B.; Sec., Rev. George A. Wilson.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, is a country of North-east Africa, and occupies a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. The country is made up of a number of *states*, the chief of which are **Tigré** in the north, **Ambara** in the west and centre, and **Shoa** in the south. After the defeat and suicide of King Theodore, in '68, Prince Kassa of Tigré assumed the chief power as Johannes II. To him, in '89, succeeded **Menelik II.**, King of Shoa, who was born in '42, and is a G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. He bears the title of Negus Negust, i.e. King of Kings (of Ethiopia). In June 1908 he nominated Lij Yasu (b. 1896), who is a G.C.V.O., son of Ras Mikael and the Emperor's daughter, Shoagash, as his successor. In May 1909 Lij Yasu was married to Waizero Romanie (b. 1901), granddaughter of the Emperor Johannes II., and niece of the Empress Taitou. Two days after the marriage Lij Yasu was publicly proclaimed heir to the imperial throne.

On July 6th, 1906, an agreement between Great Britain, France, and Italy, as to their interests in Abyssinia, was concluded, and signed on Dec. 13th, 1906. It provided for the maintenance of the political and territorial *status quo* and of the open door. The three Powers agreed to join, in case of necessity, in safeguarding the interests of Great Britain and Egypt in the basin of the Nile, of Italy in Erythrea, Somaliland, and Benadir, and of France in the Somali Protectorate and hinterland and the zone necessary for the construction and working of the railway from Jibuti to Adis Ababa. They also agreed that a French company approved by the French Government should construct the second section of the railway from Deré Dawa to Adis Ababa (continuing the existing French line from Jibuti to Deré Dawa) with a branch line to Harar; but it was provided that the subjects of the three Powers should enjoy equal treatment regarding trade and traffic on the railway and at the port of Jibuti. Railways west of Adis Ababa are to be constructed by Great Britain, which has a right to construct a line from British Somaliland across Abyssinia to the Soudan. Italy may connect Benadir by railway with Erythrea. An agreement was come to for the suppression of the traffic in contraband arms.

A railway from Deré Dawa to Adis Ababa is under construction, and is expected to be open for traffic by the autumn of 1913 to the Hawash River, 337 miles from Jibuti and 150 miles from Adis Ababa.

Each large province is under a Ras or feudal chief, the more important of whom form a Council of State, while under them are the governors of districts and the chiefs of villages. In Oct. 1907, when the formation of a Cabinet Council was decreed, Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs were appointed.

The religion is a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophysite. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are also Mohammedans, Gallas, and the Jewish Falashas, who number about 250,000, and Somalis. A decree ordering compulsory education for all male children over 12 was issued in Oct. 1907, but is at present a dead letter.

There is one school, with Coptic teachers from Egypt, in Adis Ababa. Cattle-raising is the country's chief industry. Abyssinian trade passes through the port of Jibuti in French Somaliland, Massowah in Erythrea, Zaila in British Somaliland, Moyale on the British East African frontier, and Gambela, Roseires, and Gallabat on the Soudan border. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. Exports: ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, hides, rubber, and beeswax.

Area, 400,000 sq. m.; population, estimated at 8,000,000. The capital is Adis Ababa, pop. about 50,000, elevation about 8,000 feet; and Harar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has about 40,000 inhabitants.

British Minister, Capt. the Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O.—*Consuls*, at Adis Ababa, Major C. H. M. Doughty-Wylie, C.M.G.; at Harar, J. H. H. Dodds; for Western Abyssinia, C. H. Walker.

AFGHANISTAN.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, forming the north-eastern portion of the great Iran plateau. Its breadth is about 500, and its length, from the Herat boundary to the Khaibar, about 600 miles. Its area is about 250,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the tribes on the N.W. frontier of India under British control; on the S. by Baluchistan; on the W. by Persia; on the N. by the Russian Central Asian States. Kabul is the capital. There is no Afghan nation; the population (4,500,000) consists of discordant tribesmen, constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by the strength of the Ameer. The four principal provinces are Kabul, Turkestan, Herat, and Kandahar. Most of the tribesmen are Suni Mahometans.

The present Ameer is Habibullah Khan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Abdurrahman Khan. He was born in 1872, succeeded on Oct. 1st, 1901, and was formally enthroned in March 1902. His eldest son is Inayatulla, b. '88. The Ameer has a subsidy of 18 lakhs (£120,000) per annum from the Indian Government. By the treaty of 1893, confirmed in 1905, the Ameer accepts the advice of the British Government in regard to his relations with foreign powers, and is guaranteed against unprovoked aggression on his dominions.

By the Anglo-Russian Convention, 1907, the British Government declared that it had no intention of changing the political *status quo*, would not annex or occupy the country or intervene in its internal administration, and undertook not to act or encourage Afghanistan to act in a way to threaten Russia. The Russian Government declared that Afghanistan was outside the Russian sphere of influence, and undertook to act in all political relations with Afghanistan through the British Government, and not to send agents to Afghanistan. Equality of treatment in trade matters for both countries was agreed upon. All these provisions were made subject to the signature of the Agreement by the Ameer. "Oriental rulers," said Sir Edward Grey in 1912, "are very suspicious, and the Ameer has not signed it. Russia, however, has entirely waived that

condition in practice, and has loyally observed that part of the Agreement."

Silks, felts and carpets are manufactured. **Exports:** assafœtida, madder, fruits, furs, shawls, and chintz. The exports to India are estimated at about £500,000 a year, and the imports £600,000 a year. Of late years Russian trade competition has been severe.

Agent to the Governor-General of India at Kabul, Malik Talib Mehdi Khan.

ANDORRA.

A republic under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. Area, 175 sq. m.; pop. 6,000.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia having an area of about 1,000,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 12,000,000. The provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen, contained in it, are under Turkish rule. See **TURKEY**. Outside these provinces the country is practically divided between the Bedouin tribes, the chief of which, the great Shammur tribe, has its centre at Hail, with a permanent population of about 10,000; and the fanatical Wahabite tribes of the oases, whose gathering-place and centre is at Riadh. The chief exports are dates, sheep and goat skins, mother-of-pearl, and gum, but all in very small quantities.

British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat, Major S. G. Knox, C.I.E.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic is a group of 14 provinces and territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The boundary between the Republic and Chile, which had been the cause of much friction, was submitted to the arbitration of King Edward VII., whose award was published on Nov. 20th, 1902 (see ed. 1903 for details). A general treaty of arbitration was also concluded between the two countries on Aug. 12th, 1902.

The constitution of 1853, modified in '62 and '98, closely resembles that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, who is also Commander-in-chief of the troops, elected by representatives of the provinces for six years, not being immediately re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, two chosen by the capital and two by the legislature of each province, and a House of Deputies of 120 members elected for four years by the people, one-third of the Senate retiring every three years and one-half of the House retiring every two years. The Session lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th. The President has a salary of about £6,000 per annum, and the Vice-President about £3,000. Senators and Deputies are paid about £1,000 a year.

Industries, Statistics, etc.

The provinces elect their own governors and legislatures, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free, secular and compulsory between 6 and 14, but there is a great deal of illiteracy. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed. Farming and stock-breeding are, however, the chief indus-

tries of the country, and they are extending rapidly. The cultivation of cotton has been seriously undertaken in the semi-tropical districts of the Chaco, and in Misiones. The chief exports are wool, meat, hides, butter, and grain. There are several Jewish agricultural colonies, promoted by the Jewish Colonisation Association, and a number of Boer immigrants have settled in the country. The immigrants in 1911 numbered 225,772. Length of railways, 17,380 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic.

Area, 1,135,840 sq. miles; pop. (1911), 7,000,000, the great majority of Spanish origin and of other European countries. Capital of the republic, Buenos Ayres, with 1,375,000 inhabitants. Other large towns are Rosario, pop. 180,000; Cordoba, 60,000; and Tucuman, 55,000. Capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, La Plata, pop. 96,000. There is said to be nearly £500,000,000 of British capital invested in Argentina, most of it very profitably. The declared value of the total exports from the United Kingdom to the Argentine Republic in 1909 was £19,200,000, of which £18,700,000 consisted of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, the remainder being re-exports of foreign and Colonial goods. The imports into the United Kingdom consigned from the Argentine Republic in 1909 were of a declared value of £32,700,000. The number of British subjects in Buenos Ayres is estimated at 20,000.

Revenue, ordinary, 1911, £27,332,000; 1912 (est.), £30,500,121.

Expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, 1911, £36,658,000; 1912 (est.), £33,739,252.

Public Debt, 1911, external £60,398,821; internal £44,360,798.

Imports, 1911, £73,362,137.

Exports, 1911, £64,939,507.

President: Dr. Saenz Pena (1910).

Vice-President: Señor V. de la Plaza.

Ministry: Minister of the Interior, Dr. I. Gomez. Foreign Affairs, Dr. E. Bosch. Finance, Dr. E. Perez. Justice and Education, Dr. J. de Garro. Agriculture, Dr. A. Mugica. War, General Velez. Marine, Admiral J. P. Saenz Valiente. Public Works, Dr. E. Ramos Mexia.

Legation in London, 2, Palace Gate, W.—Minister, Don Vincente J. Dominguez.—Consul-General, Dr. S. Garcia Uriburu, 3, Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.—Consul, Arturo Parker.

British Minister at Buenos Ayres, Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

Consuls: Buenos Ayres, Horatio A. G. Mackie.—Rosario, H. Mallet.

Steamship Lines to Buenos Ayres: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Lamport & Holt, 36, Lime Street; Holder Bros. & Co., Ltd., 146, Leadenhall Street; Hamburg—Amerika Line, 16, Cockspur Street; Allan Line, Liverpool; Nelson Line. Fares: £8 to £39.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ruler.

Francis Joseph I., b. Aug. 18th, 1830, was son of the late Archduke Francis Charles, and succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I., as Emperor of Austria, Dec. 2nd, '48. Crowned King of Hungary June 8th, '67. The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was

quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war ('59), he was compelled to sign the treaty of peace of *Villafranca*, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In '66 he lost the duchy of *Holstein*, obtained by the convention of *Gastein*, and in the same year, as the result of the war with Prussia, *Venetia* also. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of *Nikolsburg* and *Prague* respectively. The Turkish provinces of *Bosnia* and *Herzegovina* were, by the *Berlin Congress* ('78), placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary, and annexed in 1908. In '54 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie (daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph in Bavaria), who was murdered by an Italian anarchist at Geneva in '68. The death of the Crown Prince Rudolph made the Archduke Francis Ferdinand (b. 1863), a nephew of the Emperor, the heir to the throne. The Civil List of the Emperor-King is £941,666, half paid by Austria and half by Hungary.

The Delegations and the Ausgleich.

Austria-Hungary is a dual monarchy composed of a Cisleithan portion known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary. The reigning dynasty is the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and the law of succession is that the Crown passes by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males, or, in default of males, to females. Each country has, according to the *Ausgleich*, or Compromise made in 1867, its own constitution, a limited monarchy, and each possesses a separate parliament, but they have united in the establishment of a common army and navy, and in the conduct of foreign affairs. The examination of the requirements of the common services and the recommendation of the money to be voted for common purposes are entrusted to the *Delegations*. Of these there are two, each composed of 60 members, representing the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, the Upper Houses returning 20 and the Lower Houses 40 delegates. The members of the *Delegations* are appointed for one year, and are summoned annually by the Emperor alternately at Vienna and at Budapest. They are, in effect, select committees of the legislative bodies, whose ratification is essential to the legality of their decisions. There are three executive departments for common affairs, viz. Foreign Affairs, War, and Common Finance, besides the Common Court of Public Accounts. The *Ausgleich* is expressly subject to periodical revision, only so far as it affects the regulation of the fiscal and commercial affairs of the two countries, the quota paid by them to the common expenses of the Empire, and the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The customs and commercial treaty agreed to in 1867 was denounced in Dec. '96 by the Hungarian Government in order to secure, if possible, more favourable terms for the future. The treaty expired Dec. 31st, '97, but was prolonged provisionally. During '99 the contributions to the common expenditure were fixed thus: Austria, 65·6 per cent.; Hungary, 34·4 per cent.

In 1902 the Szell and Körber Ministries arrived at an agreement, but this was never formally approved by the two Parliaments.

After prolonged negotiations a new Customs and Commercial Treaty was signed, Oct. 8th, 1907, which recognised the equality and freedom of action of each contracting party, and a separate (but identical) customs tariff for each country. It provided for a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between the two countries; and for the redemption by Hungary of her share of the old joint debt by capitalisation of her interest at the rate of 4·325 per cent. within ten years. In regard to joint expenditure, the Hungarian Government consented to raise its quota from 34·4 to 36·4. The Treaty was ratified by both Parliaments during Dec. 1907, and came into force on Jan. 1st, 1908.

Austria-Hungary is one of the three Powers which make up the Triple Alliance.

Austria.

Austria has an area of 115,903 sq. m.; population in 1910, 28,567,898. The variety of races and languages included in the empire is great. There are about 9,000,000 Germans, 6,000,000 Bohemians, Moravians, etc., 4,250,000 Poles, 3,380,000 Ruthenians, 1,200,000 Slovenes, besides smaller numbers of Servians, Croats, Italians, etc. The largest provinces are *Bohemia* (area 20,060 sq. m.), *Galicia* (30,307 sq. m.), and *Tyrol* and *Vorarlberg* (11,324 sq. m.). The empire is governed by an Emperor and by the *Reichsrath*, or Council of the Empire, consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House. The present Upper House contains 238 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 15, of 74 hereditary nobles, of 18 archbishops and bishops, and of a minimum of 150, with a maximum of 170, life-members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House, under the law of 1907, is elected for 6 years by universal equal and direct suffrage. Every male above 24 who has resided for a year in his district is entitled to vote. The electoral districts are organised as far as possible on a racial basis. There is one deputy for each district, except in *Galicia*, where 36 districts each return two members, and in these districts the candidate who receives more than half the total votes recorded is elected as the first deputy, and the one who receives more than a fourth as the second deputy. In *Moravia* German and Bohemian electors choose their deputies separately, the qualified voters being divided according to nationality. Voting is compulsory in many provinces. The number of deputies is 516, divided thus: Lower Austria, 64; Upper Austria, 22; Salzburg, 7; Styria, 30; Carinthia, 10; Carniola, 12; Trieste, 5; Görz and Gradisca, 6; Istria, 6; Tyrol, 25; Vorarlberg, 4; Bohemia, 130; Moravia, 49; Silesia, 15; Galicia, 106; Bukowina, 14; Dalmatia, 11. Members of the Lower House receive 16s. 8d. per day while in attendance, with travelling expenses.

Provincial matters, and matters not expressly reserved to the *Reichsrath*, are administered by the seventeen provincial diets, or *Landtage*, the members of which are elected for six years, and meet in session annually, while local matters are dealt with by communal councils, or by corporations in towns. The chief towns

are Vienna, pop. 1,999,912; Prague, 228,645; Trieste, 205,136; Lemberg, 159,877; Gratz, 138,080.

About a dozen dailies are published in Vienna, of which the principal are the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, the *Neue Freie Presse*, the *Fremdenblatt*, and the *Zeit*.

Hungary.

Hungary has an area of 125,430 sq. m.; population, 1910 (including Croatia and Slavonia), 20,850,700. The various races include about 8,750,000 Magyars, 2,135,000 Germans, 2,020,000 Slovaks, 2,800,000 Roumanians, 1,680,000 Croats, 1,052,000 Servians, and others. The kingdom includes Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria), and a Reichstag, consisting of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. The former comprises 239 hereditary peers, paying land tax of at least 6,000 crowns a year, some 55 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, 69 life-peers, all the archdukes who have attained their majority, 3 delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and 19 state dignitaries and judges. The House of Representatives contains 453 members, elected for five years by male citizens over 20, with a low property qualification. Of these 413 represent Hungary, and 40 Croatia and Slavonia. Members of the Lower House receive £200 a year, with £66 13s. for house rent. For local government there are municipalities and rural communes with representative bodies. The capital is Budapest (pop. 732,322). Budapest possesses more daily papers than Vienna. Amongst the best known in England is the *Pester Lloyd*. Amongst the Budapest dailies published in Hungarian should be mentioned the *Budapesti Hirlap* and the *Pesti Hirlap*.

Transylvania is in full legislative and administrative union with Hungary, but Croatia-Slavonia has its own Ban, or governor, and its own provincial Diet, consisting of 90 members, for the transaction of provincial matters. The population of Transylvania is largely Roumanian, and much discontent exists amongst them on account of the persecution and injustice which they allege they suffer at the hands of the Magyar rulers of Hungary.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, which had since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, was in Oct. 1908 formally annexed to the Empire. Under the constitution of 1910 it has a Diet of 92 members, of whom 72 are elected, the seats being allotted among the religious and racial denominations as follows: Serb, 31; Mohammedans, 24; Croats, 16; Jews, 1. The President and two vice-presidents are appointed annually by the Crown, the presidential office being held alternately by a Serb, a Mussulman, and a Croat. No Bill can be introduced into the Diet without the sanction of the Imperial Government, and Government measures have precedence over all other business. The area of Bosnia-Herzegovina is 19,702 sq. m., and the population in 1910 was 1,895,673. Croato-Servians form the largest racial element in the population, but there are 549,000 Mohammedans and 334,000 Roman Catholics. The capital is Sarajevo (pop. 51,872). The railways have a length of 1,037 miles.

Liechtenstein is a principality under Prince John II. (b. Oct. 5th, 1840; succeeded '88), lying between Austrian Tyrol and the Rhine, which practically is included in the Empire. Area, 65 sq. miles; population, 9500; capital, Vaduz. The administration is directed from Vienna.

Industries and Statistics.

The chief religious bodies in Austria, where religious liberty is the ruling principle, are Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, Lutheran and Reformed Evangelicals, Armenians and Jews. In Hungary much the same divisions exist, and full liberty and equality prevail. Roman Catholics form about 80 per cent. of the population in Austria, and about 51 per cent. in Hungary. Attendance in the elementary schools is compulsory in both countries, although the period of attendance varies in different districts, and the educational fabric includes also gymnasia and other preparatory schools, universities and colleges, and technical schools. The larger half of the population in both countries is engaged in and dependent upon agriculture, cereals, beet, wine and silk being produced. Austria finds in Hungary a market for her manufactures—textiles, ironware, and machinery; and Hungary supplies the Austrian industrial classes with her superfluous agricultural produce—corn, cattle, flour, etc. There are extensive and valuable forests, and mining for coal and iron is also carried on very largely. The chief exports are sugar, grain, cattle, horses, eggs, and other agricultural produce; timber, woollen and leather goods, glass and glassware, and fancy goods. There are 29,378 miles of railways. In July 1908 the Austrian Government agreed to purchase the lines of five railway companies, 3,000 kilometres in length, making the state railways 17,836 and the privately owned railways only 4,000 kilometres.

Austria.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1905 . . .	£78,416,600	£76,241,600
1907 . . .	93,877,172	92,045,538
1908 . . .	99,265,987	98,912,256
1909 . . .	116,487,612	120,151,980
1910 . . .	110,395,000	112,450,000

The estimates for 1911 balanced at £117,430,000, but the revenue included the proceeds of impending loans to the amount of £6,000,000. The estimates for 1912 balanced at £121,535,000, and those for 1913 at £130,700,000.

Public Debt.

1910 . £504,643,747	1911 . £510,418,000
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Hungary.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1905 . . .	£44,077,000	£49,675,000
1906 . . .	56,549,000	51,895,000
1907 . . .	52,584,811	52,583,956
1908 . . .	63,807,000	67,343,541
1909 . . .	74,015,833	72,526,290
1910 . . .	78,679,417	88,639,541

The estimates for 1911 balanced at £69,687,797, and those for 1912 at £77,196,000.

Public Debt.

1909 . £200,137,666	1910 . £221,555,333
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Common Affairs.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1905 . £18,252,000	1909 . £18,069,350
1907 . 12,242,518	1910 . 28,111,544
1908 . 15,150,253	1911 . 22,533,877

Foreign Trade (Austria-Hungary).

	Imports.	Exports.
1907 . . .	£104,300,000	£102,300,000
1908 . . .	99,900,000	94,000,000
1909 . . .	114,400,000	95,600,000
1910 . . .	118,800,000	100,700,000
1911 . . .	132,900,000	100,000,000

The United Kingdom sent £9,520,000 of the imports in 1910, and £9,599,000 in 1911; and took £9,350,000 of the exports in 1910, and £9,250,000 in 1911.

Diplomatic.

Ministries for Common Affairs: *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Count Leopold Berchtold.—*Minister of Finance*, Dr. de Bilinski.—*Minister of War*, General von Auffenberg.—*Navy*, Count R. Montecucoli.

Ministerial Council for Austria: *Prime Minister*, Count Stuerghkh.—*Finance*, L. von Zaleski.—*Education*, Dr. Hussarek de Heinlein.—*Commerce*, Dr. Rudolf von Schuster.—*Railways*, Baron von Forster.—*Interior*, Baron von Heinold.—*Justice*, Dr. von Hohenburger.—*Agriculture*, Albin Brat.—*National Defence*, Marshal von Georgi.—*Works*, Otokar Trnka.

Ministerial Council for Hungary: *Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior*, Dr. L. de Lukacs.—*National Defence*, Field Marshal-Lieut. S. Hazai.—*Education and Public Worship*, Count J. Zichy.—*Justice*, Dr. F. Szekely.—*Finance*, Dr. de Teleszky.—*Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture*, Count Serenyi de Kissereeny.

Embassy in London, 18, Belgrave Sq., S.W.: *Ambassador*, H.E. Count Albert Mensdorff Pouilly-Dietrichstein, G.C.V.O.—*Councillor*, Count Trautmansdorff.

Consulate-General in London, 22 and 23, Laurence-Pountney Lane, E.C.—*Hon. Consul-General*, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.—*Acting Consul-General*, Count Sizzo-Noris.

British Ambassador at Vienna, Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Cartwright, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.—*Councillor*, Hon. Theo. Russell, C.V.O.—*Commercial Attaché* (for Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece), A. Percy Bennett, C.M.G., Foreign Office, London, S.W.

Consuls-General: At *Vienna*, Sir Frederick W. Duncan, Bart.; at *Budapest*, E. M. Grant Duff, C.M.G.; at *Trieste*, J. B. Spence. **Consuls:** *Vienna*, O. Phillpotts; *Prague*, Capt. A. W. W. Forbes; *Budapest*, Dr. Brüll, C.M.G.; *Sarajevo*, F. G. Freeman; *Fiume*, G. Faber.

Political Parties.

Austria. The Lower House of the Reichsrath includes members of widely varying race and creed: for instance German Liberals, National Germans, Anti-Semites, Poles, Ruthenians, Young Czechs, Old Czechs, Independent Czechs, Left Centre, Clericals, Slavonians and Serbo-Croats, Bohemian Feudal Conservatives, Moravian Central Party, Italians, Roumanians, and German Conservatives. Of recent years the racial conflict between the Germans and the Czechs, and the general clash of parties, resulted in a condition of something like Parliamentary paralysis, until the adoption in Dec. 1906 of universal suffrage.

Hungary. The liberal party were supreme in the Reichstag for a very long period, though the Independence party under M. Kossuth were always strong, and the Croatian delegates were always in opposition. Baron Banffy was

succeeded as Prime Minister by M. Koloman Szell in '99, Count Hedervary became Premier in 1903, and Count Stephen Tisza in the same year. Count Apponyi then seceded from the Liberals and led an independent group of National Liberals. With the aid of M. Kossuth he overthrew Count Tisza at the election in Jan. 1905, but the Coalition leaders declined to take office. Baron Fejervary thereupon formed a Ministry, which was chiefly remarkable for the universal suffrage proposals made by M. Kristoffy, Minister of the Interior. Ultimately the Coalition came to terms with the Crown on the vexed question of the Crown's military prerogatives and accepted office, Dr. Wekerle becoming Premier, and Count Andrássy, M. Kossuth and Count Apponyi all taking office with him in April 1906. At the general election which followed an overwhelming Government majority was returned, at least 250 of the Deputies being Independents. In Nov. 1909, the Independence Party split into two groups under the leadership of M. Kossuth and M. de Justh, respectively; and a month later the growing reaction against the Coalition effected its collapse. Count Khuen Hedervary set to work to create a new Dualist party, known as the "National Party of Work," which, at the general election of May 1910 was returned with a majority of 160. In April 1912 Count Khuen Hedervary resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. de Lukacs.

History in 1912.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria visited Vienna in the last week of November 1911, and had an audience of the Emperor at Schönbrunn on the 27th. King Ferdinand visited Vienna again in June, and was again received by the Emperor.

In February the Grand Duke Andrew Vladimirovitch arrived at Vienna as the guest of the Emperor, who received him with great cordiality.

On Feb. 10th his Majesty was present at the marriage of his grandson, Prince George of Bavaria, with the Archduchess Isabella Marie.

On March 23rd the Emperor Francis Joseph welcomed the German Emperor, who spent the day at Schönbrunn.

In June the Emperor received a visit from King Nicholas of Montenegro.

General Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf, Chief of the General Staff, retired in somewhat dramatic circumstances at the close of November 1911. The retirement of the General, who stood high in the favour of the Habsburgs, was generally attributed to friction arising from opposition to Count Aehrenthal's attitude of equanimity towards the Italian expedition to Tripoli. The General Staff was said to have advocated measures of defence, if not of provocation, against Italy, a policy strongly opposed by Count Aehrenthal. The incident was the occasion of a sustained attack upon the Foreign Minister by the newspapers supporting the military party.

The preliminary session of the Delegations at the end of December revealed the fact that the pacific policy of Count Aehrenthal, in conformity with the wishes of the Emperor, although openly opposed by clerical and military influences in Austria, had the approval of a great majority of the Austrian delegates and

the solid support of Hungary. The press campaign continued nevertheless, and with increasing bitterness, until the beginning of February, when it became evident that the state of Count Aehrenthal's health rendered the likelihood of his continuance in office extremely remote.

Early in January Count Aehrenthal had been compelled by his illness to relinquish all but the most urgent affairs of his office, and he was prevented from resigning only by the expressed desire of the Emperor. In February it was recognised that his recovery was hopeless, and at his renewed request his resignation was accepted. A graciously worded Rescript, expressing the Emperor's lively regret at his retirement and assuring him of undiminished confidence, was issued on the 17th, and on the same evening he died. Count Berchtold was appointed Minister of the Imperial Household and for Foreign Affairs in his place.

A remarkable misunderstanding between Austria and Hungary arose in regard to the Army Reform Bill, providing for the introduction of the two years' service system and the reform of military penal procedure. The Kossuth and Justh groups proposed to obstruct these measures in the Hungarian Parliament unless the Government gave binding pledges on the subject of universal suffrage. In order to detach the Kossuth party from this opposition, Count Khuen Hedervary, the Premier, promised to embody in a resolution of both Houses of Parliament the views of the party towards the calling out of Reservists. The proposed resolution accepted the principle that Reservists could not be called out or detained with the colours in time of peace unless the annual levy of recruits had been granted by the Chamber. In accepting this principle, which was regarded in Austria as an interference with the prerogative of the Crown, the Hungarian Premier acted without the Imperial assent, and a serious crisis followed, the Crown refusing to accept the resolution, and the Hungarian Cabinet declaring its inability to withdraw from its promise to the Kossuthists. On March 7th the resignation of the Hungarian Cabinet was tendered and accepted, but the Ministers were asked to retain office temporarily, and to use their best endeavours to find an issue from the crisis. Three weeks later the Premier informed the Hungarian Reichstag that although the views of the Government towards the recruit question were unchanged, they could not proceed with the resolution, since he had been assured that insistence upon it would result in the abdication of the Emperor. The Cabinet resignations were withdrawn, and the Government made a new bid for popularity by suspending the constitutional rights of Croatia and appointing a new Ban with dictatorial powers. This act, however, occasioned new difficulties, and on April 17th the resignation of the Khuen Hedervary Cabinet was tendered and accepted for the second time, and Dr. De Lukacs was summoned to form a ministry. The new Premier endeavoured unsuccessfully to come to an understanding with M. de Justh on the franchise question, in order to remove the opposition of the Independent party to the Army Bill. In May the agitation of the Franchise question led to serious rioting in Budapest. The Government secured the elec-

tion of Count Stephen Tisza to the Presidency of the Chamber, and under his discipline the Army Bill passed its second and third readings on June 4th, after thirty-six Opposition deputies had been removed by the police. A succession of violent scenes took place in the Chamber on the days immediately following, culminating on June 7th in an attempt on the life of Count Tisza by an Opposition deputy named Kovacs, who afterwards shot himself. On the following day an attempt was made by a Bosnian law student of Agram to assassinate the Ban of Croatia. The Ban was uninjured, but a prominent Croatian official who accompanied him was mortally wounded. The high-handed methods of Count Tisza provoked vehement protests within and without the Chamber, but they received the formal approval of the Crown, and the Army Bill was adopted by the House of Magnates by a large majority.

In Austria also the Army Bill at one time threatened a Cabinet crisis, but on June 26th the Bill was adopted by a two-thirds majority.

The stormy scenes which disgraced the Hungarian Chamber in June were renewed on the reassembly in September, and the House was adjourned *sine die*.

(See also INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.)

BELGIUM.

Ruler.

King Albert, b. April 8th, 1875, son of the late Count of Flanders, succeeded his uncle, the late King Leopold II., Dec. 17th, 1909. He married (Oct. 2nd, 1900) the Duchess Elisabeth of Bavaria, and has two sons, Prince Leopold, b. Nov. 3rd, 1901, Prince Charles Theodore, b. Oct. 10th, 1903, and Princess Marie-José, b. Aug. 4th, 1906.

Government.

By the constitution of '31, following on the secession from the Netherlands in '30, Belgium was declared to be a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. Belgium is a neutral power, her neutrality being guaranteed under the Treaties of London, 1831 and 1839, by Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia. The executive power is vested in the King and his Ministers, the legislative power jointly in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. The principle of manhood suffrage with compulsory voting prevails, tempered by the plural vote and proportional representation of minorities, based upon a somewhat intricate system. All citizens over 25, who have lived at least a year in the same commune, have a vote. An additional vote is accorded them if they are (1) either 35 years of age, married, with legitimate offspring, and pay a tax of at least 5 fr. to the State; or (2) are 25 years old and own immovable property to the value of at least 2,000 fr., or have a corresponding income from such property, or for two years have received at least 100 fr. a year from Belgian funds. Two additional votes are given to citizens of 25 years of age who possess a diploma of higher education or have filled a public or private position implying the possession of such education. No citizen can have more than three votes. From this electorate both Houses of the Legislature are chosen, save for those senators who are elected indirectly. The Senate of 120 members is elected

for 8 years. The number of members elected directly is equal to half the number of deputies. The indirectly elected senators are chosen by the provincial councils, 2 for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; 3 for each with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000; and 4 for each with over 1,000,000. The Deputies are elected for four years, in the proportion of 1 to every 40,000 inhabitants, and number 186. One-half retire every two years. Senators must be 40, and deputies 25 years of age. Each deputy receives 4,000 fr. yearly, and travels free.

Industries, etc.

Local government is carried on by 9 provincial and 2,627 communal councils. The country is divided by a difference of language, the Flemish inhabitants in the north using the Flemish tongue in all its varieties of local *patois*, while the Walloons of the southern provinces speak French. There are 2,822,005 who speak Flemish only, 2,574,805 who speak French only, and 801,587 who speak French and Flemish. The north, too, is chiefly agricultural, and the south industrial. Almost the entire population is of the Roman Catholic faith, but full religious liberty prevails, and grants are made from the national treasury to all denominations. Primary education is compulsory, the cost falling on the communes, with subsidies from the state and the provinces. The higher branches of education are well provided for. Education is very largely under clerical control, which is a great grievance from the Liberal and Socialist point of view. The success of the manufacturing industries of the country is attributed, to a certain extent, to the high standard of technical education prevailing. Agriculture, mining, iron, sugar, and textile manufacturing are the chief occupations; and textiles, sugar, machinery, and agricultural products are the chief exports. Raw materials are admitted free of duty, but there are small duties on manufactured goods imported. An Agricultural Commission exists in each province, and a special Council advises the Government as to the best means of promoting the various national industries. There are 2,904 miles of railway in operation, of which 2,675 are owned and worked by the State. The total length of the canals and navigable waterways of the country is 1,350 miles, 85 per cent. of which are under the direct control of the State, and the cheap transport thus rendered possible gives to all industries an incalculable advantage. The population of the chief towns is: Brussels, 720,347; Antwerp, 368,255; Liège, 242,357; Ghent, 210,428.

The chief newspapers are the *Indépendance Belge*, the *Etoile Belge*, and the *Petit Bleu*. There are also three dailies: *Le Soir*, *La Reforme*, *Le National Bruxellois*, which only cost 2 centimes (less than one-fifth of a penny).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 11,373 sq. m.; pop., 1911, 7,423,784.
Revenue and expenditure, 1911, £26,309,000.
Imports, 1910, £262,066,000.
Exports, 1910, £227,786,000.
Debt, 1911, £14,956,000.

Ministry.—Prime Minister and Minister for War, M. de Broqueville.—Science and Arts, M. Poullet.—Finance, M. Levie.—Agriculture and Public Works, M. Helleputte.—Justice, M. Carton de Wiart.—Foreign Affairs, M. Davignon.—Colonies, M. Renkin.—Industry

and Labour, M. Hubert.—Interior, M. Berryer.—Railways, M. Van de Vyvere.—Marine and Posts and Telegraphs, M. Segers.

Minister in London, Count de Lalaing, 15, West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Consul-General in London, E. Pollet, 29, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

British Minister at Brussels, The Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.—Secretary of Legation, Ronald Mackay.

British Consul-General for Belgium, Sir Cecil Hertslet, Antwerp.

Political Parties.

Before '93 there were practically only two parties—the Clerics or Catholics, and the Anti-Catholics or Liberals. Gradually, however, after the amendment of the Constitution in '93 a strong and well-organised party of Socialists sprang up. As a general rule, the Socialists are stronger in the Walloon provinces, and the Catholics in the Flemish provinces. The Clerical party has been predominant in the Chamber since 1884, but its strength has diminished. Of late years it has been divided by a breach between the Old Right and the Young Right, and in 1911 a union of the Liberals and Socialists against the Clerical education policy resulted in the downfall of M. Schoollaert's Cabinet. The result of the elections of 1912 was, however, favourable to the Clerical party. Before the Dissolution the Chamber, which then consisted of 166 members, contained 86 Clericals, 44 Liberals, 35 Socialists, and 1 Christian Democrat. The new Chamber, consisting of 186 members, contained 101 Clericals, 45 Liberals, 38 Socialists, and 2 Christian Democrats. In the new Senate the representation was increased from 13 to 15.

The Belgian Congo.

The Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the general Act of the International Congo Conference of Berlin, '85, and entered into treaties with all the great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power, under Leopold II., King of Belgium, was recognised and its boundaries were settled. It was declared perpetually neutral, and freedom of trade was established in the basin of the Congo, while rules were laid down for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade. By a Convention made in '90, Belgium, to which King Leopold had bequeathed all his sovereign rights in the State, was given the right of annexing the State after a period of ten years. This Convention expired on June 3rd, 1901; but a Bill was then passed, reaffirming the right of annexation and suspending the payment of interest or capital in respect of the loans advanced by Belgium to the Congo Free State, with a view to their being wiped out eventually by the annexation of the State to Belgium. In 1908 the Treaty of Cession was adopted by the Belgian Parliament, and the Congo passed into the hands of the Belgian Government.

The transfer of the Congo State from the late King Leopold to the Belgian Government was formally recognised by France and Germany in Jan. 1909. Great Britain refused to give her sanction to the cession until she received explicit assurances that remedies would be found for the notorious abuses in the administration of the State. The United States, in a communication by Mr. Root (Jan. 11th), adopted an attitude virtually identical with

that of Sir Edward Grey. In September 1909, M. Renkin, the Belgian Colonial Minister, outlined a scheme of reform which was embodied in a Royal Decree of March 22nd, 1910. It proposed to throw open to trade about half the Congo in July 1910, a further part in July 1911, and the rest in July 1912. In that part of the Congo which was thrown open the natives would have the right and the liberty (subject to "the rights of third parties, especially those which they possess under engagements already entered into by the Government, or which they will subsequently acquire by the sale, lease, cession, or concession of Domain land") to gather the products of the soil and sell them to merchants in the same way as if those products belonged to them in full ownership. (For text of Decree see Cd. 5559, price 1d.) By July 1912 the taxes on the natives in labour and produce were to come to an end in the whole of the Congo, and the taxes per head were to be revised. With regard to forced labour on public works, the *corvée* was to be brought to an end in the course of a limited time. As the terms of service of those engaged in that way expired, no new ones were to be engaged in that way, but their places were to be taken by labour engaged voluntarily.

The scheme was severely criticised in the British Parliament and press, on the grounds both of its alleged inadequacy and the tardiness of its operations. Sir Edward Grey, in a speech in the House of Commons on March 11th, 1910, said: "We will not recognise the annexation, nor ask the House of Commons to recognise it, until we are in a position, from the reports of our own Consuls, to show that improvements have taken place, and that the condition of the natives and of our own treaty rights with regard to trade are in a satisfactory position." A year later (April 4th, 1911) Sir Edward, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said, "There has undoubtedly been improvement in the administration of the Congo State, but I cannot make a more definite statement until I receive the reports of the Consular officers who are now on tour. I have undertaken that his Majesty's Government will not recognise the annexation until they have laid before the House positive evidence that the state of affairs is satisfactory."

British Consular reports published in Nov. 1911 [Cd. 5860] showed that while serious abuses remained in the districts in which taxes were still demanded in the form of rubber, better conditions were prevailing in all other parts of the country. Further correspondence was published in May 1912 [Cd. 6145]. It was reported in Nov. 1912 that the recognition by England of the annexation would coincide with the visit of his Britannic Majesty to Belgium in 1913.

At Boma there is a Governor-General, with a local government; and European Commissioners, assisted by civil and military officials, govern the fourteen administrative districts. Among the chief exports are rubber, ivory, nuts, palm oil. The bulk of the trade is with Belgium. Gold, copper (in the Katanga province, where the Belgian Katanga Co. have land, mineral, and rubber concessions), and other metals have been discovered. Some districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. The army consists of 15,736 natives commanded by European officers. The State has 11 steamboats on the Lower Congo and 36 on the

Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla of sailing-boats. A railway some 250 miles long connects Matadi and Stanley Pool. Another line, from Stanleyville to Ponthierville in the Upper Congo, was opened in 1906. It is 127 kilometres in length. With the Congo River, and other lines to be built where the river is not navigable, a route is being opened between Boma and the Katanga, on the confines of Rhodesia, connecting the Benguela, Congo and Rhodesian railways from Lobito Bay to Broken Hill.

The area is estimated at 900,000 sq. m. The population, estimated by Stanley at 35,000,000, is said to have fallen to 8,000,000. The European population in 1907 was 2,760. The capital is Boma, on the Lower Congo. Revenue (estimated), 1912, £1,814,400; expenditure, £1,988,000; imports, 1905, £803,000; 1910, £1,760,000; exports, 1905, £2,121,000; 1910, £3,800,000; public debt, £4,676,888.

British Consul at Boma, H. G. Mackie.—Vice-Consuls, E. W. P. Thurstan, J. P. Armstrong, G. B. Beak, and G. Campbell.

Congo Reform Association: Hon. Sec., E. D. Morel; Office, Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

BOLIVIA.

Bolivia is bounded by Brazil on the north and east, by Paraguay on the south-east, by Argentina on the south, by Chile on the south-west, and by Peru on the west. Bolivia has no sea-coast, having lost her own to Chile during the war of 1875-80. A treaty with Chile was signed on Oct. 17th, 1904. Bolivia was given free transit through Chile to the Pacific ports, with Customs officers at Antofagasta and Arica. An arrangement that Chile should build a railway from Arica to La Paz, and transfer the Bolivian section to Bolivia 15 years after completion, and the concession of the most-favoured-nation treatment to Chile, were included in the treaty, together with a clause appointing Germany as arbitrator in any difficulties arising between the two countries.

The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected for four years, with a Congress of two Chambers, a Senate of 16 members, elected for six years, and a Chamber of 60 Deputies, elected for four years by universal suffrage, as is also the President. Prefects administer the 8 Departments into which the country is divided, and subordinate officers the 55 provinces and 437 cantons making up the Departments. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but liberty prevails. Education is free and obligatory, though the law is not strictly enforced.

Bolivia is a very rich country, abounding in minerals. It produces potatoes, barley, grapes, coffee, cacao, etc.; and exports wool, rubber, coffee, and tin. But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers. Length of railways about 700 miles, but much construction is going on, including the Arica-La Paz line and several lines from Oruro.

The capital of Bolivia is La Paz, pop. 78,910; and other chief towns are Sucre, pop. 27,500, Cochabamba, pop. 30,000, and Oruro, pop. 20,670.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 911,146 sq. m.; pop. 1901, 1,744,568, estimated in 1906 at 2,180,710. Indians num-

ber 40 per cent. of the whole. Revenue and expenditure, 1910, £1,020,000. Imports, 1910, £3,675,371; exports, 1910, £5,997,931. External debt, £1,900,000; Internal debt, £800,000 (£1 = 12 Bols. 50 c.).

President, Dr. Eliodoro Villazon.—*Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Macario Pinilla and Dr. Juan M. Saracho.

Ministry: *Foreign Affairs*, Dr. J. Saracho.—*Interior*, Dr. Angel Diez de Medina.—*Finance*, Dr. A. Ascarruiz.—*Justice and Public Instruction*, Dr. Bautista Saavedra.—*War*, Dr. Andres S. Muñoz.—*Colonies and Agriculture*, Don German Zagarra.

Minister in London (*Chargé d'Affaires*, Dr. Don Ismael Montes, 74, Compayne Gardens, West Hampstead); *Consul-General*, Col. Don Pedro Suárez.—*Consulate*: 12, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

British Minister and Consul-General, C. W. G. Gosling (La Paz).—*Consul at Sucre*, E. F. Moore.

BORNEO.

A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various states. Estimated total area 300,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 1,846,000. Holland claims as a possession 212,737 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti. On the north-west coast is Sarawak, to the north-east that of Brunel, and beyond that British North Borneo. Between British North Borneo and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of Sulu. The whole island is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. Minerals: coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc. Soil exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. Principal exports: sago, beeswax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, rattans, gold, pepper, caoutchouc, gutta percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior.

BRAZIL.

President.

Marshal Hermes da Fonseca was elected by universal suffrage in the 20 federated States to serve from 1910 to 1914.

Government.

A republic on the east coast of Central South America, which, until 1889, was an empire under Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. A revolution then, however, broke out, and a new Constitution was adopted in Feb. '91. The chief feature of this was the establishment of the old provinces as twenty-one separate states, self-governed except for federal purposes, but with all fiscal matters, the maintenance of order, the defence of the country, the currency, reserved to the Federal Government. The executive authority is in the hands of the President, elected for four years only by the people directly. Legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress, composed of a Senate of 63 members, directly elected by the states for nine years, one-third retiring every three years, and a Chamber of

Deputies of 212 members directly elected, with minority representation, for three years. Deputies and senators are paid. The former must have been citizens for four and the latter for six years. All citizens, except soldiers, beggars, etc., possess the franchise.

Industries, etc.

There is no connection between Church and State, and all religions are tolerated, but the Roman Catholic prevails. Education is free, but not compulsory, and illiteracy is very prevalent. The chief products are coffee, rubber, tobacco, sugar, maté, cocoa and cotton. There are inexhaustible mines of iron, and organised efforts are being made to develop them. Diamonds, gold, and manganese are also found, and there are immense forests. There are several flourishing German and Italian colonies in the southern states, and it is estimated that the amount of British capital invested in the Republic exceeds £100,000,000. There are (1909) 11,863 miles of railway open for traffic. A new port is being constructed at Para, which has a pop. of 140,000. Consult the "Brazilian Year-Book" (McCorquodale & Co., 40, Coleman Street, E.C.).

Statistics and Diplomatie.

Area, 3,201,416 sq. m.; pop. 20,000,000. The population consists of whites, negroes or mixtures of these, and Indians. Capital, Rio Janeiro, pop. (1906) 811,443. It is, however, an article of the Constitution that the capital of the Republic shall at some future time be built on the central plateau of Brazil; and a lofty plateau in the state of Goyaz has been suggested for the purpose. Sao Paulo, 332,000; Bahia, 230,000; Pernambuco, 120,000.

Revenue, 1911, £32,060,000.

Expenditure, 1911, £33,500,000.

Imports, 1910, £56,532,000.

Exports, 1910, £75,465,000.

External funded debt, 1908, £79,943,957, excluding loans obtained by state governments and municipalities to the amount of £31,687,227; internal funded debt, £34,529,787; internal floating debt, £17,314,850.

President, Marshal Hermes da Fonseca.

Ministry: *Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Lauro Müller.—*Interior*, Senhor Rivadavia Correa.—*Finance*, Senhor Francisco de Salles.—*Marine*, Admiral Belfort Viera.—*War*, General Dantas Barreto.—*Agriculture*, Senhor Pedro Toledo.

Minister in London, Senhor Regis de Oliveira, 1, Halkin Street, Belgravia.

Consul-General in London, F. A. Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.

British Minister to Brazil, Sir William H. D. Haggard, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Secretary*, A. Robertson.—*Consul-General*, Sir R. Casement, C.M.G., Rio de Janeiro.—*Consuls*: at Bahia, W. H. M. Sinclair; at Pará, G. A. Pogson; at Pernambuco, C. L. M. Pearson; at Porto Alegre, K. W. Sefton; at San Paulo, D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare; at Rio Grande, E. J. Wigg. Steamship Lines to Rio de Janeiro: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Lamport & Holt, 36, Lime Street. Fares: £8 to £33.

BULGARIA.

Ruler.

Ferdinand I., Czar of the Bulgarians, was b. in Vienna, Feb. 26th, 1861, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orleans, a

daughter of Louis Philippe. He has served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander in Sept. '86, Prince Ferdinand was elected Prince of Bulgaria, and on Aug. 14th, '87, took the oath to the Bulgarian constitution at Tirnovo. His election was not formally recognised by the Porte and the Powers until Feb. '96. In 1908 Bulgaria declared herself an independent kingdom, and Prince Ferdinand was proclaimed Czar. His sovereignty was recognised by the Powers in April 1909. He married (April 20th, '93) Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma; and has two sons, of whom the eldest, Prince Boris, b. Jan. 30th, '94, was in '96 admitted to the Orthodox Greek Church. The Princess Marie Louise died Jan. 31st, '99, and the Czar married (Feb. 28th, 1908) Princess Eleanora, elder daughter of Prince Henry IV. of Reuss-Köstritz. In March 1905 he was made an Hon. G.C.B.

Government.

The executive power in Bulgaria is vested in the King, assisted by a council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the *Sobranje* or National Assembly, elected for five years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 20,000 of the population. There is also a Great *Sobranje*, consisting of delegates selected in the proportion of 1 to 10,000 of the population, to which constitutional and other questions, such as a vacancy on the throne or the acquisition of territory, must be referred.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The State religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, to which over 3,000,000 of the population belong, but its Government is independent of the Orthodox Communion, and is carried on by the Bulgarian Exarch and the national Synod of Bishops. There are 643,253 Mahometans amongst the inhabitants. Education is free and obligatory. Theoretically the State owns the land, but the practice is that the land is held on a perpetual lease by a multitude of small farmers, who pass it on to their heirs, and pay one-tenth of the produce as rent. All minerals belong to the State. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, and other agricultural and pastoral produce. The bulk of the trade is with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Great Britain, Turkey, and Germany. Railways (1,200 miles) connect Sofia with Constantinople and Belgrade, Radomir with Kostendil, Levsky with Sisto, and Rustchuk with Varna.

Area, 38,080 sq. m.; pop. 4,035,646. Capital, Sofia, pop. 102,769.
Revenue, 1912, £7,610,920.
Expenditure, 1912, £7,557,200.
Imports, 1911, £7,894,000.
Exports, 1911, £7,385,000.
Public Debt, 1911, £24,407,976.

Ministry: Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Ivan Gueshoff.—Finance, M. Theodoroff.—Interior, M. Liudskanoff.—Public Instruction, M. Bobtcheff.—Agriculture, M. Christoff.—Justice, M. Abrasheff.—Commerce and Industry, M. Christo Todoroff.—Public Works, M. Yablanski.—Communications, M. Frangia.—War, General Nikyphoroff.
Minister in London, M. Michel Madjaroff, 51, Queen's Gate, S.W.

British Minister at Sofia, Sir Henry Bax Ironside, K.C.M.G.—*Military Attaché*, Lieut.-Col. F. Lyon, D.S.O.—*Vice-Consuls*: at Sofia, W. B. Heard; at Philippopolis, H. F. Wilkie Young; at Varna, B. Gilliat-Smith.—*Consular Agents*: at Bourgas, A. Tacchella; at Rustchuk, S. Mayer.

CHILE.

A republic on the west coast of South America, bounded by Peru on the north and Argentina on the east, which declared itself independent of Spain on Sept. 18th, 1810. Under the Constitution voted in '33 it is governed by a President who is elected for five years by delegates nominated by ballot, who is not re-eligible, and to whom the executive power is confided, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies forming the legislature. The Senate, of 32 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the Chamber, of 94 members, by the departments for three years, by electors over twenty-one, and able to read and write. The President receives a salary of £820 and £550 entertainment allowance.

The republic is divided into 23 provinces, and these are subdivided into 74 departments and one territory. These figures include the provinces of Antofagasta ceded by Bolivia in '84, and of Tarapaca and Tacna ceded by Peru in '84. The province of Tacna was ceded originally for ten years, with the understanding that at the end of that period a plebiscite should decide whether it should remain Chilean or revert to Peru. That plebiscite has not yet taken place. (See PERU.)

Industries and Statistics.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but all others are tolerated; gratuitous education is given at the national charge, but is not compulsory. Wheat, wine, nitrate, copper, silver, iodine, etc., are the chief products of the country. Half the population are engaged in agriculture, but the mineral wealth of the country is considerable. The export of nitrate, in which industry a large amount of British capital is employed, in 1906 was 1,782,000 tons. There are 3,697 miles of railway, of which 1,698 belong to the State. The opening of the Transandine Railway has brought Santiago within 36 hours of Buenos Ayres. The capital is Santiago, pop. 389,000; and other chief towns are Valparaiso, 180,600; and Concepcion, 60,676. The Conversion Law of Feb. 11th, 95, provided for changing the currency from paper to gold, at the rate of 18d. per peso or dollar. The change was to take place on Jan. 1st, 1910, and funds were accumulated for the purpose. In 1909, however, the Legislature passed a Bill postponing the conversion until 1915.

Area, 294,665 sq. m.; pop. (1910) 3,415,600. Revenue, 1912 (estimated), £15,150,000; expenditure, 1912 (estimated), £15,030,000; debt, external, £34,728,800; internal, £8,449,344. Imports, 1910, £22,311,427; exports, 1910, £23,791,007.

President, Señor Ramon Barros Luco, elected 1910.

Legation in London, 48, Grosvenor Square, S.W.—Minister Plenipotentiary, Señor Agustín Edwards.—Consul in London, Vicente Echeverría Larrain, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

British Minister at Santiago (vacant).—Consul-General, E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G., Valparaiso.—Consuls, A. C. Kerr, Santiago; R. C. F. Maugham, Antofagasta; G. L. Ansted,

Coquimbo; E. F. Hudson, Iquique; Capt. C. A. Milward, Punta Arenas.

Steamship Lines to Valparaiso: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Holder Bros. & Co., Ltd., 146, Leadenhall Street; Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street; Lampert & Holt, Liverpool. **Fares:** £18 to £65.

CHINA.

The most populous, and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. China Proper is remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world, having an area estimated by the Chinese Government in 1910 at 1,532,420 sq. m., with a pop. of 409,000,000. The latter figure is probably considerably exaggerated. Mr. Rockhill, the United States Minister in Peking, estimated the population in 1904 as less than 270,000,000. The rest of the empire includes the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and Turkestan, which cover an area of about 2,744,750 sq. m., and contain about 29,000,000 souls. The Chinese Maritime Customs estimated the foreign population in 1911 at 153,522, including 78,306 Japanese, 51,221 Russians, and 10,156 British.

Provisional President.

Yuan Shih-kai, elected Feb. 1912.

Government.

A Republic was established on Feb. 12th, 1912, on the abdication of the five-year-old Emperor Hsuan-Tung, the last reigning representative of the Manchu dynasty, which, after a sovereignty of 267 years, was dethroned by the revolution of 1911-12. The last Imperial Act was an Edict conferring upon Yuan Shih-kai, the Emperor's Prime Minister, plenary powers to establish a Republic. Yuan Shih-kai was subsequently unanimously elected to the office of Provisional President. The President is assisted by a Cabinet whose appointment must be approved by the Advisory Council, an elected body with Parliamentary functions.

Industries, etc.

The three chief religions established in the country are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Buddhists largely preponderating. The worship of ancestors is everywhere practised. Roman Catholic missions have about 1,000,000 professed followers, and Protestant missions have adherents estimated at about 150,000. Western education is spreading rapidly, and a large number of young Chinese are studying in the United States, Europe, and Japan. The native Press has grown with remarkable rapidity in recent years, and every city of importance has its own newspaper.

Agricultural pursuits occupy the majority of the people, the chief products being tea, silk, indigo, cotton, cereals, rice, and sugar. About one-fourth of the world's supply of new silk comes from China. The land is freehold, and is held by families in small holdings, an annual land-tax of from 1s. to 6s. 6d. per acre being paid to the Government. There is much coal in all the provinces, and in the Lui-Yang district, in the province of Hu-nan, there is a vast coalfield, the area of which is about 21,000 sq. miles. The coal here is worked to some slight extent at present, and finds an outlet through Hankow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang. There are also

large quantities of coal in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Sze-Chuan, Shansi and Honan. Iron ore is also plentiful in Shansi. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan. The greater part of the country is only very partially developed, but railway construction is now proceeding rapidly, and in 1911 there were, including Manchuria, 5,217 miles open. Cotton and wool mills, flour and rice mills are important industries.

Various districts have been "leased" to other powers: e.g., Wei-hai-Wei, and the Kow-lung district opposite Hong Kong, to Great Britain; Port Arthur and Talienwan to Russia, though Japan took these in 1905 (see JAPAN), and the Liao-tung Peninsula was leased to Japan in Dec. 1905; Kiao-Chau was leased to Germany; and the bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, with two islands commanding the entrance to the bay, to France.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The capital of China is Peking, with a population of 700,000. Other chief towns with their populations are: Siangtan, 1,000,000; Singan, 1,000,000; Canton, 900,000; Hankow, 530,000; Tientsin, 750,000; Shanghai, 651,000; Fuchow, 624,000; Chungking, 702,000; Suchow, 500,000; Hangchow, 350,000; Nankin, 270,000; and Ningpo, 260,000.

The treaty ports, and other ports opened by China to foreign trade, number 64. About 19,000 Europeans reside in the treaty ports, of whom over 9,250 are British subjects. Shanghai is the great foreign centre, with a foreign population of 11,497, including 3,713 British and 2,157 Japanese. The Customs dues on foreign trade are collected and the coast-lights are administered by the great service known as the Maritime Customs of China. Nearly 900 Europeans are engaged in its service, of whom about 500 are British.

The coinage used by the people is the "cash," made of copper and zinc, 40 of which go to 1d. and 9,600 to a £. The "tael," or "liang" as the Chinese call it, is a silver standard, the weight and the fineness of which differ in different towns, but the Haikwan tael is that in which duties are paid to the Maritime Customs, and this is a weight of 583.3 grains of pure silver 1,000 fine, the value of which is about 2s. 8d. Several attempts have been made in recent years to reform the currency. The latest of these, put forward by Imperial decree in May 1910, ordered that the "yuan" or silver dollar should be the standard, and that after twelve months all payments to the Government must be made on this basis. A preliminary agreement for a loan of £10,000,000 to be devoted partly to the reform of currency and to be advanced in equal shares by British, French, German, and American banks was signed on April 15th, 1911. A decree establishing a uniform system of weights and measures was issued in 1907.

The Maritime Customs is the only Government department in China that publishes intelligible statistics of revenue. The revenue of this department was in 1910 £4,789,234—a larger sum than in any previous year except 1906. An official Chinese estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year 1908, reduced to English currency, is as follows: **Revenue**, £29,787,500; **expenditure**, £31,248,750. **Net imports**, 1910, £62,331,472; 1911, £63,481,130. **Net exports**, 1910, £51,273,654; 1911, £59,823,031.

The imports from the United Kingdom and British Dominions were as follows:—

	£ 1910.	£ 1911.
United Kingdom . . .	9,552,267	12,116,791
Hong Kong . . .	23,085,393	19,959,611
India . . .	5,918,334	4,986,093
Singapore, Straits, etc.	1,118,621	1,041,523
Other British Domi- nions . . . }	244,186	179,791

Total . . . 39,918,801 38,283,809

The foreign debt at the end of 1911 was about £75,000,000.

Chinese Customs: *Inspector-General*, F. A. Aglen.

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Liu Yuk-Lin, 49, Portland Place, W.—*Councillor of Legation*, Sir John McLeavy Brown, C.M.G.—*Commercial Attaché*, Tseng Yao Yuan.

British Minister at Peking, Sir John N. Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.—*Councillor of Legation*, W. G. Max Müller, C.B., M.V.O.—*Commercial Attaché*, W. P. Ker.

British Consuls-General: Tientsin and Peking, Sir A. Hosie.—*Canton*, J. W. Jameson, C.M.G.—*Shanghai*, Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.—*Cheng-tu*, R. H. Mortimore.—*Yunnan-fu*, P. E. O'Brien-Butler.—*Nanking*, F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G.—*Mukden*, W. H. Wilkin-son.—*Kashgar*, G. Macartney, C.I.E.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Norddeutscher Lloyd, 2, King William Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street. Fares to Hong Kong: £30 to £65.

History in 1912.

The year has been the most memorable in Chinese history, since it has seen the fall of the Manchu dynasty, after more than two and a half centuries of domination, and the establishment of a Republic on the pattern of the Western world.

The three-days' armistice mentioned in the last issue of the ANNUAL as having been agreed to between the Imperialists and the Revolutionists on November 30th, 1911, was prolonged in order to give time for a national conference of delegates from all parts of China. A few days later, Prince Chun, father of the five year-old Emperor, resigned the Regency. Yuan Shih-kai, the Prime Minister, whilst ready to introduce the most liberal form of Constitutional government, was desirous of retaining the Manchu dynasty in the person of the infant Emperor, but the National Conference, at its first meeting, made the establishment of a Republic a condition precedent to any further negotiations. The immediate issue of this controversy was an Imperial Edict (Dec. 29th) authorising Tang Shao-yi, the Imperial Commissioner to the Conference, to concert with the Republican representatives a scheme for selecting delegates to a National Convention summoned for the specific purpose of deciding upon the future form of government. The Edict declared the readiness of the Throne to abide by the decision of the Convention. On Jan. 2nd, Tang Shao-yi, finding his position intolerable, resigned his commission, and the negotiations were thenceforward conducted by Yuan Shih-kai, who commanded to an extraordinary degree the confidence both of Imperialists and Revolu-

tionists. The two parties, however, were unable to agree as to the mode of election of the delegates to the proposed Convention. Desultory fighting was resumed, and anarchy spread to the remotest provinces, while the Government was without funds to raise more troops or even to pay the troops already enrolled. In the second week of January it became known that the Manchu princes had decided upon abdication. On the 16th an attempt, devoid of any serious political significance, was made to assassinate Yuan Shih-kai by the explosion of three bombs. The Premier escaped unhurt, but twenty other persons were wounded, some of them mortally.

Throughout the month of January communications were passing between Yuan Shih-kai and Nanking, where a provisional Republican Government had been declared under the presidency of Sun Yat Sen, as to the terms which would be accorded to the Manchus on abdication. These terms, as finally agreed to, provided that the persons and private property of the Manchus should be respected; that the nobles should retain their hereditary titles; that the Emperor after his abdication should be known as the Manchu Emperor, should be accorded in China the honours given to a foreign sovereign visiting China, and should receive a pension of four million taels. On Feb. 12th the Manchu dynasty formally ended its 267 years' reign, and the Chinese Republic was established in its stead. This epoch-marking event was proclaimed in three Imperial Edicts. The first announced the abdication of the Emperor, and conferred upon Yuan Shih-kai plenary powers for the establishment of a Provisional Republic; the second expressed approval of the terms guaranteed by the Republic to the Imperial House after abdication; and the third exhorted all officials and people to accept with tranquillity the new order of affairs.

On Feb. 15th the Nanking Assembly unanimously elected Yuan Shih-kai Provisional President of the Republic, Sun Yat Sen retiring in his favour. The change of government was accompanied by a mutiny of troops in Peking and by a military outbreak in the north, but vigorous measures were taken for the restoration of order. The President was formally installed at Peking on March 10th, and a cabinet was formed with Tang Shao-yi as Premier. On April 20th Yuan Shih-kai opened the session of the Advisory Council, a body selected to perform parliamentary functions pending the inauguration of a National Assembly.

The situation with which Yuan Shih-kai and his colleagues were called upon to grapple was one of stupendous difficulty. About a million troops, unpaid, half disciplined, and commanded by generals of doubtful loyalty were distributed throughout the provinces. Mutinies and wholesale looting were of frequent occurrence. General Chang-hsuen, an Imperialist leader, collected an army of 15,000 men at Yenchow-fu, where he commanded train after train of the Tsientsin-Pukau Railway to serve as shelter for his troops. The payment and disbandment of the rabble soldiery and the organisation of well-disciplined forces to repress disorder were matters calling for urgent attention, but the Government lacked the necessary funds, and its efforts to raise an adequate loan were frustrated by the wide-

spread apprehension that foreign loans, or rather the safeguards demanded by foreigners for the repayment of loans, were subversive of the national independence. (See *INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS*.) In June Tang Shao-yi resigned the premiership, owing to the attacks upon his policy to which he was subjected in the Advisory Council, and the Foreign Minister, Lu Cheng-hsiang, was appointed in his place. Other changes which took place in July were generally regarded as strengthening the Cabinet. In August the genuine desire of the President and Cabinet to obtain practical advice on points of administrative policy was shown by the appointment of Dr. G. E. Morrison, since 1897 correspondent of the *Times* in Peking, as Political Adviser to the President. At the same time it was understood that other qualified foreigners would be employed in similar capacities. In September a Presidential order fixed the primary elections to the House of Representatives for Dec. 10th, 1912, and the final elections for Jan. 10th, 1913.

European schemes for the education of the Chinese have lately received much attention, and meetings have been held in England and America in support of the scheme for the establishment of a modern University in Central China. This scheme is promoted by committees representative of the universities of England, Canada, and the United States. Patron: H.K.H. the Duke of Connaught. London office: 22, Albemarle Street, W. (See also *INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS*; and *INDIA, CHINA, AND THE OPIUM QUESTION*.)

Dependencies.

Manchuria (area 363,610 sq. m., pop. 16,000,000) lies between the province of Chih-li and the Amur river, and touches Korea on the east. It consists of three provinces, the capitals of which are Mukden (pop. 150,000), Kirin, and Helungkiang. Manchuria was occupied by the Russians at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and though it should have been evacuated under the terms of the Manchurian Convention, signed April 8th, 1902, it remained under Russian control. This was the immediate cause of hostilities between Russia and Japan, which ended in 1905 in the Treaty of Portsmouth. (For Russo-Japanese Agreement of 1910, see *JAPAN*.) The country is well supplied with railways. At Kharbin there is a connection with the Russian Trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostok.

Mongolia (area 1,367,600 sq. m., pop. 2,600,000) lies between Manchuria and Chinese Turkestan, and is bounded on the north by Siberia. It includes the desert of Gobi, and is inhabited by nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks. The chief town is Urga, which the Russian Government proposes to connect with the Siberian Railway. In 1912 the Mongolian princes declared for independence, and Russia exerted her influence to secure the autonomy of the province under the suzerainty of China. By a Russo-Mongolian Agreement concluded on Nov. 3rd, the Russian Government undertook to assist Mongolia to maintain the autonomous régime she had established, to support her right to have a national army, and to admit neither the presence of Chinese troops on her soil nor the colonisation by the Chinese of her territory. [Consult *Cd.* 6447 of 1912.]

Chinese Turkestan (area 550,340 sq. m., pop. 1,200,000), to the north of Tibet, and to the east

of the Pamirs, contains the important towns of Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan. British and Russian representatives are stationed at Kashgar, which is a large trading centre.

Tibet (area 463,200 sq. m., pop. variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 6,500,000) lies on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Szechuan, with Chinese Turkestan on the north. The capital is Lhasa (estimated pop. 15,000). The country, by reason of its physical characteristics, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, is of extreme interest, apart from the fact that it is the home of Buddhism. Gold is said to exist in considerable quantities. The Dalai Lama is the head of the Government, assisted by a Council composed of a Prime Minister and 9 councillors, of whom 5 are priests and 4 laymen. The country is divided into 4 "lings," each governed by a lama. Previously to the revolution of 1911-12 there were two Ambans, or Chinese Residents, at Lhasa, who represented the Chinese Government, and Chinese troops were stationed at Lhasa, Shigatse, and Dingri. By the Anglo-Tibetan Conventions of '90 and '93, Yatung, in the Chumbi valley, on the Indian-Tibet frontier, was opened for trade. The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, chinaware, indigo, matches, silk, and tobacco. The exports are mostly wool, musk and ponies being the only other items of note. A British mission under Col. Younghusband was despatched during 1903 by the Indian Government to secure the observance of these Conventions. After considerable fighting Lhasa was reached on Aug. 3rd, 1904, and a treaty was signed (Sept. 7th). Tibet agreed to establish markets at Gyantse and Gartok, in addition to Yatung, for British and Tibetan trade, with Tibetan and British officials stationed thereat. Tibet agreed to pay Great Britain an indemnity of £166,000 in three instalments. These have all been paid, and the consequent withdrawal of the British from the Chumbi valley followed in 1908. Tibet also agreed not to cede, sell, lease, or mortgage any Tibetan territory to any foreign Power, without the consent of Great Britain, and not to allow any foreign Power to intervene in Tibetan affairs, or to construct roads or railways or open mines in Tibet. By the Chinese Adhesion Agreement of April 1906, China declared her adhesion to the foregoing Convention (which, however, she disregarded soon afterwards). It was declared also that "the Government of Great Britain engages not to annex Tibetan territory or to interfere in the administration of Tibet. The Government of China also undertakes not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet." By the Anglo-Russian Convention, 1907, both parties agreed to respect the territorial integrity of Tibet and the suzerainty of China, and to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, though the terms of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of April 17th, 1906, were left unaffected. The two Governments undertook not to seek, on their own or their subjects' behalf, any railway, road, telegraph, or mining concessions or other rights in Tibet. By the Russo-Japanese Convention, signed July 30th, the two Governments agreed to recognise the independence and territorial integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and

industry for all nations in China. They pledged themselves to uphold the maintenance of the *status quo*. A new agreement as to trade relations between Great Britain and Tibet was signed in April 1908, modifying the regulations of 1903. The extra-territorial principle is to apply to British subjects so long as the same principle applies in China. Other clauses deal with the maintenance of telegraphs and posts and the rights of British officers and subjects, the police regulations at the marts and along the routes being left to the Chinese Government. The agreement remains in force for 10 years, and if not revised for a further 10 years. In Feb. 1910 some sensation was caused by the sudden departure of the Dalai Lama from Tibet on the ground that his power and security were menaced by the Chinese. He crossed the frontier into India, where he was received with due respect by the Government. On learning of his flight the Chinese Government deposed him by Imperial Edict. In 1912 the Chinese revolutionary movement resulted in the mutiny of the garrison at Lhasa, the abdication of the Amban, and the establishment of a Representative Council more or less subordinate to the Provincial Government of Szechuan. The Tibetans seized the occasion to rise against the Chinese, and met with such success that in June the Dalai Lama was encouraged to return to Lhasa. A military expedition organised by the Chinese Government in September with the object of reducing the Tibetans to subjection was recalled on the remonstrance of the British Government. The Tibetans concluded with the Chinese garrison of Lhasa an agreement according to which the Chinese were to evacuate the capital, but in consequence of orders from Peking the general commanding the Chinese troops at Lhasa declined to leave, and the Tibetans, regarding this refusal as a breach of the agreement, were, at the end of October, holding him a prisoner in the Tenjeling monastery.

COLOMBIA.

Colombia is a republic of South America, bounded on the east by Venezuela, on the south by Brazil and Ecuador, on the west by the Pacific, and on the north by the Caribbean Sea. It is divided into 27 departments, the governors of which are nominated by the President of the Republic, whose term of office is four years. At present the legislature consists of a nominated assembly, but a return to an electoral system in the near future is promised.

Panama (*q.v.*) on Nov. 3rd, 1903, proclaimed its independence of the Republic. The independence was expressed in Jan. 1909, in a Treaty to which the United States was a party, Panama agreeing to pay to Colombia £500,000—her share in the Colombian public debt; the Treaty, however, has not been accepted by Colombia, which still refuses to recognise the independence of Panama.

The national religion is Roman Catholicism, but other religions are tolerated. Primary education is free, but not compulsory. All able-bodied citizens are nominally liable to military service, but the law is not applied. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men, and the men who have served with the colours constitute an unorganised reserve. The industries are chiefly confined to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Coffee is

grown, the department of Cundinamarca producing the famous Bogota coffee. Cocoa and bananas are also cultivated. The great attraction of Colombia is its mineral wealth. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and emerald mines, which are the property of the Government, exist in the country. Railways, about 560 miles. Chief port, Barranquilla; pop. 40,115.

Area, 482,329 sq. miles; pop. estimated at about 5,000,000. Capital, Bogota (pop. 123,000). Revenue and expenditure, 1908, balanced at \$17,223,818 gold; 1909, \$14,437,100. Imports, 1907, £3,029,521; exports, 1907, £3,447,860; foreign debt, 1910, £2,960,000, and guarantees £1,572,000.

President, Señor Carlos E. Restrepo, elected 1910.

Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Señor Don Santiago Perez Friana, 45, Avenue Road, N.W.—*Consul-General*, Don José Maria Nunez, Friars House, New Broad Street, E.C.

British Minister and Consul-General at Bogota, P. C. H. Wyndham. Consul, J. Gillies, Barranquilla.

COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica is the southernmost republic of Central America, lying between Nicaragua on the north and Colombia on the south. Capital, San José, with a population of 32,000. It is governed by a President elected for four years and a Chamber of 32 representatives, elected for four years by the "respectable" inhabitants, half retiring every two years. Constitution promulgated in 1870. See HONDURAS as to Compulsory Arbitration Court set up in Dec. 1907. In principle all citizens are liable to serve, but the permanent force is a police organisation less than 1,000 strong, with militia of about 12,000. Education compulsory and free. There were 386 primary schools, with 22,274 scholars, in 1905. All religions tolerated, but the Roman Catholic is the State religion. Chief exports coffee, cocoa, and bananas. Valuable metals exist in various parts of the country, and the gold mines are being steadily developed. Length of railways about 350 miles.

Area, 23,000 sq. m.; pop., 1911, 388,266.

Revenue, 1911-12, £1,059,262.

Expenditure, £1,035,342.

Foreign debt (1912), £2,000,000, and French loan (1912), £1,400,000, the proceeds of which are being applied to pay off the Internal loan. Interest on both these debts is being paid.

Imports (1911), £1,825,829.

Exports (1911), £1,836,546.

President, Señor Ricardo Jimenes (elected 1910).

Chargé d'Affaires in London, W. de la Guardia, 10, Strathmore Gardens, Kensington, W.—*Consul-General*, W. J. Le Lacheur, 58, Lombard St., E.C.

British Minister, Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (resides at Panama). Consul, F. N. Cox, at San José.

CRETE.

Crete is an island in the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Aegean Sea and Archipelago. Area about 3,300 sq. m.; pop. (1911), 336,151. Chief cities, Candia (pop. 25,185); Canea (pop. 24,399); and Retimo (pop. 9,085). There are about 28,000 Moslems and 307,800 Christians. The island was conquered by the

Turks in 1667, but never really submitted, and continually rose in insurrection against them, and in '98 the Powers set up autonomy under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. The Constitution of Feb. 1907, which superseded that of '93, provides for an Assembly of 65 deputies, elected for 3 years. The executive power rested until 1911 in a High Commissioner and a Council of four members; but upon the retirement of M. Zaimis, who held the post of High Commissioner from 1906 to 1911, the Powers announced that they did not intend to re-fill the post. The Powers decided in May 1908 gradually to withdraw the international troops from the island, holding that the native gendarmerie was able to maintain order. The first detachment of international troops was withdrawn in July 1908, the last in July 1909. Except for the withdrawal of troops the *status quo* remained, the question of the ultimate disposition of the island being indefinitely postponed, but in October 1912, following upon their declaration of war against Turkey, the Greek Government sent a representative to administer the island in the name of the King of Greece. (See INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS IN 1912.)

Recent exploration has led to archaeological discoveries of surpassing interest at Knossos and Phaestos. The chief products are olive oil, fruits, tobacco, cotton, and silk, and trade is carried on chiefly with Greece and Turkey. Revenue and expenditure about £240,000. Imports, 1910, £786,012, consisting chiefly of foodstuffs and textiles; exports, 1910, £665,371, largely olives and olive oil. Public Debt, 1911, 4,000,000 fr. On Aug. 6th, 1901, the Ottoman Public Debt renounced all rights and privileges in the island in return for 1,500,000 fr. and the concession of the salt monopoly for twenty years.

The island has a native gendarmerie of 1,200 officers and men, and a Militia of 1,200 officers and men, as well as a reserve numbering 2,000 in 1910 and increasing annually.

British Consul-General at Canea, A. C. Wratislaw, C.M.G., C.B.

CUBA.

Cuba is considerably the largest of the West India Islands, and lies between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. It was a Spanish possession from the time of its discovery till, by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10th, '98, after a war with the United States, it was relinquished by Spain and became an independent State under American suzerainty. A Constitutional Convention assembled in Nov. 1900, and adopted a constitution providing for a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, Senate, and House of Representatives. Thereupon the United States Congress authorised the transfer of the government to the people of Cuba on condition that (1) No treaty should be made with any other foreign Power impairing the independence of Cuba or allowing military or naval occupation of the island; (2) the United States should have the right to intervene for the discharge of her obligations under the Treaty of Paris, for the preservation of Cuban independence, and for the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty; (3) the United States should have certain naval stations (at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo). These conditions were included in the Law of Constitution, and confirmed in the

permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, which was signed in May 1903.

The formal transfer of the Government to the Cuban authorities took place on May 20th, 1902, but an insurrection broke out in August 1906, and led to American intervention and the appointment of Mr. C. E. Magoon as Provisional Governor. In 1907 fresh elections were held. In Jan. 1909 the United States troops were withdrawn, and the island entered upon its second attempt at self-government. Under the second American administration organic laws, prepared by an Advisory Commission, were enacted in reference to the Executive and Judicial Powers, the national Civil Service, the electoral system, and the Municipal and Provincial authorities.

Cuba is divided into six provinces. The capital is Havana, a splendid city (pop. 297,159). Other towns are Santiago, 45,470; Matanzas, 36,000; and Cienfuegos, 30,100. Education, neglected for years, was reorganised under the American administration, and is now compulsory. The chief products are sugar and tobacco. Timber and fruits also are increasingly exported, and there are valuable iron, manganese, and copper mines. There are 2,380 miles of railway.

The area is about 44,000 sq. miles, and the population (1908) 2,142,246, of whom nearly one-third are mulattoes or negroes. Revenue, 1911-12 (est.), £7,588,000; expenditure, 1911-12 (est.), £6,795,000; imports, 1910, £21,595,313; exports, 1910, £31,421,646. A loan of £35,000,000, redeemable in 30 years, was authorised by the House of Representatives (Aug. 14th, 1909), the issue price being 90 and the rate of interest 5 per cent. Another loan has been authorised by the American and Cuban administration for \$16,500,000, maturing in 1949, of 4½ per cent. bonds.

President (elected November 1912), General Menocal.

British Minister and Consul-General, Stephen Leech. Consul at Santiago, W. Mason.

Cuban Minister in London, Señor Rafael Montoro, 3, Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Steamship Lines to Havana: Hamburg-America Line, 16, Cockspur Street. Fares: from £28.

DENMARK.

Ruler.

King Christian X. was b. Sept. 26th, 1870, and succeeded his father King Frederik VIII. on the death of the latter, May 14th, 1912. He married, April 26th, '98, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg. His younger brother, Prince Karl, b. Aug. 3rd, '72, was married to H.R.H. Princess Maud of Great Britain, July 22nd, '96, and was in Nov. 1905 elected King of Norway as King Haakon VII. King Christian has two sons, Frederik, b. 1899, and Knud, b. 1900. He has a Civil List of £55,555.

Government.

The kingdom of Denmark consists of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, and other islands in the Baltic, the peninsula of Jutland, and the Faeroe Islands or Sheep Islands in the North Atlantic. Under the constitution of 1849 (modified in '55, '63, '65, and '66), the executive power is vested in King and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet acting jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is com-

posed of the **Landsting** (or Upper House of 66 members—12 Crown nominees appointed for life, and 54 indirectly elected by electoral bodies, in which large taxpayers are well represented, for eight years), and the **Folkething** (or House of Commons of 114 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). Members of both houses are paid about 11s. a day while the Rigsdag is sitting and their travelling expenses. The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money bills must be submitted first to the Folkething. A **Reform Bill**, introduced by the Government in October 1912, proposes to modify the constitutions of both Houses of Parliament. Women are to be accorded the right to vote and to be elected to the Folkething. The minimum age of voters is to be lowered from 30 to 25. The number of members of the Folkething is to be raised to 132. The duration of Parliament is fixed at four years, instead of three as at present. The measure also proposes that election to the Landsting by privilege, as well as the prerogative of the King to nominate 12 of its members, shall be abolished. Of the 66 members composing the Landsting, 54 are to be elected by the communal electoral bodies, and 3 of the 54 elected in this way are to select the other 12 members.

For local government the country is divided into 18 counties, each under a governor, and these are subdivided into hundreds and parishes. The towns are administered by mayors.

Industries, etc.

The State religion is Lutheran, and the King must be a member of that Church, but all religions are tolerated, and there are no disabilities to dissenters. Education compulsory and free for children from 7 to 14 years of age, the public schools being maintained by communal rates. Of the whole population 37·8 per cent. live by agriculture, 31·5 per cent. by manufactures, and 15 per cent. by commerce and transport. There appears to have been a steady increase of late years in the number of the population gaining a livelihood from industrial pursuits. About five-sixths of the land is possessed by small freeholders and peasants, the law forbidding the union of small farms into large estates. There are 21 agricultural or horticultural schools in the country, and a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen, to which the State makes an annual grant of £21,110. The export of butter and other dairy produce is now the main source of the wealth of Denmark. The 1909 figures were: pork, £5,811,000; butter, £10,016,700; eggs, £1,450,000. Length of railways, 2,083 miles.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 15,592 sq. m.; estimated pop. (1909), 2,659,000. Population of the capital, Copenhagen, with suburbs, 539,000 in 1909. **Revenue**, 1912, £5,300,000; **expenditure**, 1912, £6,500,000; **public debt**, 1912, £19,580,000. **Imports**, 1909, £31,438,000; 1910, £31,666,000; **exports**, 1909, £24,605,000; 1910, £26,666,000.

Ministry: *Prime Minister and Minister of Defence*, K. Berntsen.—*Finance*, M. Neergaard.—*Foreign Affairs*, Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig.—*Public Worship and Instruction*, M. J. Alpel.—*Interior*, J. Jensen-Sonderup.—*Agriculture*, M. A. Nielsen.—*Public Works*, M. T. Larsen.—*Justice*, M. Bulow.—*Commerce and Navigation*, M. O. H. K. Maas.

British Minister at Copenhagen, Henry Crofton Lovthor. — *1st Secretary*, R. S. Seymour, M.V.O. — **Consuls:** *Copenhagen*, R. Erskine; *Thorshavn*, A. G. Coates, M.V.O.; *Esbjerg*, J. Nielsen.

Danish Minister in London, Kammerherre Grevenkop-Castenskiold, 6, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.—*1st Secretary*, M. A. Oldenburg.—*Consul-General*, J. V. Faber.

Dependencies.

Greenland is an extensive island lying north-east of America, extending into the Polar regions. The interior is all ice, but parts of the south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. **Principal exports:** oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider-down, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark. **Area** of the colonised portion, 46,740 sq. m.; **pop.** 11,895, of whom 309 are Europeans and the rest natives.

Iceland is a large island, 130 m. east of Greenland, and 850 m. west of Norway. **Area**, 39,756 sq. m.; **pop.** 80,000. Capital, **Reykjavik** (pop. 10,968). The Legislature, called the **Althing**, consists of 34 members elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the King of Denmark. Every man and woman over 25 years of age may vote, and women may hold any office in the State. Under laws adopted in 1903, a Minister for Iceland, nominated by the King, resides at Reykjavik, and is responsible for the administration. The King visited Reykjavik in 1907 and appointed a Joint Committee to prepare proposals for new legislation as to Iceland's constitutional place in the Danish Kingdom. **Exports:** wool, dried fish, mutton, ponies, and sheep. **Manufactures** domestic. **Imports**, 1909, £598,089; **exports**, 1909, £714,046.

Santa Cruz or St. Croix. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. Capital, **Christiansted**. It is governed, in connection with St. Thomas and St. John, by an officer appointed by the Crown. The negroes who make up the bulk of the population are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane. **Area**, 118 sq. m.; **pop.** 35,156.

British Consul, G. Kellard, St. Thomas.

ECUADOR.

Ecuador is a republic of equatorial South America, constituted in 1830 by separation from the original republic of Colombia. Under the Constitution of '84, modified in '87 and '97, it is governed by a **President** directly elected by the people for four years, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a **Senate** of 32 members, elected for two years, representing the 16 provinces, and a **Chamber of 42 Deputies**, representing the people, which is elected every two years. The electors to both Chambers must be adults able to read and write. The State Church is Roman Catholic, but by a law of 1904 the Church and its property are under the control of the State. Primary education is free and obligatory. The foreign commerce centres in Guayaquil. The chief products are cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, sugar, and cotton. Ecuador is the largest cocoa-producing country. Panama hats are now made almost exclusively in Ecuador. Gold and other minerals exist in considerable quantities, but the country badly needs development. There is a railway from Duran to Quito (270 miles).

Army about 7,000 officers and men, with a National Guard which can be made up to 90,000.

Area (including the Galapagos Islands, which have an area of 2,400 sq. m., pop. 400), 120,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000, of whom nearly 900,000 are Indians. **Capital, Quito**, pop. 80,000; **Guayaquil** has a pop. of 90,000. **Revenue, 1910**, £1,511,520; **expenditure, 1910**, £1,548,000; **foreign debt, 1910**, \$14,226,000. **Imports, 1910**, £1,647,000; **exports, 1910**, £3,427,000.

President, General Leonidas Plaza, elected 1912.

Minister in London, J. Aviles.—*Consul-General, Celso Nevares*, 120, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

British Minister and Consul-General, C. L. des Graz (resident at Lima, Peru).—*Consul at Quito, G. W. E. Griffith.*—*Consul at Guayaquil, Alfred Cartwright.*

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

Ruler.

Abbas Hilmi, eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha, succeeded his father as the seventh Viceroy and third Khedive of Egypt Jan. 7th, 1892. He was b. July 14th, '74, and at the time of his father's death was studying at the Theresianum Academy at Vienna, where he had been for five years. He married Princess Ikbal Hanem, and has issue by her four daughters, a son and heir, Prince Mohamed Abdul Mounem, born Feb. 20th, '99, and another son. His brother, Mohamed Ali, was born in '75. The Khedive has an annual allowance of £100,000.

Government.

Egypt is nominally dependent on Turkey. From 79 to '83 the country was under the dual control of France and Great Britain, but in the latter year Great Britain intervened after Arabi Pasha's rebellion, and since then has practically governed the country. The British occupation, at first regarded as temporary, has by force of circumstances become firmly established, and the predominant position of Great Britain was formally recognised by France by the **Anglo-French Agreement** (signed April 8th, 1904). The French, German, and other Governments also assented to very considerable modifications in the international arrangements established in Egypt for the protection of foreign bondholders, the modifications being contained in a draft Khedivial Decree annexed to the Agreement. H.M. Government gave an assurance to those Powers that their commerce with Egypt should enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment for thirty years.

There is a **British Agent at Cairo**, who has a seat in the **Council of Ministers**, in which, with the Khedive, rests the real legislative authority. There are, however, provincial councils for local affairs, and a General Assembly and Legislative Council for national affairs, but with limited powers. An agitation has been promoted in recent years for the grant of full Parliamentary institutions. The **General Assembly** consists of the Ministry, the Legislative Council, and 46 popularly elected members; its consent is required to new taxes, and it must be summoned every two years. The **Legislative Council** consists of 30 members, of whom 14 are nominated, and its powers are chiefly consultative. The judicial system is somewhat complex. The Consular Courts try cases of crime brought against foreigners, and civil cases

between foreigners of the same nationality; the Native Courts, instituted '84-9, are occupied with civil actions between natives, and crimes by natives; and there are also courts of religious law for Mohammedans. The **Mixed Tribunals**, which were instituted in '75, deal with civil actions between persons of different nationalities, or between natives and foreigners, and to some extent with criminal offences of foreigners. They were set up for a period of five years, and have been renewed periodically for periods of five years. The chief religion is that of Islam, the Moslems numbering over 9,000,000, but there are about 730,000 Christians, of whom 608,000 are Copts with the Patriarch of Alexandria at their head. In '07 only 5.8 per cent. of the population over 7 years of age could read and write. The remainder were illiterate, but progress is being made. In 1906 a Supreme Council of Education was reconstituted and a department of Agriculture and Technical Education established, and in 1910 local education was handed over to the Provincial Councils. There are many Government Coptic and Mohammedan schools.

Suez Canal.

This waterway is the property of an Egyptian company, authorised by the Viceroy in 1856, and confirmed by the Sultan ten years later, the concession having been granted to the late M. de Lesseps for 99 years from Nov. 1869. A proposal to extend the concession from 1969 to 2008 was put forward in 1910, but was rejected by the Egyptian National Assembly. The length of the waterway is 90 miles, of which 66 miles are canal and 24 miles natural lakes. The width of the canal is 120 feet, and the depth is sufficient for vessels drawing up to 28 feet. The general management is conducted from Paris, and the statutes are framed in accordance with French Company Law. In 1875 the British Government purchased the Khedive's shares for nearly £4,000,000 sterling. Their present value is more than £30,000,000. The affairs of the Canal are carried on by an **Administrative Council** of 32 members, of whom 10 are British, 3 of the latter being nominated by the Government. The report for 1911 showed that the net tonnage amounted to 18,324,794 tons, an increase of 1,742,896 as compared with 1910. The total receipts were £5,521,528, an increase of £173,360, and the highest ever recorded. The tariff has been progressively reduced by 50 centimes from 7.75 fr. in 1910 to 6.25 fr. in 1913. The number of vessels which passed through the Canal was 4,239 in 1909, 4,533 in 1910, and 4,969 in 1911, of which 2,561 in 1909, 2,568 in 1910, and 3,089 in 1911 carried the British flag.

Industries, etc.

Principal products, cotton, sugar, and cereals, about two-thirds of the population being engaged in agriculture. The fellahen, or small cultivators, receive advances from the **Agricultural Bank** up to £307 ros., or in a few cases to £512 ros., the loans being limited to 50 per cent. of the selling value of the land on which the advance is made. The Government guarantees interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on the Bank's capital, and the Bank charges 9 per cent. interest on its advances to the cultivators. The Bank takes all responsibility, but the Government through its tax-gatherers collects the money due to the Bank with the land tax.

The development of the country's commerce and industry in recent years has been most marked, and her prosperity is steadily increasing. But the cultivated area can never extend beyond the region which is capable of being watered by the Nile. There are 1,412 miles of State railways, and 780 miles of light agricultural railways owned by companies.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area of Egypt (excluding the provinces reconquered in the Soudan), about 363,000 sq. m., of which about 12,976 sq. m. are settled. **Pop.** (1907) 11,287,359. According to the 1907 census there were about 147,000 foreigners—63,000 Greeks, 35,000 Italians, 21,000 British, and 15,000 French. Cairo has a population of 654,000, and Alexandria of 330,000.

Revenue, 1910, £15,965,000; 1911, £16,793,000; **expenditure**, 1910, £14,414,000; 1911, £14,872,000. **Exports**, 1910, £28,944,000; 1911, £28,599,000; **imports**, 1910, £23,553,000; 1911, £27,227,000; **public debt**, 1911, £94,621,660 (£1 = 10s. 6½d.).

Ministry: President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Mahomed Said Pasha.—**Foreign Affairs**, Yusuf Wahba Pasha.—**Justice**, Hussein Rushdi Pasha.—**Education**, Ahmed Hishmet Pasha.—**Finance**, Ahmed Hilmi Pasha.—**Public Works and War**, Ismail Sirri Pasha.

H.B.M. Agent and Consul-General, Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.—**Councillor of Embassy**, Milne Cheetham, C.M.G.—**Consuls-General**, D. A. Cameron, C.M.G., Alexandria; E. C. Blech, C.M.G., Port Said.—**Consul**, A. D. Alban, Cairo.

General Commanding Army of Occupation, Major-Gen. Hon. Julian Byng, C.B.

Sirdar of Egyptian Army and Governor of the Soudan, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Norddeutscher Lloyd; Bibby Bros., 10, Mincing Lane; Kaye, Son & Co., Ltd., 118, Fenchurch Street; Wescott & Laurance, Ingram Court; Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street. **Fares**: £10 to £20.

History in 1912.

Their Britannic Majesties, on their return from India, landed in January at Port Sudan. King George reviewed the troops at Sinkat, and afterwards re-embarked at Port Sudan. On arriving at Port Said their Majesties were met by the Khedive.

The Khedive visited England in June, and was received by the King and Queen at Windsor.

The Session of the General Assembly was opened by the Khedive on March 25th. His Highness in his Speech alluded to the various measures in operation and in contemplation for developing the agricultural resources of the country.

In his report for 1911 [Cd. 6149] Lord Kitchener was able to state that, apart from the excitement caused by the Italian war in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, political feeling in Egypt had been calmer than in previous years, and that "the consideration of practical reforms for the good of the country has apparently become more interesting to the majority of the people than discussions on abstruse political questions

which are unlikely to lead to any useful result." The future development of the people depended, he said, on improved conditions of agriculture and educational progress. The Legislative Council had been working well. The Capitulations continued to be a clog to the progress of Egypt, and the defects of the Mixed Courts were becoming more apparent. On the other hand, the Native Courts were working with efficiency and despatch. The financial situation was satisfactory, the revenue being the highest on record.

With regard to the Soudan, Lord Kitchener stated that under British rule the population had increased by one-third, and was continuing to grow with extraordinary rapidity. "The prosperity of the inhabitants has increased by leaps and bounds, and to-day it may be said that there is hardly a poor man in the Sudan."

For the more strict prevention of the smuggling of arms and ammunition across the Tripolitan frontier a detachment of 50 men of the Egyptian Army under a British officer was sent to Sollum in December 1911. The Khedive visited Sollum in January 1912.

Mahomed Bey Farid, President of the Nationalist Party, in consequence of a seditious speech delivered by him at the annual meeting of the party, was sentenced in April to a year's imprisonment with hard labour. Farid, however, left for Constantinople before the trial and subsequently sought refuge in Switzerland.

A plot to assassinate the Khedive, Lord Kitchener, and the Premier was discovered early in July. A number of arrests were made, and after a full inquiry three Egyptians were found guilty and were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 years, the maximum penalty which could be imposed.

In September a number of arrests were made in connection with the posting of seditious placards, and at the request of the Egyptian Government the Turkish Government granted the extradition of Sheikh Shawish, who was then in Constantinople. Sheikh Shawish was brought to Egypt, but was subsequently released.

The Anglo-Egyptian Soudan.

By the '96, '97, '98, and '99 campaigns the Government re-established its authority over the provinces in the Soudan, temporarily abandoned in '82 and '83, and during the rule of the Mahdi and the Khalifa. A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, settling the details for the administration of the Soudan, was signed (Jan. 19th, '99). The supreme military and civil command is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Khedive with the consent of H.M. Government. The importation and exportation of slaves is absolutely prohibited, and special attention is paid to the enforcement of the Brussels Act of '90 as to the import, sale and manufacture of firearms and distilled or spirituous liquors. Import duties on entering the Soudan are not payable on goods coming from Egyptian territory, and the duties on goods coming from other countries must not exceed those levied in Egypt. The Soudan has been divided into thirteen provinces—viz., Khartoum, Blue Nile, Dongola, Berber, Senaar, Kassala, Kordofan, White Nile, Bahr-el-Ghazal, Wady Halfa, Suakin, Upper Nile, and Mongalla—each under a

Governor who is a British officer of the Egyptian Army. The provinces are divided into districts under Egyptian officers. Darfur is left under the rule of its Sultan. The civil and criminal codes in force are based on those of India, and a Judicial Commissioner sits at Khartoum, to whom an appeal lies from the provincial tribunals. An educational system is being built up, and there are training colleges for teachers at Khartoum (Gordon Memorial College opened Nov. 1902), Omdurman, Suakin, and Rufaa. A railway runs from Cairo to Khartoum, and is being extended southwards to meet the line from the Cape. At the beginning of 1912 the extension was opened for traffic to El Obeid, the capital of Kordofan, about 400 miles south of Khartoum. The Nile—Red Sea Railway, 331 miles long and 3½ ft. gauge, has been built from Port Sudan, 30 miles north of Suakin, to the mouth of the Atbara River, about 20 miles south of Berber, on the Nile. The Karima—Abu Hamed Railway, 138 miles in length, runs east from the Nile to Abu Hamed, where it joins the railway to Berber and Khartoum.

Area estimated at 950,000 sq. m., pop. at 3,000,000, including 3,104 Europeans, and 9,815 Abyssinians, Egyptians, and Indians. Khartoum has a population of 14,823 and Omdurman of 41,592. The revenue in 1911 was £E1,195,000; the expenditure £E1,383,000.

FRANCE.

France, since the overthrow of Napoleon III. in 1870, has been a Republic governed by a President and two Chambers under the constitution of '71, revised in '75, '84, '85, and '89.

President.

M. Armand Fallières, elected to the presidency Jan. 17th, 1906, in succession to M. Loubet, was b. at Mézin (Lot-et-Garonne), Nov. 6th, 1841. He is a man of simple habits, great *bonhomie*, and uprightness, and delights to supervise work on his vineyards, the Loupillon estate, in his native district. His father was a clerk of the peace at Mézin. The future President was called to the Bar at Nérac, of which he became Mayor and Deputy ('76) as a member of the Republican Left party. Re-elected in '77, he became Under-Secretary for the Interior ('80), Minister of the Interior ('82), Prime Minister (March 29th, '83), his Cabinet falling 11 months later, when the Senate rejected the Bill dealing with pretenders to the throne of France. After this he was twice Minister of Public Education, twice Minister of Justice, and again Minister of the Interior, until in '99 he succeeded M. Loubet as President of the Senate, having been elected a member of that assembly in '90. He visited England in 1908, and, with King Edward, attended the Franco-British Exhibition. He received the Royal Victorian Chain. M. Fallières is a man of culture and an orator. He loves books, and has written verse both in French and in the Languedocien dialect. He married Mlle Besson, daughter of a solicitor, and has two children—a son who is a barrister, and a daughter who was married to M. Jean Lanes, General Secretary of the Presidency of the Republic, Aug. 10th, 1908.

Government.

The Legislature consists of the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, indirectly elected for 9 years

(one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates chosen by the Municipal Councils and the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the Departments (there are a number of Senators originally elected for life by the two Chambers, but as these die the vacancies are filled up by the election of Senators for a period of 9 years only); and the Chamber of Deputies of 584 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. The Electoral Reform Bill now before the Senate proposes a return to the system of *scrutin de liste* with proportional representation (see p. 278). At present each Department is divided into *arrondissements* returning one Deputy, though where the population of the *arrondissement* exceeds 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. Each elector votes for one Deputy only. Candidates are compelled to declare for which constituency they will stand. Voters are required to be over 21 and to have a 6-months' residential qualification. Both Houses can initiate and frame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must first be presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies and Senators are both paid at the rate of 15,000 fr. a year. The Presidents of the two Chambers each receive in addition 72,000 fr. a year for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways on making a small annual payment.

The executive power is confided to the President, who is elected for seven years by the two Houses united in National Assembly, and receives 600,000 fr. a year, and a further allowance of 600,000 fr. for expenses. He appoints the Ministers and makes all civil and military appointments. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two Houses, and his every act must be countersigned by a Minister.

The Conseil d'Etat is a special body, composed of Councillors, *Maitres de Requetes* and Auditors, all appointed by the President, and presided over by the Minister of Justice. Its function is to give advice upon administrative points submitted to it by the Government.

The colonies are looked upon as being politically part of France, and are represented in the Senate by 4 Senators and in the Chamber by 10 Deputies.

Local Government, Education, etc.

As to local government, the unit is the commune, governed by a municipal council and a mayor. The 36,222 communes are combined into 2,911 cantons, containing on an average 12 communes, and the cantons into 362 *arrondissements*, governed by elective *arrondissement* councils and sub-prefects, these *arrondissements* again forming the Departments, of which there are 86, each with a Departmental Council, besides the territory of Belfort. Prefects, with large powers, represent the Executive, and control the Departments, and Sub-Prefects the *Arrondissements*.

By a law passed on Dec. 9th, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, which now recognises no religion officially; and the adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship. Formerly the Roman Catholic Church, the Reformed Church, the Augsburg Confession and the Jews were so recognised, and salaries were paid to ministers of the different Churches by the State.

But save for pensions and grants made during the period of transition no salaries are now paid by the State. Buildings used for public worship may still be so used, under regulations specified by the Government. Roman Catholics form the large majority of the population.

Primary education, which was reorganised in '78 and '86, is free and obligatory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and admirably organised. All teachers are laymen, and are paid by the State, except in the towns which number more than 150,000 inhabitants. **Secondary education** is given in the State *lycées* and communal colleges, in private establishments, and in ecclesiastical seminaries; there are also facilities, including *lycées*, colleges, and courses of secondary instruction, for over 34,000 girls. Numerous technical and special schools, besides 15 universities, complete the educational system.

The legal system comprises for civil cases the *Justices of the Peace*, and above them the 26 Appeal Courts and the Courts of Cassation. Criminal cases, except petty offences which are dealt with at the Police Courts, come before the Police Correctional Courts, consisting of three judges, but no jury. An examining magistrate, the *juge d'instruction*, makes a preliminary inquiry, and may dismiss the case or send it for trial. Above these courts are the *Assize Courts*, assisted by twelve jurors, the Courts of Appeal and the Criminal Court of Cassation. Tribunals of commerce and councils of experts deal with commercial cases.

Industries and Statistics.

At the end of 1911 there were 25,191 miles of railway lines of general interest, and 5,518 miles of lines of local interest. Large advances, accounting for a considerable proportion of the public debt, have been made by the country to the railways, which will ultimately revert to the State. The total length of State lines in 1912 was 7,425 miles. There were 3,080 miles of canals used for internal navigation, and 5,472 miles of rivers similarly used. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, etc., leather, skins and furs, and small ware. Manufactures accounted for £137,000,000 of the exports in 1910, raw materials for £73,000,000, and food products for £34,000,000. The chief imports are wool, silk, coal, cotton, oil seeds, timber, hides, cereals, textiles, machinery, wine, food products. Raw materials accounted for £174,000,000 of the imports in 1910, food products for £56,000,000, and manufactures for £56,000,000. Agricultural operations engage nearly half the population, and include not only the growing of cereals, wheat principally, but roots, cattle, sugar, silk, wine, vegetables, and poultry and eggs. Coal and iron mines exist, and there is a considerable fishing industry, besides the ordinary manufacturing pursuits.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, is a French Department. Area, 3,367 sq. m.; pop. 288,820. Chief town, Ajaccio. There is a French torpedo-station there. British Vice-Consul, Hon. H. C. C. Dundas.

Area, 207,218 sq. m.; pop., 1911, 39,601,509. The birth rate is very low, and consequently the rate of increase is practically stationary. While the average excess of births over deaths per 10,000 inhabitants during the quinquennial period 1901-5 was only 18, as compared with 106

in Italy, 113 in Austria-Hungary, 121 in England and Wales, 149 in Germany, and 155 in the Netherlands, it was lowered during the next quinquennial period, 1906-11, by 50 per cent., remaining in the other countries quoted practically stationary. In 1911 the deaths exceeded the births by 34,869. The population of Paris is 2,888,110 (1911). Other principal towns are Marseilles (pop. 550,619), Lyons (523,796), Bordeaux (261,678), and Lille (217,807).

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1906 (estimated) .	£148,369,660	£148,367,683
1907 " .	153,368,890	153,353,013
1908 " .	156,423,000	156,411,000
1909 " .	160,217,800	160,208,987
1910 " .	167,423,349	167,415,298
1911 " .	175,467,624	175,458,487
1912 " .	179,933,218	179,918,525

Of the total revenue in 1911 £23,835,896 came from direct taxes, and £99,655,492 from indirect taxes.

Public debt, 1911 (funded), £1,252,299,060; (floating), £49,419,240; total, £1,301,718,300.

	Imports.	Exports.
1906 . . .	£225,080,000	210,600,000
1907 . . .	248,920,000	223,840,000
1908 . . .	225,620,000	202,078,000
1909 . . .	249,840,000	228,720,000
1910 . . .	270,000,000	240,000,000
1911 . . .	326,426,000	246,683,000
	From U.K.	To U.K.
1905 . . .	£23,700,000	50,248,000
1906 . . .	30,020,000	51,631,000
1907 . . .	35,328,000	54,752,000
1908 . . .	31,716,000	47,184,000
1909 . . .	35,460,000	50,452,000
1910 . . .	37,214,000	51,004,000
1911 . . .	40,833,000	49,879,000

Diplomatic.

Ministry: *Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, M. Raymond Poincaré. — *Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Council*, M. Briand. — *Interior*, M. Steeg. — *War*, M. Millerand. — *Finance*, M. Klotz. — *Marine*, M. Delcassé. — *Public Instruction*, M. Guist'hau. — *Colonies*, M. Lebrun. — *Agriculture*, M. Pams. — *Commerce*, M. Fernand David. — *Public Works*, M. Jean Dupuy. — *Labour*, M. Bourgeois.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, G.C.V.O., Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W. — *Plenipotentiary*, E. Daeschner. — *Commercial Attaché*, Jean Périer. — *Consul-General*, M. Coppet, 4, Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.

British Ambassador at Paris, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Plenipotentiary*, Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M.V.O.; *Commercial Attaché*, Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Military Attaché*, Col. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O.

British Consuls-General: *Paris*, W. S. Harrios-Gastrell, 7, Rue d'Agnesseau; *Haarlem*, H. L. Churchill; *Marseilles*, M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.; *Calais*, C. A. Payton, M.V.O. **Consuls:** *Bordeaux*, A. L. S. Rowley; *Dunkirk*, P. C. Sarell; *Lyons*, E. R. E. Vicars; *Nice*, J. W. Keogh; *Rouen*, C. B. C. Clipperton; *Brest*, S. S. Dickson.

Political Parties.

A few years ago the two main groups in politics might have been roughly, but accurately, defined as Republicans and Reactionaries, the latter including the Royalists (followers of

the Duc d'Orléans) and Imperialists (followers of Prince Napoleon Victor). Now, however, the main division is between the Government Republicans and the Opposition, an Opposition embracing the most diverse elements. At the general election on April 27th, 1902, the Progressists lost heavily, and the Nationalists gained ground only in Paris. After the election a new Cabinet under M. Combes succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Administration in June 1902, the latter having held office since June '90. In 1904 a split took place amongst the Radical Socialists, a large number of the group forming a new party called the Radical Socialist Left. In Feb. 1905 M. Rouvier succeeded as Prime Minister, and formed a Cabinet containing 6 Radicals and Radical Socialists, and 5 Republicans of the Left. In June 1905 M. Delcassé resigned his post as Foreign Minister, the Moroccan affair being the apparent cause of his retirement, and M. Rouvier took over his portfolio. In March 1906 M. Sarrien became Prime Minister, and the General Election in May resulted in the return of the Bloc to power with a gain of 56 seats, the Bloc being a coalition between the various Radical Republican groups and the Socialists. There were returned 246 Radicals and Socialist Radicals, 77 Radical Republicans, 7 dissident Radicals, 22 Independent Socialists, 53 Unified Socialists, 64 Progressists or Mélinists, and 117 Royalists, Bonapartists and Nationalists. Only a minority of the Socialists favour the Collectivist programme. In Oct. 1906, M. Clemenceau succeeded M. Sarrien as Premier. M. Clemenceau remained in power until July 1909, when he was defeated after a heated controversy with M. Delcassé in the Chamber. He was succeeded by M. Briand, who was followed in turn by M. Monis and M. Caillaux. The general election of 1910 made little alteration in the relative strength of parties. General disapproval of M. Caillaux's conduct of affairs in the Franco-German-Morocco crisis of 1911 resulted in the fall of his Cabinet in Jan. 1912, and the accession to office of M. Raymond Poincaré with a Cabinet which included most of the ablest statesmen in France.

History in 1912.

The Parliamentary session opened on Jan. 9th, and on the following day the Caillaux Cabinet resigned in the circumstances described in the article on INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. After conferring with the President of the Chamber, with M. Bourgeois, M. Delcassé and M. Raymond Poincaré, the President called upon the last named to form a new Ministry. The task was undertaken and accomplished in less than twelve hours, the result being a Cabinet remarkable for the individual capacity of its members.

The new Ministry presented itself to Parliament on Jan. 16th, and a motion of confidence was adopted in the Chamber by 440 votes. In his declaration of policy M. Poincaré emphasised the manifestation of national feeling and aspiration which had gathered in a common sentiment all the sections of the Republican Party in the hour of crisis. The Government, he said, would make it their duty to cultivate the foreign alliances and friendships of France "with that perseverance and that continuity which in diplomatic action are the best pledge of straightforwardness and uprightness." With regard to home affairs, the

public peace must be preserved and crimes against the persons and property of citizens must be inflexibly repressed. Of legislative measures a first place must be given to the burning question of electoral reform.

The matters most urgently demanding the attention of M. Poincaré's Cabinet were the ratification of the Franco-German Treaty, the negotiations for a Franco-Spanish Treaty, and the establishment of the French Protectorate in Morocco. The progress of the treaties with Germany and Spain is related in the article on INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. In March M. Regnault, the French Minister to Morocco, was despatched by his Government to Fez to negotiate the Protectorate Treaty with Mulai Hafid. M. Regnault arrived at Fez on the 24th, and the Treaty was signed on the 30th. France was soon called upon to realise the military responsibilities of her undertaking. On April 17th a detachment of the Sheressian troops mutinied and murdered their French instructors. The mutineers, joined by the police and the rabble of the city, swarmed through the streets, looting French property and threatening the lives of the foreign residents. The French troops encamped outside the city hurried to the scene, but their numbers were sufficient only to protect from further danger the European quarter, and rioting continued unchecked in other parts of the city, especially in the streets inhabited by Jews. At five o'clock on the following morning a considerable French force reached Fez from Mekinez, and after some sharp street fighting order was restored throughout the city. In the course of the rising and its suppression 68 French soldiers and civilians were killed and 70 wounded. More than 100 Jews were said to have lost their lives in the massacre, and 10,000 to have been rendered homeless. In consequence of these events the French Government decided to vest the civil and military power in one representative, and on April 27th General Lyautey was appointed Resident-General in Morocco. His task was no light one. Signs of tribal unrest were apparent throughout the interior of the Protectorate; large bands of natives were already in arms; and the Sultan was pressing for permission to abdicate or at all events to retire from his capital. On May 26th, the day after General Lyautey had his first audience of the Sultan, Fez was attacked simultaneously on all sides by 20,000 tribesmen, some of whom at one point succeeded in penetrating within the walls, where they maintained their position for nearly six hours. The attack was renewed on the 28th, but was again repulsed, and on the 29th the French were able to take the offensive. On June 6th Mulai Hafid was permitted to leave Fez for Rabat. On Aug. 12th he formally abdicated in favour of his brother Mulai Yusef. In accordance with an arrangement entered into with the French Foreign Office in the preceding October, he was granted a gift of £16,000 and an annual pension of £14,000.

The abdication of Mulai Hafid stimulated the energies of two pretenders, El Roghi and El Hiba, the latter of whom on Aug. 18th occupied Marakesh, and captured the Consul and eight other Frenchmen. Colonel Mangin was ordered to advance to the relief with 4,500 men, and on Sept. 7th fought his way into Marakesh and released the prisoners, El Hiba fleeing upon his approach.

The debate on the Electoral Reform Bill of the Suffrage Committee was resumed in the Chamber on Jan. 22nd at the point at which it had been suspended in the previous July. In its subsequent progress the Bill suffered amendments of such bewildering effect that it was admittedly unintelligible to all but a handful of experts, and after the Easter recess the Chamber, by a very large majority, agreed to shelve it in order to make way for a Government measure dealing with the question in a comprehensive manner. In advocating the adoption of this course the Premier described the Government's scheme as a compromise between proportional representation and the existing majority system. He declared that the Ministry were absolutely united upon the subject and would stand or fall with the Bill. The Bill evoked the bitter hostility of the large section of the Radicals dependent upon local interests for their seats in the Chamber. These deputies viewed with anxiety the proposal to introduce Proportional Representation and to substitute large electoral districts for the *arrondissement*. The result was a serious split in the Republican Party, but on the other hand, the Socialist Left and the Conservatives were enthusiastic in their support of the measure. The progress of the Bill was stormy, but on July 10th it was finally passed by the Chamber by 339 votes to 217. The dissentient Radicals at once opened a vigorous campaign against the Bill in the hope of securing its rejection by the Senate.

The Bill provides for the adoption of *scrutin de liste* combined with an elaborate system of proportional representation. It takes as the electoral area the Department; each Department electing one Deputy for every 70,000 inhabitants of French nationality, and one for any remaining fraction of that number above 20,000. Votes cast for candidates are to count personally for those candidates and also for the lists to which they belong. The votes having been added up, and the total cast for each list as well as the grand total having been determined, the latter is to be divided by the number of deputies to be elected in the constituency. The result is the "electoral quotient." The average number of votes given to each candidate on any list, divided by the electoral quotient, is to give the number of seats awarded to that list. Any seats remaining unassigned after this process are to be awarded to the list which shall have polled the largest number of votes; but with a view to securing these remainder seats, several lists may pool their votes, provided that their intention of doing so is declared before the election, and in that case the electoral quotient is again to be brought into play.

The triennial elections for the renewal of one-third of the Senate took place in January and resulted in little change in the relative strength of parties. The Radicals lost 4 seats; the Socialists gained 2.

The Chambers reassembled after the recess on Nov. 5th and proceeded to discuss the Budget.

The Budget estimates for 1913 proposed the unprecedented expenditure of £185,586,600. The Finance Minister estimated a deficit of five and a half millions on the current year's account, which he proposed to meet by drawing upon the reserve fund of the Provisional Account.

M. Paul Deschanel was elected President of

the Chamber of Deputies on May 23rd in place of M. Henri Brisson, who died on April 14th, and whose remains were accorded a public funeral with military honours.

The visit of M. Poincaré to Russia in August is referred to in the article on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

A memorial to Queen Victoria was unveiled at Cimiez on April 12th, and a statue of King Edward at Cannes on the 14th. Both ceremonies were marked by the presence of the French Prime Minister and some of his colleagues as well as that of the British Ambassador. Previously to the unveiling of the Victoria Memorial a review was held, in the course of which 500 British bluejackets marched past the Premier in association with their French comrades-in-arms.

The Prince of Wales spent about four months in France, mostly as the guest of the Marquis de Breteuil, returning to England on Aug. 1st.

The Grand Duke Nicholas visited Paris in September and attended the French Army manoeuvres.

In consequence of the anti-militarist declarations of the National Federation of Teachers' Unions at its annual congress in August, Government ordered the Teachers' Unions to dissolve by Sept. 10th. The greater number obeyed under protest. The Seine Teachers' Union refused to comply with the order, and proceedings were instituted against M. Chalopin, the secretary, for maintaining a society whose objects were contrary to the Law of March 21st, 1884. At the same time the Minister of Education announced a number of reforms designed to improve the teachers' lot.

Paris and the neighbouring country were terrorised during the winter and early spring by a band of desperadoes, whose rapid movements were punctuated with robbery and ruthless murder. The method of these ruffians, who were associated with Anarchist societies, was to steal motor-cars, either by breaking into garages or by shooting drivers on the public roads, and to use the cars for visiting and escaping from the places selected for robbery. From November 27th to March 25th their crimes included the murders of two motor-car drivers, two bank clerks, and two policemen, the wounding of other persons, the theft of three motor-cars and of large sums of money. On April 24th M. Jouin, Assistant Chief of the Detective Service, was shot dead, and a detective-inspector wounded in attempting to arrest at Ivry the leader of the gang, a man named Bonnot. Four days later Bonnot and one of his confederates were run to earth at a garage in a Paris suburb. After a four hours' siege by police and a company of the Republican Guard, the building was blown up with dynamite. Bonnot was captured mortally wounded; his confederate was found dead in the ruins of the garage. On May 14th two others of the gang were tracked to a small villa, and after a siege of many hours, during which seven policemen were wounded with bullets, the villa was stormed and the two criminals were found, one dead, the other mortally wounded. More than thirty persons of both sexes were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the proceedings of the bandits, and twenty-two of them were committed to take their trial in December on counts comprising eight murders or attempts to murder and eighteen thefts.

Among the labour disputes of the year were a strike of taxi-cab drivers in Paris in February, and a strike of seamen. The seamen's strike began in June at Havre, on the vessels of the *Campagnie Transatlantique*, but soon spread to Marseilles, Bordeaux, and other ports. The Government supplied bluejackets to man the mail-boats, but otherwise the business of the ports was paralysed for some weeks before the dispute was settled.

(See also article *INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS*.)

Colonies and Dependencies.

The Minister of the Colonies controls the administration of all the Colonies, but *Algiers* is under the Minister of the Interior, and *Morocco* and *Tunis* are under the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Those colonies which are not directly represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, by the 4 Senators and 10 Deputies sent from the colonies, are for the most part represented on the *Conseil Supérieur des Colonies*, which consists of colonial senators and deputies, colonial delegates, and other officials appointed to it.

Area of the colonies and dependencies about 4,000,000 sq. m.; pop. about 40,000,000.

Colonies in North Africa.

Morocco. See p. 297.

Algeria. One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province, administered by a Governor-General assisted by a consultative Council. There is also a *Conseil Supérieur*, partly elected, which, with the Financial Delegations, representing the French Colonists, other French taxpayers, and the Mohammedan natives, considers the Budget annually. The country is divided into the three departments of Oran, Constantine, and Algiers, capital cities of same names, each sending one senator and two deputies to the National Assemblies. The products of the country include wine, wheat, barley, and other grains, sheep and other animals, olive oil, fruit and vegetables, iron, zinc, and other ores, wool and skins, cork, phosphates, esparto, tobacco, etc. Efforts are being made to encourage the planting of cotton. There are phosphate beds in the Department of Constantine which have been worked for some years, 254,615 tons having been exported from Bone in 1910, and 62,719 tons from Bougie. There are deposits, as yet unworked, scattered through practically the whole of Algeria. The French forces maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 54,600 men, and the expenditure for military and naval purposes is borne by France. The railways have a length of 2,031 miles. Area, 221,771 sq. m.; pop. (1911), 5,563,828, including about 752,043 Europeans. The population of Algiers is 177,967; of Oran 123,086. Revenue and expenditure, about £2,600,000. Exports, 1911, £20,537,200; imports, 1911, £22,607,520.

The Algerian Sahara was in 1905 reorganised in four territories. It is under the Governor-General in regard to civil affairs, but has a distinct Budget, and is financially aided by France. Its area is estimated at 141,563 sq. m., and population at 494,306, including 5,533 Europeans.

Governor-General, M. Lutaud.

British Consul-General, Basil S. Cave, C.P.

Tunis lies east of Algeria, and is bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south by the Sahara. Made a French protectorate '82. A French Resident-General, under the direction of the French Foreign Office, controls the administration. There is a mixed Consultative Council of natives and Europeans. The military maintained in the country number 20,362 men, the cost falling upon France. The Bey is Mohamed El Nasr, b. 1855, who succeeded May 12th, 1906. Chief products are barley, wine, olive oil, zinc and lead ores, phosphate of lime, dates, and esparto grass. There are now 713 miles of railway and 3,906 of telegraph, and the French Government in 1911 granted a loan of £3,620,000 for the further development of the railway system. Area, 51,000 sq. miles; pop. 2,000,000, including 25,000 French (exclusive of the army of occupation), and 70,000 Italians, the majority being Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles. Capital, Tunis, pop. 205,000. Revenue and expenditure, about £1,750,000; public debt, £9,287,260. Imports, 1910, £4,219,802; exports, £4,816,043.

French Resident-General, M. Gabriel Alapetite. British Consul-General at Tunis, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.—Vice-Consuls, C. A. Goodwin and R. Schembri.

French Somaliland, on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, includes the two ports of Obok and Jibutil, and the town of Tajura. It lies between the British Somali Coast Protectorate on the east and the Italian colony of Erythrea on the north-west. From Jibutil a railway has been built inland to Diré-Daouh, in order to open up trade with Abyssinia, and will be continued to Adis Abeba. Coffee, gold, ivory, musk, and skins are the chief exports. The country is administered by a Governor, and the capital is Jibutil (pop. 15,000). The area is about 46,000 sq. m., and population 208,061. Imports, 1907, £634,220; exports, 1907, £923,640.

Colonies in the Indian Ocean.

Madagascar. From time immemorial until the reign of Radama I. (1810-28) this large island was divided into a number of petty chieftaincies; but that Hova sovereign managed to bring a considerable portion of the country under his authority, so that he and his successors became virtual rulers of Madagascar, and were acknowledged as such by European Powers. In 1895 the island was conquered by the French, becoming first a Protectorate, and then in 1895 a French colony. Pop. (1911): native, 3,165,820; European, 12,580; Asiatics, 5,816; and Africans, 15,249. A Governor-General resides at Antananarivo, assisted by an Administrative Council. For nearly a century the Hova (of Malay-Melaunesian origin) were dominant, and are still the most civilised and intelligent of the Malagasy peoples. A great deal of missionary, including civilising and educational, work has been done in the island; first, and for many years principally, by the London Missionary Society, but also by the Norwegian and American Lutheran, the Friends, the Anglican, the Roman Catholic societies, and also since 1895 by the French Protestants. Since the conquest the policy of the Government has been largely anti-Christian, and the number of children now under instruction is less than half of those learning in 1894. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. The

island has rich deposits of gold, copper, iron, and lead, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal and petroleum have been recently reported in the south-west; rice, cattle, hides, gum, indiarubber, wax, cotton, sugar, rofia cloth, fine straw hats, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. British trade with the island has been greatly diminished by the operation of the tariff instituted in '97. Revenue, 1909, £1,300,722; expenditure, £1,159,215. Imports, 1910, £1,337,477; 1911, £1,790,555; exports, 1910, £1,817,531; 1911, £1,901,413. Area, 228,500 sq. m. Capital, Antananarivo, called by the French Tananarive, a striking and well-built town (pop. 70,000) upon a lofty hill about one hundred miles inland from the east coast. Ports are Tamatave (pop. 7,073) and Majunga (pop. 5,250). A railway has been completed between Tamatave and Antananarive, a distance of 227 miles. Nosai Bé, a small island on the N.W. coast, held by the French since 1843, and a flourishing trade-port, is a dependency of Madagascar. St. Marie, a small island on the north coast, taken by the French in 1643, and Diego-Suarez, a French colony since '85, and the Comoro Islands, a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, are also dependencies of Madagascar. Area, 620 sq. m. The group consists of four small elevated islands—Great Comoro (pop. 57,400), Mohilla, or Little Comoro (pop. 4,500), Anjuan, erroneously called Johanna (pop. 25,500), and others. Mayotte (area 143 sq. m., pop. 9,500) is also a dependency. Sugar and vanilla are cultivated.

Governor-General, M. Picquie (appointed 1910).
British Consul, T. P. Porter, Tananarive.

Réunion. An island 420 miles east of Madagascar, occupied by the French since 1638, under a Governor and a Council-General, elected by the inhabitants, and represented at Paris by a Senator and 2 Deputies. The capital and chief centre is St. Denis (pop. 24,000). Sugar is the staple product, but vanilla, rum, perfumes, and tapioca are also exported. A railway connects the chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, with St. Benoit and St. Pierre. There is cable communication with Mauritius and Madagascar. Area, 970 sq. m.; pop. (1911), 173,822.

British Consul: E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

Colonies in French Central Africa.

French Equatorial Africa is bounded on the north-west by the Cameroons, on the north by Wadai, one of the Central Sudan States, on the east by the Bahr-el-Ghazal, on the south-east by the Congo Free State, and on the west by the Atlantic. Area about 667,000 sq. m.; population estimated at 5,000,000. It is under the control of a Governor-General, assisted by a Council of Government. It was in 1906 divided into three colonies—viz. the Gabon Colony, capital Libreville (pop. 3,000); the Middle Congo Colony, capital Brazzaville; and the Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony, capital Fort de Posselt. The Middle Congo Colony has an Administrator-in-Chief; the other Colonies have a Lieut.-Governor, and all three have Administrative Councils. The military forces number about 4,000. The colony entails a heavy burden on the French Colonial Budget. A railway between Libreville and the Congo is projected, and a telegraph line to connect Brazzaville with Stanley Pool in the Congo State is being laid.

The exports (ivory, ebony and other woods, rubber, and palm nuts and oil) were £811,920 in 1907, and the imports £626,100.

A Convention for the delimitation of the Congo-Cameroon frontier was signed April 18th, 1908.

The states of Bagirmi, Wadai, and Kanem were recognised as French by the Anglo-French agreement of March 21st, '99. Wadai, which extends from Darfur to Kanem, and from French Congo to the Sahara, is the strongest native state in the Sudan. It has an estimated area of about 150,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 2,000,000. The Mabas, a Mohammedan negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce. The population profess adherence to the Mahdi-es-Senussi, the head of a sect which is by far the most powerful in Africa, and has its headquarters at the oasis of Kufrah, on the caravan route between Wadai and Benghazi. Kanem is a vassal state lying north-west of Wadai and north of Lake Chad, with an area of about 30,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 100,000. Bagirmi, which lies south-west of Wadai, and to the south-east of Lake Chad, has an area of about 65,000 sq. m., and a pop. of about 1,000,000 Mohammedan negroes. At the capital, Massenia, a French Resident is stationed.

British Consul, H. G. Mackie (resides at Boma).

Colonies in French West Africa.

French West Africa includes Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, the Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, and the civil territory of Mauritania, of which accounts are given separately. French territory stretches inland from the coast to the Upper and Middle Niger, thence eastwards to Barrawa, on Lake Chad, north to Tunis and Algeria, and is bounded on the west by the Spanish Coast territory of Rio de Oro and Adrar. The supreme local power with regard to all French West African colonies is placed in the hands of a Governor-General, resident at Dakar, having as his auxiliary a Commandant-General of all the military forces in French West Africa, a Secretary-General, and a Council. Subordinate to him are the Lieut.-Governors of the Colonies. The cost of the services common to all the colonies is met out of funds provided by their customs and shipping dues. The military forces consist of about 8,971 men, of whom 7,000 are natives. A uniform system of education was established in 1903, and the Government have reorganised the administration of agriculture and are specially encouraging the production of rubber and cotton. Area about 1,500,000 sq. m.; pop. (1910) 10,600,000. Revenue and expenditure, about £1,600,000. Imports, 1910, £4,715,246; exports, £4,393,280.

Separate accounts of the constituent colonies of French West Africa are given below. There is also a Territory of Mauritania, including the districts of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, and Guidimakha, on the right bank of the Senegal river, administered by a Commissioner. Area, 343,750 sq. m.; pop. (1910) 225,000.

British Consul-General at Dakar: Capt. C. B. Wallis.

Dahomey lies between Lagos and Northern Nigeria on the east and Togoland on the west, and extends inland to the Military Terri-

tories. It was taken by the French in '92, and is administered by a Lieut.-Governor with an Administrative Council. It is self-supporting, and receives no subsidy from the Home Government. The area of the country is about 40,000 sq. m., and the population (1910) 815,000. The capital is Porto Novo (pop. 50,000). The old capital was Abomey, 70 miles north of Whydah. The chief products of the country are palm oil and palm kernels, while various manufactures are also springing up. The chief port is Kotonou, and a railway runs inland to Paonignan (121 miles). The bulk of the trade is with France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, the last having much the largest share.

French Guinea lies on the coast, between Portuguese Guinea, which forms the boundary on the north, and Sierra Leone on the south; but it extends inland to the Niger. The colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. Area about 95,000 sq. m.; pop. (1910) 1,730,000. The capital and only important centre is Konakry, which is said to be supplanting Sierra Leone in the West Coast trade. A road has been built from Konakry to the Niger, and a railway from Konakry to Kouroussa on the Upper Niger (350 miles) was completed in 1910. The colony is practically self-supporting. The chief products of the whole region are india-rubber, palm oil, sesame, and gum, but there has been a great decrease in the exports of rubber.

Ivory Coast, The, was organised as a separate colony in 1893. It lies between Liberia and the Gold Coast, and towards the interior adjoins the French Soudan. It is administered by a Lieut.-Governor, and is self-supporting. Bingerville is the capital, and Grand Bassam and Assinie are the other chief towns. Bonduku is becoming a centre of trade between the French Soudan and the coast. Area 125,000 sq. m., and pop. (1910) 1,126,000. A railway has been built from Abidjan to Ery Macongué (42 miles), and is being continued to the M'zi. The chief exports are rubber, palm-oil, ivory, coffee, and mahogany.

Senegal. The colony consists of the four municipal communes of St. Louis, Dakar, Rufisque, and Goree; native territories directly administered; and the Senegal protectorate. It is represented at Paris by a deputy, elected by the four communes, but is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. Area 73,750 sq. m., pop. (1910) 1,168,000. Capital, St. Louis (pop. 24,000); Dakar has a pop. of 19,000. Chief exports (£1,754,354 in 1907, mainly to France) are gum, india-rubber, nuts, and skins; imports, 1907, £2,187,856. The Senegal is navigable 750 miles up. A railway 163 miles long connects Dakar, on the coast, St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river, and Rufisque. Another line from Thiès to Kayes is being built.

Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, formed in 1904 from the Senegambia and Niger Territories. It is bounded on the north by the French Algerian territory, on the west by French Guinea, on the south by the Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Togoland, and Dahomey, and on the east by the line running north from Lake Chad. It includes part of the Sahara and the upper Senegal. The Colony includes the **Military Territory of the Niger**, divided into two districts, Timbuctoo and Zinder, and administered by

military authorities under the authority of the Lieut.-Governor, who resides at Kayes for the present. Bamako, on the Niger, has, however, been chosen as the capital. A railway 350 miles long has been built from Kayes to Koulikoro on the Niger. Area, 370,000 sq. m.; pop. (1906), 5,058,856.

Colonies in America and West Indies.

French Guiana is in South America, on the Atlantic coast, and is bounded by Dutch Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south. Area about 34,500 sq. m., population 39,946, capital Cayenne (pop. 12,426). The colony is used as a penal settlement, the penal population in 1906 being about 9,848; and is under a Governor with a Council-General of 16 members. It is represented at Paris by a deputy. Gold forms practically the sole export, though there are valuable forests in the interior. Imports, 1910, £488,944; exports, £464,942.

Guadeloupe consists of two islands, Basse-terre and Grandeterre, separated by a narrow salt-water river, with five smaller dependent islands, all situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. Capital, Basse-Terre (pop. 8,626); chief town, Pointe-à-Pitre (pop. 18,942). Products: sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, etc. The colony is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies, and has an area of about 680 sq. m., and a total population of 190,273. It is administered by a Governor with an elected Council. Imports, 1907, £537,026; exports, £650,757.

Martinique is a West Indian island of the Windward group. It is administered by a Governor with a General Council. It is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. Area, 390 sq. m.; pop. (1905) 182,024. Fort Royal, or Fort de France (pop. 27,069), is the seat of government. The chief products are sugar, rum, and cocoa. Imports (mainly from France and America), 1909, £646,436; exports (chiefly to France), £884,469.

British Consul, H. J. Meagher.

St. Pierre and Miquelon are the chief islands of two groups near the south coast of Newfoundland, acquired by France in 1635. They are under an Administrator with a Consultative Council and municipal councils. Capital St. Pierre. The chief industry is codfishing. Area of groups, 93 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 4,209. Imports, 1910, £204,540; exports, 1911, £375,760.

British Consul, A. Murray.

Colonies in Asia.

French India consists of Pondicherry and other towns, in a district the area of which is about 196 sq. miles, and the pop. (1908) 267,402. Population of Pondicherry (1906) 46,887. The colony is divided into ten communes, with municipal government. A Governor, who is assisted by an elective general council, resides at Pondicherry, and a senator and a deputy represent the colony in Paris. The chief exports are oil seeds. Imports, 1907, £275,410; exports, 1907, £1,050,724.

British Consul, Lieut.-Col. A. de C. Rennick.

Indo-China is the name given to the French possessions in the Annamese peninsula—Cochin China, Annam, Cambodia, Tonquin and Laos—with the Kwang-Chau-Wan territory,

and the islands leased with it to France by China in '99 (area 400 sq. m.; pop. about 177,000). The Governor-General has his seat at Hanoi, in Tonquin. A Council of Government, consisting of the administrative heads of the subordinate colonies, with the military and naval commanders-in-chief and representatives of commerce and agriculture, etc., controls financial affairs, both general and local. The colony is one of the most prosperous of French colonies. The army consisted in 1909 of 13,000 French and 18,427 native soldiers. A naval force is stationed there also. Agriculture is the chief industry. The chief products exported are rice, pepper, cotton, coals, tea, sugar, silk, salt, copra, hides, etc. There are 830 miles of railway. Area about 308,000 sq. m.; population, 16,500,000, mostly Annamese. Imports, 1911, £7,785,638; exports, 1911, £8,303,395. In both cases the transit trade is deducted.

British Consul, T. F. Carlisle, at Saigon.

Annam became a French protectorate in '84. Area, 61,500 sq. m.; pop. 5,513,681. Capital, Hué (pop. 41,000), near the coast, garrisoned by French troops. Coal and iron have been discovered in abundance, and there are coal mines at Turane. The King, Thanh-Tai, abdicated in favour of his son Duy-Tan, in 1907, and a Council of Regency was appointed. The administration is under a French resident. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. Revenue, £247,435; expenditure, £232,480.

Cambodia has been a French protectorate since '63. Its area was increased in 1907 by the cession to it by Siam of the provinces of Battambang and Siamrap. Capital Pnompenh (pop. 30,000), on the Mekong. The reigning sovereign is King Sisowath, but there is a French Resident at Pnompenh. The cotton industry is growing steadily. Area, 67,500 sq. m.; pop. 1,193,534. Revenue, £250,753; expenditure, £229,880.

Cochin-China comprises the whole of the Mekong delta. Area, 20,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,870,514. Capital, Saigon (pop. 189,000). The country is divided into 21 districts, each administered by a French officer, and is represented by one deputy at Paris. The French population numbers 13,960. The chief export is rice. Revenue, £495,241; expenditure, £467,328.

Tonquin was made a French colony in '84. It lies north of Annam, east of the Shan States of Burmah, and south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. Area, 46,400 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 5,896,510. Capital, Hanoi, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river (pop. 100,000). Principal port and chief seat of trade, Haiphong (pop. 20,000). The chief export is rice. At Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies. Copper and iron are also mined. Revenue, £757,693; expenditure, £494,034.

The Laos Territory, taken from Siam in 1813, has an estimated area of 111,500 sq. m., with a pop. of 663,727. Capital, Vientiane. The Territory includes the three protected states of Luang Prabang, Bassac, and Muong Sing. The cost of administering the Laos territory is shared between all the colonies

making up French Indo-China. Revenue, £82,942; expenditure, £76,344.

Colonies in Oceania.

New Caledonia is an island in the South Pacific, lying to the south-west of the New Hebrides. Area, 7,650 sq. m.; pop. 55,886, including 13,000 free and 11,000 of convict origin, the rest being natives. The Loyalty Islands (area 800 sq. m., pop. 14,800) to the east of it are grouped with it as a dependency. Other dependencies are the Isle of Pines (area 58 sq. m., pop. 600), the Huon Islands, the Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago (area 40 sq. m., pop. 4,500), north-east of Fiji. New Caledonia is governed by a Governor with an elective Council-General. The capital is Noumea (pop. 7,000). Ores and minerals (nickel, chrome and cobalt) are worked and exported. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are also carried on successfully, and coffee is an increasing export.

British Consul at Noumea, W. J. Holmes.

Other Islands in Oceania belonging to France are the Society Islands, including Tahiti (area 600 sq. m., pop. 11,000, chief town, Papeete, imports, 1910, £226,374; exports, £241,251, consisting chiefly of copra, mother-of-pearl shell, and vanilla. Great expectations are formed as to the future from a discovery of valuable and vast phosphate deposits at Makatea and other islands); and Moorea (area 50 sq. m., pop. 1,600); the Leeward Islands, the Tabuai, and Raiavæ Islands (area 100 sq. m., pop. 1,700); the Tuamotu Islands (pop. 5,000); the Gambier (area 6 sq. m., pop. 600) and Marquesas (area 480 sq. m., pop. 4,280) Islands. They are all administered by a Governor and an elective Council-General of 11 members. Total area about 1,500 sq. m.; pop. about 30,000, nine-tenths of whom are natives.

British Consul at Tahiti, A. L. S. Rowley.

GERMANY.

Ruler.

William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III. by Victoria, Princess Royal of England. He was b. Jan. 27th, 1859, and succeeded his father June 15th, '88, his mother, the Empress Frederick, surviving till 1901. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel and the University of Bonn. He married on his twenty-second birthday, in '81, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, b. Oct. 22nd, '58, and the silver wedding was celebrated on Feb. 27th, 1906. His eldest son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the Crown Prince, came of age May 6th, 1900, having been born May 6th, 1882; and was married on June 6th, 1905, to H.H. the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was b. Sept. 20th, 1886. Their son, Prince Wilhelm Friedrich Franz Joseph Christian Olaf, and grandson of the Kaiser, was b. July 4th, 1906. Another grandson, Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, was born Nov. 9th, 1907. The Emperor has five other sons—Princes Eitel Frederick, Adalbert, August, Oscar, and Joachim—and a daughter, Princess Victoria Louise. His Majesty's Civil List is about £770,554, irrespectively of his castles and estates.

States of the Empire.

States.	Area Eng. sq. m.	Popula- tion.
Prussia	134,516	40,163,333
Bavaria	29,292	6,876,497
Württemberg	7,534	2,435,611
Baden	5,823	2,141,832
Saxony	5,783	4,802,485
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,068	639,879
Hesse	2,966	1,282,219
Oldenburg	2,482	482,430
Brunswick	1,418	494,387
Saxe-Weimar	1,397	417,166
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	106,347
Saxe-Meiningen	953	278,792
Anhalt	888	331,947
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	764	257,208
Saxe-Altenburg	511	216,313
Lippe	469	150,749
Waldeck	433	61,723
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	363	100,712
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	89,984
Reuss Junior Branch	319	152,765
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	46,650
Reuss Elder Branch	122	72,616
Hamburg	160	1,015,797
Lubeck	115	116,533
Bremen	99	298,736
Alsace-Lorraine	5,704	1,871,702
Total	208,780	64,903,423

Government.

According to the constitution of April 16th, 1871, all the states of Germany form an eternal union; the direction of political and military affairs is vested in the Emperor, who may declare war, but if it is not defensive, the consent of the Bundesrat, or Federal Council, is required. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a Minister of War for each of the four kingdoms—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg—the Prussian War Minister being also Minister for the smaller states. The legislative functions of the empire are vested jointly in the Reichstag and the Bundesrat, and the Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag, and to take effect must be promulgated by the Emperor. The Bundesrat, which represents the individual states of the empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of 61 delegates, appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. Of these, 17 sit for Prussia, 6 for Bavaria, 4 each for Württemberg and Saxony, 3 each for Baden, Hesse, and Alsace-Lorraine, 1 each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and 1 each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. The votes of Alsace-Lorraine cannot be exercised upon a motion for the amendment of the constitution, and are governed by the "instruction" of the Statthalter, who is removable at the pleasure of the Emperor. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrat is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the Bundesrat have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the

state they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The Reichstag is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. Members are now paid £150 per session with a deduction of £1 for each day's absence.

Political Parties.

The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag, which, however, has no effective means, except the refusal of supplies, of imposing its will upon the Government. The constitution of the Reichstag is complex, and it is the task of the Government so to manipulate parties that it shall have a majority which will give it a fairly free hand in home affairs and absolute control of foreign politics. The last four general elections have resulted as follows:—

Party.	General Elections.			
	1898.	1903.	1907.	1912.
Centre	103	100	105	90
Conservatives	74	73	83	45
National Liberals	48	50	55	44
Social Democrats	56	82	43	110
Radicals and Mo- derate Radicals }	43	35	51	41
Poles	14	16	20	18
Anti-Semites	12	9	30	11
Other parties	47	32	10	38
	397	397	397	397

The transformation of parties which took place in the summer of 1909 was thus described by Prince Bülow on his retirement. "I determined," he said, "to retire because, in consequence of the attitude of the Conservative party, a political constellation was produced which, to the exclusion of the Liberal parties, including even the brothers-in-arms of the old Bismarckian Cartel (the National Liberals), brought the Conservatives into the closest alliance with the Centre and the Poles, and thereby made the Centre once again the controlling party." This combination between the Roman Catholic Centre and the Conservatives, upon which the present Chancellor has mainly relied, is known as the "blue-black" bloc. The Centre party has described itself as "fundamentally a political undenominational party, which guards indeed the civil rights of a Catholic minority, but takes its stand upon the Constitution in fulfilling its duty towards the Fatherland." The chief feature of the General Election of 1912 was the increase in the Socialist vote, which accounted for a third of the electorate.

Religion, Education, etc.

Owing to its federal constitution, the relations of Church and State vary in different parts of the empire, but liberty of conscience prevails. The Jesuit Law of 1872 excludes from the Empire the Order of the Society of Jesus and kindred orders in their corporate capacity,

though the clause giving power to expel individual members of these orders was repealed in 1904. The Protestants form 62·5 per cent. of the population, and Roman Catholics, with adherents of the Greek Church, 36·5 per cent., Jews making up 1 per cent. of the remainder. Education is general and compulsory throughout the empire for children of from 6 to 14 years. There are elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village; and besides the elementary there is an admirable system of secondary education, including continuation schools for the working classes, middle schools for business life, gymnasia for the universities and learned professions, with modifications where necessary in favour of modern subjects and modern languages, and special schools for technical education. There are, besides, 21 universities in the empire. Uniform codes of civil, commercial, and criminal law prevail throughout the empire. The lowest courts are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge trying both civil and criminal cases. Above these are the *Landgerichte*, with a more extensive jurisdiction, including a criminal chamber with five judges and jury courts. The *Oberlandesgerichte* are the courts of second instance, and the supreme court (*Reichsgericht*), with 92 judges, appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the *Bundesrat*, sits at Leipzig.

Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is a very considerable industry, employing about 10,000,000 of the population. Of the total inhabitants of the Empire, 46 per cent. live in the rural districts and 54 per cent. in the towns. The mining, metal works, textile (see **TEXTILE INDUSTRIES**) and other manufacturing industries employ more than 11,000,000, and the chief articles exported are iron and iron goods, groceries and food products, drugs and chemicals, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, anthracite coal and coke, instruments, machines and vehicles, earthenware, ores, and precious metals, hardware, literary and art objects, fancy goods, clothing, silk and silk goods, etc. **Forestry and mining** are both industries of great importance. About 25 per cent. of the area of the Empire was estimated to be under forest in 1900. Mining is pursued chiefly in Prussia and Saxony. The industries of the country have been developed enormously in recent years, and in actual tonnage the shipping of Germany stands second in the world. (See **MERCANTILE MARINE**.) The chief imports are corn, groceries and food products, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, earthenware, ores and precious metals, drugs and chemicals, wood, hides and skins, oils and fats, animals and animal products, silk and silk ware, cattle, etc. The commerce of the country has since '88 been administered by the *Zollverein* or Customs League, which embraces the whole of the states with the exception of a few small districts, as well as Luxemburg. Import duties are levied, the country's policy having been strongly protectionist since 1879. For commercial purposes there are 145 districts, each with its *Chamber of Commerce*; and these chambers have done more towards building up German commerce than any other one factor.

Compulsory insurances against sickness, accidents, old age and infirmity, has been in operation for some years. Most of the railways, which traverse 37,441 miles, belong

either to the Imperial or the State Governments. There are 8,832 miles of canals and navigable rivers.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area (with Alsace-Lorraine), 208,830 sq. m.; pop., 1910, 64,925,993. The populations of the chief cities are: Berlin, 2,071,000; Hamburg, 931,035; Munich, 596,467; Leipzig, 589,850; Dresden, 548,308; Cologne, 516,527; Breslau, 512,105; Frankfurt-on-Main, 414,576.

The **Imperial Revenue**, as apart from State and municipal revenue, is chiefly derived from posts, telegraphs, customs, taxes, duties, and various other sources, such as the China Indemnity, rents, etc., and also the receipts from the Imperial railways in Alsace-Lorraine (the other railways in Germany for the most part belong to the respective states through which they run). Matricular contributions are also collected by the respective states and are handed over to the Imperial Government. These contributions are based upon the population of each state. In addition to the customs duties there are excise taxes on tobacco, sugar, salt, spirits, vinegar, champagne, beer, matches and contrivances for lighting, playing-cards, lotteries, stamp duties on documents dealing with freight, passenger tickets, and permission tickets for driving motor-cars. There are also stamp duties on cheques and on securities, and also on the purchase of businesses. Besides this there are also inheritance taxes, land value taxes, and increment value duties.

Revenue and expenditure (ordinary and extraordinary), 1910, £142,689,000; 1911, £146,239,500.

The **Imperial Funded and Unfunded Debt** was on Oct. 1st, 1912, £269,844,390, including Treasury bonds, for the short term bonds issued to meet the chronic annual deficits have become Consols in all but name. It had risen to this figure from £3,534,200 in '77. The Secretary for the Treasury stated in 1912 that the combined debts of the Empire and the States amounted to £1,000,000,000.

The value of the **Imports and Exports** (including coin and bullion) is as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890 . . .	£231,500,000	£188,000,000
1900 . . .	320,500,000	255,000,000
1910 . . .	465,450,000	382,200,000
1911 . . .	500,350,000	411,200,000

Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg.
Secretaries of State: *Foreign Affairs*, Herr von Kiderlen-Wechter. — *Interior*, Herr Delbrück. — *War*, General von Heeringen. — *Admiralty*, Admiral von Tirpitz. — *Imperial Treasury*, Herr Kühn. — *Posts and Telegraphs*, Herr Kraetke. — *Colonies*, Dr. Solf. — *Justice*, Dr. Lisco.

Ambassador in London, Prince Lichnowsky, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. — *Consul-General*, Hermann Johannes, 49, Finsbury Square, E.C.

British Ambassador at Berlin, Right Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G. — *Councillor*, Earl Granville, M.V.O. — *Second Secretary*, Hugh Gurney; Henry Chilton; H. J. Bruce, M.V.O. — *Third Secretary*, H. T. Beresford Hope. — *Commercial Attaché*, Sir Francis Oppenheimer (Foreign Office, S.W.).

Chargé d'Affairs in Baden, Lord Acton, M.V.O.
Minister Resident at Baden, Sir Vincent
Corbett, K.C.V.O.

Consuls-General: *At Berlin*, Harry Boyle;
at Düsseldorf, Dr. F. P. Koenig; *at Frankfurt-on-Maine*, E. B. von Speyer; *at Hamburg*,
W. R. Hearn.—*Consuls*: A. Maclean (Dantzg),
R. Bernal (Stettin), C. A. Niessen, C.V.O.
(Cologne), C. W. Palmié (Dresden), P. Laden-
burg (Mannheim), L. Buchanan (Munich),
J. H. H. Gastrell (Stuttgart), C. E. Scholl
(Bremen), S. Ehrenbacher (Nuremberg), C.
Pain (Dresden), R. Turner (Leipzig), F. H.
Felkin (Chemnitz).

History in 1912.

The Emperor, accompanied by his daughter and Prince and Princess Augustus, visited Vienna and Venice in March on his way to Corfu, where the Imperial party remained for six weeks. In July his Majesty met the Tsar in Finnish waters. In September he paid a visit of four days' duration to Switzerland, attending the annual manoeuvres of the Swiss Army.

The elections to the Reichstag, which took place in January, resulted, as had been generally anticipated, in a large increase of the Socialist representation. In spite of the Government appeals, more than a third of the votes polled at the first ballots were for Socialist candidates, the number of Socialists elected in these ballots being 64. Between the first and second ballots renewed appeals were made by the Government to the non-Socialist parties to sink their differences and to combine to defeat the Socialists at the polls. These appeals were not conspicuously successful, for the Socialists won 46 more seats, a total of 110, being thus the strongest individual party in the new Reichstag, although constituting little more than a fourth of the assembly.

The new Reichstag was opened by the Emperor on Feb. 7th. The Speech from the Throne indicated measures for the increase of armaments and the provision of money to meet the consequent expenditure. Dr. Spahn, the Centre Party leader, was elected President; Herr Scheidemann, Socialist, First Vice-President, and Herr Paasche, National Liberal, Second Vice-President. At the behest of their respective parties, however, the first and third of these officials almost immediately resigned, their places being filled by two Radical deputies. The elections to the three offices remained to be confirmed, and the interval was the occasion for prolonged party manoeuvring, which ultimately resulted in the deposition of the Socialist vice-president in favour of a member of the National Liberal Party.

Herr Wermuth, the Secretary for the Treasury, made his introductory speech on the Estimates on Feb. 14th. He pointed out that Imperial expenditure was more than six times as much as it had been in 1872, and that the increase of Imperial borrowing for unremunerative objects was a danger which must not be allowed to continue. A new and urgent addition to unremunerative expenditure was contemplated by the Defence Bills and provision must be made for it—"we mean cash provision," added Herr Wermuth, "not paper provision of any sort." This was understood as a declaration of the Government's intention to revive the policy of death-

duties which led to the fall of Herr von Sydow in 1908. The Blue-black bloc again rose in arms, and on the following day took occasion to denounce the policy of death-duties. Their attitude was in no way modified by the protest of the Imperial Chancellor, who declared that in resisting a policy of death-duties the Centre were playing into the hands of the Socialists. In the second week of March an Extraordinary Council of Ministers of the Federal States considered the question of death-duties, and on March 16th Herr Wermuth resigned, on the ground of his unwillingness to make himself responsible for the financing of the new armaments by a method which failed to find new revenue to cover the whole of the expenditure. At the same time an official communiqué announced that a proposal for death-duties would be impossible because it would revive the old party dissensions. It was added that the increased expenditure would be partly met by the abolition of the rebate duty on spirits, commonly known as the Liebesgabe. Herr Wermuth was succeeded by Herr Kühn, the Under-Secretary in the Treasury.

Immediately after the Easter Recess the new Defence Bills—consisting of a Navy Law Amendment Bill, Bills for increasing the strength of the Army, and a Bill for abolishing the rebate duty on spirits—were presented to the Reichstag. The Navy and Army Bills are explained elsewhere (pp. 201, 220). In introducing them the Imperial Chancellor declared that they were not due to any apprehension of immediate danger, but that "Germany is far behind other countries as regards the level of her armaments," and that her military strength was the measure not only of her value as a friend and an ally, but also of the weight of her opinion in international questions which affected her and of the respect which others paid to her interests. The Bills were finally passed, with a Socialist protest, but without a division, on May 21st. The Spirits Bill, estimated to produce £900,000 a year, was also passed, as was a Bill for postponing for two and a half years a reduction of the sugar duty which was to have taken effect in 1914. A non-Socialist majority extracted from the Government a promise to introduce not later than April 1st, 1913, a Bill imposing a "general property tax," and a majority, composed of Socialists, National Liberals, and Radicals, carried a proposal to reintroduce a scheme of death-duties. The Reichstag adjourned on May 22nd until Nov. 26th.

During the first months of its existence the Alsace-Lorraine Diet came into conflict with the Imperial Government. The Prussian and Imperial railway authorities, taking objection to the alleged anti-German tendencies of Herr Heyler, a director of an Alsatian engineering company, refused to renew orders for locomotives which had been previously placed with the company unless he retired. The Alsace-Lorraine Diet thereupon unanimously passed a sharply worded vote of censure upon the Government departments concerned. A week later the Emperor visited Strassburg, and some excitement was caused both in France and Germany by the report that in conversation with the Burgomaster his Majesty had threatened that "if things went on as they had been going lately," he would perhaps suppress the constitution and incorporate Alsace-Lorraine in Prussia. The report, the general

accuracy of which was not denied, formed the subject of a stormy debate in the Reichstag on May 17th.

The 20th anniversary of the birth of Frederick the Great was celebrated with solemnity throughout Prussia on Jan. 24th.

A number of charges of espionage were brought forward during the year. Of those in which foreigners were concerned the most notable were the cases of Baron von Winogradoff, a Russian naval officer, who was sentenced in January to three years' confinement in a fortress, and Mr. Bertram Stewart, a London solicitor who, arrested at Bremen in the previous August, was sentenced in February to detention in a fortress for three years and six months. Mr. Stewart, who vehemently protested his innocence, was found guilty mainly on the evidence of an agent of the police.

As elsewhere, the increased price of food gave rise to considerable agitation in Germany. In February the Federal Council was prevailed upon to suspend until the end of April the import duty on potatoes. In September the high price of meat moved the councils of many German towns to petition the Government to "open the frontiers" for the importation of cattle and to suspend the duties on fodder. The Government refused, however, to take any steps in these directions, contending that the rise of prices was "an international phenomenon," and that no relaxation of the protective system would affect prices to any marked degree. In October the Prussian Government decided upon some relaxation of the regulations concerning the importation of meat, though they refused to repeal the provisions which exclude frozen meat from the market.

The vital statistics of Germany attracted more attention than usual from the fact that they disclosed a marked decline in the birth rate. In Prussia and Bavaria together the falling off in the growth of population in 1911 was more than 100,000, and other States showed a similar decline.

Of the labour troubles of the year, the most serious was a strike of coal-miners in the Ruhr district. About 200,000 men were at one time concerned in the strike, which after lasting for four weeks died a natural death by the gradual return of the men to work.

Colonies and Dependencies.

The German Colonial possessions have an area of 1,000,000 sq. m., with a population of about 13,000,000, including about 12,500 Europeans, of whom 7,500 are Germans, not counting the military forces, which number 4,500 Germans and 3,825 natives.

i. Colonies in Africa.

Cameroons. A territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884, with a coast-line of 200 miles. Inland it is bounded by Nigeria on the north-west and the French Congo on the south and west. An agreement delimiting the frontier between the Cameroons and the French Congo was signed (April 18th, 1908). It is administered by an Imperial Governor, with a Government Council of 3. The capital is Buca. Cocoa and tobacco are grown, rubber and timber are exported, and a flourishing trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. A railway to the Mouenguba Mountains is being built. Area 191,130 sq. m., pop. 3,500,000, of whom 1,010 are Europeans.

Revenue and expenditure, 1908, £330,507, including £139,000 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1906, £665,275; exports, 1906, £497,205.

British Consul, W. F. W. Fosbery, C.M.G.

German East Africa lies immediately to the south of British East Africa, and has an estimated area of 384,180 sq. miles, with a population of 7,500,000, including 4,866 Europeans, of whom 2,014 are Germans. It is administered by a Governor, with a Government Council. There are 23 districts, and district councils are formed where there is a sufficient white population to warrant it. The Colonial troops consist of 14 companies, including 262 Europeans and 2,472 natives. The police force numbers 1720. The chief products are hides, wax, copra, rubber, gum, fibre, coffee, and cotton. Gold has been found, and coal north-west of Lake Nyasa. Mica and garnets are found also. The Usambara railway now runs from Tanga to Kilimandjaro. The Central railway runs from Dar-es-Salaam to Tabora, and is being extended to Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika. The railway head is now 150 kilometres beyond Tabora. The chief ports on the coast are Dar-es-Salaam (pop. about 26,000), Tanga, Lindi, Pangani, Kilwa, Bagamoyo, Mikindani, and Saadani. The chief ports on Lake Victoria are Bnkoba, Muansa, and Schirati. The chief ports on Lake Tanganyika are Ujiji and Bismarckburg. Revenue, 1911-12, £770,500. Imports, 1911, £2,294,600; exports, 1911, £1,121,885.

British Vice-Consul, Norman King (resides at Dar-es-Salaam).

German South-West Africa has a coast-line extending from Cape Frio to the mouth of the Orange river, and is bounded inland by British territory. The area is estimated at 322,450 sq. miles, and the population at 200,000, including 13,962 whites, of whom 4,929 are Germans. Coast is infertile and desolate; inland are richer tracts. Amboland is the name of the northern district, Damaraland of the middle, and Namaqualand of the south. The German South-Western Africa Colonial Company holds and works the coast lands. The discovery of diamonds in the protectorate led to some feverish speculation in Germany in 1909. The country is apparently rich in copper and in agricultural resources. The capital is Great Windhoek, 180 miles inland from Swakopmund, the northern port of the colony. A railway runs from Swakopmund to Windhoek, about 237 miles, another to Tsumeb and Grootfontein, about 400 miles, a third from Lüderitz Bay to Keetmanshoop, about 270 miles, with a branch from Seeheim to Kalkfontein, about 135 miles. Revenue and expenditure, 1912, £1,805,061, including £631,412 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1910, £2,217,214; exports, £1,734,568.

British Consul, E. H. W. Müller.

Togoland lies between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east; proclaimed a protectorate in 1884. It is the smallest of German colonies, but the only one which exists without State aid. It includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro, and is administered by an Imperial Governor, assisted by a Government Council. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland the protectorate widens considerably. Area 33,660 sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000, of whom only 330 are Europeans. The capital is Lome, but Togo is the chief native town, and has 5,000 inhabitants. Imports,

1908, £425,469; exports, 1908, £344,666. Chief exports, palm oil, gum, and ivory. Cotton is being grown with very satisfactory results. A railway has been built connecting Lome with Little Popo, and has been joined by a line from Lome to Palime.

British Consul-General, Capt. C. B. Wallis (resides at Dakar).

ii. Colonies in the Pacific, etc.

Kiao-Chau, a German protectorate in the Chinese province of Shantung, was occupied by Germany in Nov. '97, and formally ceded to her on a 99 years' lease by China in Jan. '98. The protectorate is administered under the German Navy department by a Governor. The territory conceded with the town stretches about 160 miles along the coast, and a neutral zone, with an area of about 2,500 sq. miles and a population of about 1,200,000, surrounds the district and the bay. Area of the protectorate (exclusive of the bay) about 200 sq. miles; pop. about 33,000. A dock is being built, and the place is to be made a fortified coaling station, though for commercial purposes the port is free. Railways run inland from Tsintau to Tsi-nan-fu and I-chau, so as to serve the extensive coalfields of Wei-hsien and Poshan.

Samoa Islands. By an agreement made between Great Britain and Germany Nov. 9th, '99, and approved by the United States in Jan. 1900, Upolu (area 345 sq. m.), Savaii (area 660 sq. m.), Manono, and Apolima were assigned absolutely to Germany; and Tutuila and the other islands to the United States. Equality as to freedom of trade was reserved to all three nations, which had previously jointly guaranteed the independence of the islands. The population is 36,000, of whom 500 are whites and 1,000 half-castes. The islands are administered by a Governor, with a native High Chief and Council. The seat of government is Apia, in Upolu. Chief exports, copra and cocoa-beans. Imports, 1911, £203,312; exports, 1911, £219,499.

British Consul, T. Frood.

The Governor of German New Guinea has his seat of government at **Herbertshöhe**, in the Bismarck Archipelago, and administers the following:—

Bismarck Archipelago. A group situated N. of the eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover, and the **Solomon Islands**, Bougainville and Buka (area 4,200 sq. m., pop. 45,000). They have been a German possession since '84. Area 27,200 sq. m.; pop. 250,000, including about 360 Europeans. Chief exports, copra and coconut fibre.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land is the German portion of New Guinea, and lies to the north of the British territory. Its area, with Long Island, Dampier Island, etc., is about 70,000 sq. m., and the population 110,000, including 182 Europeans. Capital Friedrich Wilhelmshafen. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, and the coco-palm are cultivated with much success, and there are rich forests.

British Consul, J. M. C. Forsyth (at Herbertshöhe).

Caroline and Marshall Islands. This group of islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lies to the north of German New Guinea. The Carolines were purchased from Spain by Germany in '99 for about £837,500. The chief islands in the Caroline group are Yap, Ponape,

and Kusai. Area, 560 sq. m.; pop. 50,000. The **Pelew group**, the most westerly of the groups, consists of 26 small islands, the largest of which is Babel-thuap. The pop. is about 10,000. The **Ladrones** are divided into two groups, the northern and southern. The former are volcanic and uninhabited, and the latter have a population of about 10,000. Area of Ladrones 250 sq. m.; pop., 2,000. For administrative purposes there are three divisions: (1) the Eastern Carolines, capital Ponape; (2) the Western Carolines and Pelew Islands, and the Ladrones, capital Yap; (3) the **Marshall Islands**, capital Jaluit. These have been German since 1885. They include the Ratak and Ralik Islands. Area, 150 sq. m.; pop. 15,000.

GREECE.

Ruler.

King George I. (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George) is a brother of the Dowager Empress of Russia and Queen Alexandra; b. 1845. Chosen King of Greece in '63, in succession to Otto I. King George married in '67 Princess Olga, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, and has five sons and one daughter. An attempt to assassinate him was made in '98, but happily failed. The eldest son and heir-apparent is Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, b. Aug. 2nd, '68, who married Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William II., in '89. The second son, Prince George (b. '69), was High Commissioner in Crete '98-1906, and married Princess Marie, only child of Prince Roland Bonaparte, Nov. 21st, 1907. Another son, Prince Andrew, married Princess Alice, eldest daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, in 1903. The present King is of the Lutheran faith, but by the constitution his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church. His income is about £52,000, and includes grants of £4,000 each from the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

Government.

This country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821-29, after centuries of subjection to Turkey, and was in '30 declared a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Under the Constitution of '64, revised in 1911, the executive is vested in the King and his responsible ministers. The legislative authority is in the hands of the *Boule*, a chamber of 165 representatives elected by manhood suffrage for four years. Officers of the army and navy, civil functionaries, and managers of banks are ineligible for seats. The deputies are each paid about £72 per session. There is also a Council of State. Elementary education is compulsory. The **Greek Orthodox Church**, governed by a permanent council called the Holy Synod, is the State religion, but complete liberty of worship prevails.

In the war with Turkey, which arose in '97 out of Greek sympathy with Crete, Greece was defeated, and had to pay an indemnity of £4,000,000, and to submit to a strategic reconstruction of the frontier in Turkey's favour. She also had to accept international control in financial matters in the shape of a **Financial Commission** established at Athens, to which the revenues from specified duties and the State monopolies in salt, petroleum, matches, etc., are assigned for the payment of the interest on

the external debt. The Financial Commission has entrusted the administration of the monopolies and the collection of the assigned revenues to a Greek Company, which acts under the control of the Commission.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 12, but illiteracy largely prevails. The chief industry is agriculture, carried on largely by peasant proprietors, and the chief exports are currants, ores, wines, fruit, and olive oil. There are 993 miles of railway open. There are large numbers of Greeks outside the limits of the kingdom. In Asia Minor there are probably about 2,000,000, in European Turkey about 4,000,000, and large numbers dwell in Crete, Cyprus, etc. The population of Athens was (1907), 167,479.

Area about 24,528 sq. m.; pop. 2,631,952.

Revenue, 1910, £5,332,284; 1911 (ordinary and extraordinary estimated), £9,155,244; 1912 (estimated), £5,764,702.

Expenditure, 1910, £5,378,000; 1911 (ordinary and extraordinary estimated), £7,251,532; 1912 (estimated), £7,338,060.

External Debt, 1912, £34,693,000.

Imports, 1910, £6,340,000.

Exports, 1910, £5,500,000.

Ministry: *Premier and Minister of War*, M. Venezelos.—*Finance*, M. Diomidis.—*Education*, M. Tsirimokos.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. L. Koromilas.—*Commerce and Agriculture*, M. Michalakopoulos.—*Marine*, M. Stratos.—*Justice*, M. Ractivan.

Minister in London, J. Gennadius, 14, De Vere Gardens, S.W.—*Consul-General*, T. Stavridis, 40, Old Broad Street, E.C.

British Minister at Athens, Sir Francis E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.—*First Secretary*, H. H. D. Beaumont.—*Consuls*: George Raymond, M.V.O. (Corfu), F. B. Wood, I.S.O. (Patras), C. J. Cooke (Piræus), J. Saliba (Syra), and A. A. C. Merlin (Volo).

History in 1912.

King George paid a visit to Corfu in the spring. In May he went to Denmark to attend the funeral of King Frederick. In August his Majesty went to Aix-les-Bains for the cure.

The Crown Prince attended the coming-of-age celebrations of Prince Boris of Bulgaria in February. During the absence of the King in August and September the Prince acted as Regent.

The Revisionary Chamber, having completed its labours, was dissolved on Jan. 3rd, the Dissolution being hurried in order to allow of the liberation of the Cretan deputies detained in the warships of the protecting Powers at Canea (see p. 250). The electoral struggle which followed was remarkable for the virulence of the campaign directed by the old political parties against M. Venezelos. It resulted, however, in an overwhelming victory for the Prime Minister, who was returned to power with a majority of 147—a majority never previously accorded to any Greek statesman. The meeting of the new Chamber, originally fixed for May 4th, was postponed until June 2nd; and on that day, as soon as the deputies had been sworn, the Chamber was prorogued until October.

Some Cabinet changes took place in May, the most important being the resignation of the Foreign Minister, M. Gyparis, who returned

to the Ministry at Constantinople, thus marking the resumption of normal diplomatic relations, soon again to be ruptured, between the two countries. M. Koromilas took his place as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A series of celebrations was held in April in connection with the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Athens. The 16th Congress of Orientalists met in the Parthenon at the same time, and a number of distinguished foreigners took part in the festival ceremonies.

(See INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: Balkan War and Crete.)

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala is the most northerly republic of Central America, bounded on the west and north by Mexico, on the east by British Honduras, Salvador, and Honduras and Atlantic Ocean (Caribbean Sea), and on the south by the Pacific. It formerly formed part of the Confederation of Central America, but the Republic was established in 1848. Governed by a President, elected for six years. The legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years, and a Council of State of 13, part elected by the Assembly and part nominated by the President. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory, and 1,800 schools have been established. The Army numbers about 7,000 officers and men, with militia about 57,000. Chief products: coffee, timber, rubber, hides, bananas, and sugar. Minerals are found, but are little worked. The trans-continental railway, from Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic to San José on the Pacific, was opened in 1908, and there are in all over 400 miles of line open.

Treaties were signed by Guatemala with Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in Dec. 1907, setting up a High Court in Costa Rica (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries named.

Area, 47,810 sq. m.; pop. (est.) 2,000,000, of whom 60 per cent. are pure Indians. Capital, Guatemala la Nueva, pop. 90,000.

Revenue, 1910, £618,642.

Expenditure, 1910, £208,307.

Imports, 1909, £1,050,264; 1910, £1,289,178.

Exports, 1909, £2,015,844; 1910, £1,782,781.

External debt, 1911, £2,194,514 (including interest unpaid to Dec. 31st, 1910, £711,744). The regular service of the loan has been suspended since '99.

President, Don Manuel Estrada - Cabrera, elected in '08, re-elected 1904 for the period March 1905-11, and again in 1910 for the period 1911-17.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in England, Señor Don José M. Lardizabal, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

British Minister at Guatemala, Sir Lionel Carden, K.C.M.G.—*Consul*, Quezaltenango, H. Fleischmann.

HAYTI.

Hayti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo, is the second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Area, 28,249 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. There are two states in the island. The larger is the Republic of San Domingo (q.v.).

The Republic of Hayti occupies the western portion of the island. **Area**, 10,204 sq. m.; **pop.** estimated (1910) at 2,500,000, 95 per cent. of whom are negroes and the remainder mulattoes. **Capital**, Port-au-Prince, **pop.** 100,000. It was originally a French colony, but was proclaimed independent in 1804, and is governed under a constitution drawn up in '39. The executive power is in the hands of a **President**, elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, who receives a salary of £4,800. The **Chamber of 95 members** is elected directly for three years by all male citizens, and the **Senate of 39** indirectly for six years. The official religion is Roman Catholic, and elementary education is free. There is an army of about 7,000 imperfectly trained men, variously armed, and a navy of 4 small vessels. Agriculture is the main occupation of the country, but comparatively little is done to till the fertile soil. The **British Consul-General**, in his report for 1908, wrote: "It is difficult for any one abroad to have any idea of the abject poverty of the bulk of the population, or of their power to do without what are generally considered the necessities of life. They rarely taste meat, and live chiefly on sweet potatoes, maize, fruit, and some rice. Few of them have more than the clothes they stand up in, and these are rarely in a condition to cover them. There is a brisk demand for old condensed milk, preserve, butter, and lard tins, of which are made practically all the cooking and table utensils they use. Old condensed milk tins have a handle put to them and become drinking mugs. Cooking is done in old 5-lb. butter and lard tins. These latter are also the measures universally used for the sale of maize and other grains, syrup, etc. Petroleum, milk, and other liquids are sold by the bottle, an ordinary quart wine bottle being used. Old petroleum tins are used for carrying and storing water, and for cooking in larger quantities, and even a cook in a well-to-do family prefers, and as a rule employs, old tins for cooking purposes rather than saucepans or other kitchen utensils. The people buy cotton material for a dress or suit of clothes and wear it until the rags will hold together no longer, when, if they can afford it, they buy the material and have another made. Few are able to make their own clothes. . . . There is not, I believe, a plough in the country, and they are unable to make proper use of a spade as it hurts their bare feet. All they do, therefore, is to scratch the surface of the ground with a knife (machete), and it says much for the fertility of the soil that after 100 years of such cultivation the crops are so good." The only railway open to regular passenger and goods traffic is a line from Port-au-Prince to Lake Assuei (28 miles). **Revenue**, 1909-10, \$3,329,010 (gold), and \$8,254,324 (paper); **expenditure**, 1909-10, \$3,351,810 (gold), and \$8,300,581 (paper); **imports**, 1910, £1,271,123; **exports**, 1910 (coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, mahogany, gums, etc.), £407,721. **Public debt**, £5,663,902.

President, General Tancrede Auguste (elected in Aug. 1912).

Legation: *Minister Resident*, G. Sylvain, Artillery Mansions, 75, Victoria Street, S.W.—**Consul**, Maurice Erdmann, 32, Fenchurch Street.

British Consul-General, Arthur Nightingale, Port-au-Prince.

HONDURAS.

Honduras is a Republic in Central America, established in 1839, just before the Confederation of Central America broke up. Governed by a **President and Congress**, elected by popular vote for four years. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, but Roman Catholicism prevails. Education is free, compulsory from 7 to 15 years of age, and secular. Army about 2,000, and there is a militia of about 30,000. The country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these have been neglected because of the lack of capital and transport. Nearly all the industries are in the hands of United States capitalists. Agriculture is showing signs of development. The revenue is derived mainly from the customs and from government monopolies in spirit, powder, and tobacco. **Chief products**: bananas, tobacco, coffee, sugar, indigo, wheat, gold, silver, and cattle. Most of the foreign trade is with the United States.

Treaties were signed by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in Dec. 1907, setting up a High Court in Costa Rica (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries named.

Area, 45,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (1910) 553,446, the majority of whom are Indians. **Capital**, Tegucigalpa, **pop.** 34,692.

Revenue, 1910-11, £308,281.

Expenditure, 1910-11, £358,200.

Imports, 1911, £652,917.

Exports, 1911, £630,146.

Public Debt, £5,398,570.

The loans were raised (1867-70) for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. No interest has been paid since 1872. In 1911 Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. entered into negotiations with the Government for the rehabilitation of the finances, but the negotiations came to naught. A railway runs 56 miles inland from Puerto Cortes, but is out of repair, though trains run regularly. It is administered by the Government.

President, General Manuel Bonilla.

Consul-General in London, M. J. Kelly, 8, Idol Lane, E.C.

British Minister (at Guatemala), Sir Lionel E. G. Carden, K.C.M.G.

British Consuls, A. E. Melhado (Truxillo), Robert Motz (Amapala), W. J. Bain (Puerto Cortes), and J. P. Armstrong (Acting Consul-General) (Tegucigalpa).

ITALY.

Ruler.

Italy is governed by Victor Emmanuel III., the third constitutional king. The first was Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, who was declared King of Italy on March 17th, 1861, by the first Italian Parliament, which assembled in Feb. 61, though it was not until '70 that the province of Rome was occupied by the Italian army and annexed to the kingdom. The second was King Humbert I., who on July 29th, 1900, was assassinated at Monza by the Anarchist Bressi. Victor Emmanuel III. was b. Nov. 11th, '69, and in Oct. '96 was married to Princess Hélène of Montenegro. As Crown Prince of Naples, he visited Queen Victoria with his Princess in '97, and took part in the Diamond Jubilee celebra-

tions. He earned the respect and confidence of the people over whom he rules before he ascended the throne, and his kindness of nature and rectitude of purpose are universally acknowledged. The heir to the throne is Umberto Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15th, 1904. Other children are Yolanda Margherita, b. June 1st, 1901; Mafalda, b. Nov. 10th, 1902; and Giovanna, b. Nov. 13th, 1907. The annual allowance for the King's Civil List is about £600,000.

Government.

Under the Constitution of 1848, as subsequently modified and expanded, the Executive is vested in the King, and exercised through his Ministers. The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Senate of about 390 members (composed of the Princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members selected by the Ministry and nominated by the King for life, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age, and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120); and a Chamber of 508 Deputies, elected for a period of five years, though the King can dissolve the Chamber at any time. By the Electoral Reform Act of 1912, which is to come into operation on the dissolution of the present Chamber, the suffrage is made almost universal, being open to all males over 21 years of age except those who, being under 30 years of age, have neither performed military service nor learnt to read and write. The same Act provides for the payment of deputies, who will receive £240 annually, of which £160 will be represented by direct payment and the remainder by a current account with the railways and post office, defraying travelling and postal expenses. All money bills must be initiated in the Chamber.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 69 provinces administered by provincial councils and commissions, and subdivided into 8,323 communes. Each commune has a communal and a municipal council, and is presided over by a syndic elected by the communal council from among its own members. The Roman Catholic is the nominal State religion, and the religion of the vast majority of the people; but the Government has passed many acts so framed as to make the civil government supreme, and to secure complete freedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case either of a bishop or an archbishop. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and nine (or six and twelve in some communes where facilities exist) in all parts of the country, but the law is not rigorously enforced. Religious instruction must be given to those children whose parents desire it. Secondary and higher instruction is also provided by the State, and there are 17 State universities, besides several others. Life-insurance was created a State monopoly in 1912 with the object of providing the means for old-age pensions. The chief newspapers are the *Tribuna* of Rome, the Government organ, the *Secolo* of Milan (Liberal), the *Corriere della Sera*, which circulates throughout the north of Italy, and the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ.

Industries, Railways, etc.

Agriculture is the occupation of over one-third of the population, wheat, maize and other grains being largely produced. Poultry and dairy farming for export are making great progress. Wine, silk and oil are among the other products, and sulphur, zinc, lead and iron are mined. There has been a very marked and rapid industrial development in recent years. The chief industries are the textile—silk, cotton, flax, hemp and jute—mechanical and metal industries. Electricity is very largely used for motive power and for lighting and traction. The chief exports are silk, wine, oil, cotton, sulphur, hemp and flax, skins, ores, and cattle. The total length of the State railways is 8,324 miles.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 110,646 sq. m.; pop., 1911, 34,686,683. Rome has a pop. of 538,634, Naples 723,208, Milan 599,200, Turin 427,733, Palermo 341,656, Genoa 272,077, and Florence 232,860.

Revenue, 1909-10, £101,699,777; 1910-11, £111,016,791; 1911-12 (revised est.), £101,343,900.

Expenditure, 1909-10, £99,664,685; 1910-11, £107,835,224; 1911-12 (revised est.), £99,278,900.

Public Debt, Funded and Unfunded, 1910, £539,764,404; 1911, £553,315,604.

Imports (excluding bullion), 1909, £124,468,418; 1910, £129,839,039.

Exports, 1909, £74,675,583; 1910, £83,199,095.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Interior, Signor Giolitti.—Foreign Affairs, Marquis di San Giuliani.—War, General Spangardi.—Marine, Admiral Cattolica.—Justice, Signor Aprile Pinocchio.—Treasury, Signor Tedesco.—Finance, Signor Facta.—Public Works, Signor Sacchi.—Public Instruction, Signor Credaro.—Agriculture, Signor Nitti.—Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Calissano.

Ambassador in London, Marquis Imperiali, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.—Councillor, Count Manzoni.

British Ambassador to Rome, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Kennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.—Councillor of Embassy, H. G. Dering, M.V.O.

British Consuls-General: Genoa, W. Keene, M.V.O.; Naples, S. J. Churchill, M.V.O. Consuls: Milan, J. H. Towsey; Palermo, R. Macbean, M.V.O.; Rome, C. C. Morgan; Brindisi, S. G. Cocoto, M.V.O.; Cagliari, R. H. Pernis; Venice, E. de Zuccato; Leghorn, M. Carmichael; Savona, S. Guattari; Florence, A. Lemon.

Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry Del Val.

Political Parties.

Italian political parties formerly consisted of a Right and a Left, the former being the party of Cavour, the monarchical and Conservative party, and the latter consisting of the followers of Mazzini, the Liberal and democratic if not Republican party. These two parties, however, are now split up into many different combinations. Signor Crispi, after a long tenure of power, resigned in '91, but the disastrous state of the country's finances led to his recall in '94, and he remained in office until the disasters in Erythra in the early part of '96. He was succeeded by the Marquis di Rudini, who found himself to a large extent dependent upon the support of the extreme Radicals, led by Signor Cavallotti, and after the general election

in March '97 gave Signor Zanardelli and two other Radicals places in the Ministry (Dec. '97). General Pelloux succeeded him with a Liberal Ministry, including adherents of Giolitti, Zanardelli and Crispi, June 29th, '98, but was compelled to resign in May '99, and formed a new administration, consisting, for the most part, of Conservatives, a curious change. Baron Sonnino, though not in the Ministry, lent it his support. After the general election of June 1900 General Pelloux resigned, and a Cabinet of a Moderate Liberal type, under Signor Saracco, succeeded to office. On this falling, in Feb. 1901, an administration was formed by Signor Zanardelli, but in Oct. 1903 he had to retire owing to bad health. M. Giolitti then formed a new Ministry, with Signor Luzzatti as Finance Minister and Signor Tittoni as Foreign Minister. In Sept. 1904 serious strike riots broke out, at the instigation of the Socialists, and the Premier seized the opportunity to dissolve. The general election followed in November. The alarm felt at the reign of terror during the riots led to the defeat of the Extreme Left, who only secured 91 seats (including 30 Socialists), as compared with 106 seats before the dissolution. More than four-fifths of the members elected pledged themselves to support the Constitution against Socialist attacks; this four-fifths including the Constitutional Liberals and the Constitutional Opposition under Baron Sonnino. In March 1905 Signor Fortis succeeded M. Giolitti as Premier. Baron Sonnino took office with a Cabinet of the Centre and Left in Feb. 1906, but in May of the same year was succeeded by Signor Giolitti. Signor Giolitti resigned in Dec. 1909. He was followed by Baron Sonnino, who retained office until the following March, when Signor Luzzatti came into power with a Cabinet in which the Radical element predominated. He resigned in March 1911, and Signor Giolitti once more became premier.

Colonies.

Erythrea. The Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under this name by various decrees from '90 to 1901. The colony extends from Cape Kasar about 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea to a point on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It has the control of its own administration and finance, under a civil Governor appointed by the King. Italy, Abyssinia, and Great Britain agreed to a modification of the frontiers between the colony, Abyssinia, and the Soudan (May 15th, 1902), and the annexation of Raheita to the colony was announced (19th). **Area** about 88,500 sq. m., **population**, which is nomadic, about 450,000. **Asmara** is the seat of government. Massowah has about 8,000 inhabitants. Gold-mines exist near Asmara, and pearl fishing is carried on at Massowah by the Italian Pearl Fishery Company. A railway from Massowah to Asmara is open as far as Ghinda.

Italian Somaliland, in North-East Africa, is separated by the river Juba from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coast-line extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Coast Protectorate, also British. **Area** 100,000 sq. m., **population** about 400,000. It is divided into three parts for administrative purposes: (1) The Benadir Coast Colony, with a coast-line from the Juba to Meregh. In Jan. 1905 Italy assumed sovereign rights over this

territory, paying the Sultan of Zanzibar £144,000 therefor, and undertaking the administration instead of the Benadir Co. Great Britain also leased to Italy five acres of land at Kismayu, with a frontage on the shore, to facilitate trade with Benadir. A Convention with Abyssinia delimiting the boundary was signed in 1907. There is a military force of 3,000 troops, and a police corps. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established for inland and coastal communication. Cotton growing promises well. (2) The Sultanate of Obbia under Sultan Yusuf Ali, on the eastern coast. (3) The Sultanate of the Mijertain, covering the Horn of Africa, the capital of which is Bandar Aula.

Tripoli, which was formally annexed by Italy in Nov. 1911, is a province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by Tunis and Algeria, on the east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated area, with Bengazi, is about 400,000 sq. miles, and the population about 1,000,000, mostly Berbers, though there are many Jews. Tripoli is the chief town, with a population of 40,000. The trade of the province, about a fourth of which consists of the caravan trade with the Soudan, practically all passes through Tripoli and Bengazi. The chief exports are esparto fibre, skins and hides, ostrich feathers and sponges.

History in 1912.

The progress of the war with Turkey is summarised in the article on INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

On March 14th, the day of the annual commemoration of King Humbert at the Pantheon, an attempt was made to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel. As his Majesty was driving with the Queen to attend High Mass at the Quirinal, two shots were fired at him by a Roman brick-layer named Alba. The King and Queen happily escaped unhurt, but Major Lang, in command of the escort, was struck on the head and slightly wounded by the second bullet. The incident provoked remarkable demonstrations of loyalty throughout the kingdom. Alba was brought to trial in October and sentenced to imprisonment for 30 years, seven of them to be spent in solitary confinement.

His Majesty entertained the German Emperor at Venice in March.

The completion of the campanile of St. Mark at Venice, which had been rebuilt since its fall ten years previously, was celebrated in April with great rejoicing, in presence of the Duke of Genoa, who represented the King.

The enhanced prestige which the war brought to the Cabinet smoothed to a surprising degree the progress of the Government measures introduced in the previous year. The Bill for providing old-age pensions by the creation of a State monopoly in life insurance, passed through Chamber and Senate, and received the Royal Assent in August. This measure, which involved the expropriation of business amounting to forty millions sterling, previously in the hands of British, American, French, German, and Austrian companies, provoked ineffectual remonstrances from the foreign Powers whose nationals were affected. A National Insurance Institute was organised by the Government to conduct the new undertaking.

The Electoral Reform Bill introduced in April 1911 was passed by the Chamber in May 1912 by 282 votes by 62. The provisions of the

measure, which will increase the number of voters from three millions to eight millions and which is to come into force on the dissolution of the present Chamber, are outlined on p. 290. An attempt to extend the franchise to women was defeated by an enormous majority.

The Camorra trial, which had been opened in March 1911 (see 1912 ANNUAL), closed in July 1912 with verdicts of guilty against the prisoners, who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from four to thirty years. The case occupied more than 300 sittings of the Assize Court at Viterbo. The prisoners were defended by twenty advocates, one of whom addressed the court for more than four weeks. (See also INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.)

JAPAN.

Ruler.

Yoshihito Harunomiya, K.G., Emperor of Japan, b. Aug. 31st, 1879, third son of the late Emperor Mutsuhito, succeeded on the death of his father, July 30th, 1912, having been nominated heir-apparent in 1887. He married, May 10th, 1900, Princess Sadako, d. of Prince Kujo Michitaka. His Majesty has three sons, Hirohito Michinomiya, b. April 29th, 1901; Yasuhito Atsunomiya, b. June 25th, 1902; and Nobuhito Terunomiya, b. Jan. 3rd, 1905. The Emperor's Civil List is fixed at £300,000.

Government.

The history of Japan is almost as ancient as that of China, the Emperor being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660. The country was, prior to '89, an absolute monarchy, but in that year a new Constitution was promulgated. In the Emperor are vested the executive power with the advice of his Ministers, whom he appoints, and who are responsible to him; and the legislative power with the consent of the Diet. The Privy Council is an advisory body which is consulted by the Emperor on all important State matters. The Diet is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The House of Peers numbers about 370, and consists of (a) Peers elected for life, including: (1) male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age; (2) princes and marquises above 25 years of age; (3) persons nominated by the Emperor for State services or for their learning; and (b) Peers elected for 7 years, including: (1) counts, viscounts, and barons above 25, to the number of one-fifth of each order, elected by the respective orders; (2) persons elected indirectly by the residents in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the House of Representatives there are 379 members, elected for 4 years by male citizens over 25 paying land tax or other direct taxes of not less than 10 yen per annum who have resided in their districts for one year at least. Elected and nominated members of both Houses are paid 2,000 yen (about £200) for each session, with travelling expenses.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For local administration the country (except Yesso, which has a governor and a special administration, Sakhalin, Cho-sen, and Formosa, for which see below) is divided into 47 prefectures, each with a governor and an elected assembly. The prefectures are subdivided into

66 municipalities and 637 counties or rural districts, and the counties again into 1,185 towns and 11,142 villages, each with its chief magistrate, council and assembly. In religious matters absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. The chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism. In every Japanese home there are shrines or places devoted to ancestor worship, not only of the family ancestors, but of the clan deities and of the Imperial ancestors. The Temple at Ise is dedicated to the worship of the first Imperial ancestor. Elementary education is compulsory for children of from 6 to 14 years of age. There are over 27,000 elementary schools, and about 5,400,000 pupils, while high schools and technical schools are rapidly increasing in number. For the administration of justice there are 310 sub-district courts of first instance, the district courts, which number 49, 7 courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court or Court of Cassation at Tokio.

Industries, Commerce, etc.

The land is largely held by peasant proprietors, and agriculture is the occupation of more than 60 per cent. of the population. The chief products are rice and cereals, tea, sugar, and silk, while textile and other manufactures are improving and increasing. There are about 1,300,000,000 tons of workable coal in the empire, one-half of which is found in Yesso, which island also contains large deposits of sulphur. Copper, iron, gold, and silver are also mined. Forests occupy 60 per cent. of the total area of the country, and one-third are State forests.

The length of railways was (1911) 5,355 miles, of which 4,870 miles were owned by the State.

A gold standard was adopted in October '97, the unit of value being the yen = 0.75 gramme of pure gold. Foreign jurisdiction in the treaty ports was abolished in '99, and in return the country was thrown open to European traders, instead of only the treaty ports. Great Britain enjoys "most-favoured-nation" treatment.

Colonies and Dependencies.

Cho-sen, or Korea, is the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. Until '94 China was the suzerain of Korea, but on the conclusion of the war in '95, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged. Then began the struggle with Russia, which culminated in the Russo-Japanese War, and by the Peace Treaty between Russia and Japan, 1905, the paramount interest of the latter country in Korea was acknowledged. Five years later, in August 1910, Korea was formally annexed by Japan, and named Cho-sen. Treaties concluded with Korea by other Powers became void with the annexation, but Japan undertook for a period of ten years not to interfere in any way with the commercial rights enjoyed by foreigners in the peninsula. For this period the Korean tariff is to be applied indiscriminately to Japanese and foreign goods. On the other hand, the right of consular jurisdiction came to an end with the incorporation of Korea in the Japanese Empire. In a correspondence with the British Government which was published as a Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 5717] in 1911, the Japanese Government undertook that British owners of land and mines in Korea should not be placed by the

annexation in a position less favourable than before. Rice, millet, cotton, hemp, and tobacco are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The worship of ancestors is carefully observed, and some educational work is done at Seoul. A strong movement towards Christianity is going on in the country, and Christian missions there are extraordinarily successful. Gold mining is carried on by an American company, which is working the Wonsan deposits, by British subjects near there, and by German, Japanese, and Russian concessionaires. Copper, iron, and coal are also found in abundance. There are 767 miles of railways working, all being the property of the Japanese Government, and other lines are under construction. The area of Cho-sen is about 84,000 sq. m., and population 13,500,000. The Japanese numbered over 200,000 in 1911. Capital, Seoul, pop. 218,027. Revenue and expenditure, 1911, £4,974,178; 1912, £5,289,220. Imports, 1911, £5,400,000; exports, 1911, £1,880,000 (both exclusive of bullion). The chief exports are rice, beans, and live stock.

The island of Formosa lies off the Chinese coast. A Governor-General (M. Sakuma) administers the island, which is divided into twenty districts, each under a chief magistrate. Area 13,944 sq. m., pop. (1909) 3,132,100, mostly Chinese. The chief towns are Taihoku, Tamsui and Kelung at the north end and Tainan at the south. The chief products are coal, tea, sugar, rice, and camphor. The camphor industry has been carried on by a British firm under contract with the Government, but this is to be discontinued, and the Government will enter the foreign markets direct or through a Japanese firm. There are 271 miles of railways, and good roads have been also made in all directions. Revenue and expenditure, 1912-13 (est.), £4,532,550. Imports, 1911, £5,329,383; exports, 1911, £6,468,389.

The Pescadores have an area of 85 sq. miles and a pop. of 55,222.

The island of Sakhalin, south of the 50th degree N. lat., was ceded to Japan at the conclusion of the war with Russia by the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5th, 1905. The island is separated from Japan by the narrow strait of Soya. Its fisheries are valuable, and there are abundant forests. Russia engaged to grant to Japanese subjects rights of fishing along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Behring Seas. Area, 12,582 sq. m. Pop. (1908) 24,106 Japanese and 2,286 natives, etc., total, 26,392. Revenue and expenditure, 1912-13 (est.), £220,034.

By the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5th, 1905, Russia transferred to Japan, with the consent of China, the lease, which expires in 1923, of the Kwantung Province, including Port Arthur and Dairen, and all rights, privileges, and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and all public works and properties in the territory, Japan undertaking that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects should be respected. Russia agreed to transfer to Japan, with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Chang-chun (Kwang-cheng-tsze) and Port Arthur and all its branches, as well as all coal mines in the said region, belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway. Area, 1,219 sq. m. Pop. (1908), 427,117, including 29,773 Japanese civilians.

Dairen has been made a free port. Revenue and expenditure, 1909-10, £101,035.

Statistics, etc.

Area (excluding Cho-sen, Formosa, the Pescadores, and Sakhalin) is about 147,655 sq. m.; pop. (1909) 49,769,704. The population of the capital, Tokyo, is 1,818,655, of Osaka, 995,945, and of Kyoto, 380,568. Yokohama (pop. 326,025) and Kobe (pop. 285,002) are the two chief ports, and the chief centres of foreign trade.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1910-11 . .	67,287,377	56,915,402
1911-12 . .	58,595,000	58,595,000
1912-13 . .	58,797,000	58,797,000

The yen is taken at 2s. The figures for the last two years are those of the Budget Estimates.

The public debt outstanding on March 31st, 1912, was officially stated to be as follows:

	£
Internal loans . .	111,625,577
Foreign loans . .	143,744,920
Total . .	£255,370,497

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1902 . .	£27,739,232	£26,368,320
1904 . .	£37,902,567	£32,591,216
1906 . .	£43,750,878	£43,258,312
1908 . .	£43,625,746	£37,824,567
1910 . .	£46,500,000	£45,666,666
1911 . .	£51,380,570	£44,743,388

The imports were contributed by the chief countries as follows:—

	Brit. Empire.	U.S.	China.	Germany.
	£	£	£	£
1902 10,818,438	4,966,643	4,143,650	2,635,069	
1905 22,137,000	10,646,000	5,371,000	4,317,000	
1908 16,505,402	7,927,264	5,096,683	4,627,861	
1909 16,275,603	5,516,907	4,786,333	4,105,540	
1910 21,927,995	5,583,874	6,999,807	4,486,203	
1911 22,931,137	8,294,364	6,329,137	5,765,046	

The exports were distributed as follows, in the case of the same countries:—

	Brit. Empire.	U.S.	China.	Germany.
	£	£	£	£
1902 6,452,214	8,190,433	4,781,434	483,571	
1905 5,409,000	9,597,000	10,074,000	445,000	
1908 7,144,181	12,435,529	6,050,699	797,581	
1909 8,015,910	13,428,770	7,461,955	812,079	
1910 8,719,805	14,669,605	9,191,313	1,954,739	
1911 8,970,743	14,569,910	8,998,931	1,192,513	

India sent £10,177,268 of imports in 1911. Consult the "Financial and Economic Annual of Japan," published by the Government in Tokio.

Diplomatic.

Ministry: Prime Minister, Marquis Saionji. —Foreign Affairs, Viscount Uchida. —Home Affairs, Mr. Hara. —Finance, Mr. Yamamoto. —War, General Yasuku Uehara. —Navy, Admiral Baron Saito. —Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Makino. —Communications, Count Hayashi. —Justice, Mr. Matsuda. —Education, Mr. Haseha. Ambassador in London, Baron Kato, G.C.M.G., 10, Grosvenor Square, W. Consul-General in London, —Jujiro Sakata, 1, Broad Street Place, E.C., and 72, Kensington Park Road, W. British Ambassador at Tokio, Sir William Conyngham Greene, K.C.B. —Councillor, H. M.

Rumbold, M.V.O.—Consuls-General: *Yokohama*, J. C. Hall, I.S.O., C.M.G.; *Kobe*, R. de B. M. Layard; *Seoul*, *Cho-sen*, A. M. Chalmers.—Consuls: R. G. E. Forster (Nagasaki), J. B. Rentiers (Tamsui, Formosa), J. T. Wawn (Chemulpo), H. G. Parlett (Dairen).

Steamship Lines.—P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; R.M.S. P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street; Norddeutscher Lloyd, 2, King William Street; Hamburg Amerika Line, 16, Cockspur Street; Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 4, Lloyds Avenue, E.C. Fares: £30 to £60.

Political Parties.

Of late years party distinctions have been more clear in name than in policy. The chief party is known as the *Seiyu-Kai*, or Constitutional Political Association. It was formed in 1900 by the Marquis Ito, and has ever since been numerically the strongest party in the Lower House. Whether nominally in power or not, the *Seiyu-Kai* have always commanded the situation in the last resort. The position of parties at the beginning of 1908 was as follows: *Seiyu-Kai* (Liberals), 192; Progressists, 67; Boshin (Commercial party), 42; *Yushin-Kai* (Independents), 44; *Daido* (Conservative party), 34. In 1910 the Progressists and the Boshin combined to form the *Rikken Kokumin-To*, or Constitutional Popular Party. The position of parties after this rearrangement was as follows: *Seiyu-Kai*, 204; *Rikken Kokumin-To*, 92; Central Club, 50; Independents, 33. At the beginning of 1911 Prince Katsura, whose Cabinet had not up to that time commanded a majority in the Diet, declared his adherence to the principle of party government, and formally allied himself to the *Seiyu-Kai*. Prince Katsura resigned office in Aug. 1911, and recommended the reappointment of his predecessor the Marquis Saionji. The General Election of 1912 resulted as follows: *Seiyu-Kai*, 217; *Kokumin-To*, 96; Central Club, 32; Independents, 37.

Treaties with Western Powers.

An Agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan was signed at London by Lord Lansdowne and Viscount Hayashi (August 12th, 1905). Its object was: (a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India; (b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China; (c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions. If the rights and interests referred to above are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly as to the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests, and will act in common in case of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers. The Agreement was revised in 1911 by the omission of three articles which had become superfluous, and by the addition of a new article providing that "should either High Contracting Party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that

nothing in this Agreement shall entail upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force." The revised Agreement remains in force for ten years from the date of its signature, July 13th, 1911, and unless denounced twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years, it will remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded. For full text of Agreement, see 1912 ANNUAL.

By the Franco-Japanese Agreement, signed June 10th, 1907, and the Russo-Japanese Convention, signed July 30th, 1907, the independence and territorial integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in the said Empire, were recognised.

An exchange of notes formulating a common policy in the Far East took place in November 1908, between the Japanese and United States Governments. The identical paragraphs of the note were as follows:

"1. It is the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.

"2. The policy of both Governments, influenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in China.

"3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in the said region.

"4. They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all Powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire.

"5. Should any event occur threatening the *status* as above described, or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it as useful to take."

A Convention with Russia, signed on July 4th, 1910, guarantees the maintenance of the *status quo* in Manchuria as defined in all the treaties concluded up to that date between Japan and Russia, and between either of those Powers and China. A further Agreement for the settlement of outstanding questions was signed with Russia in August 1911; and in July 1912 the Agreements were supplemented by an understanding with regard to their respective spheres of interest in Inner Mongolia, and by an undertaking for the joint defence of those spheres in case of attack by other Powers.

History in 1912.

Japan was thrown into mourning on July 30th by the death of the Emperor Mutsuhito, who, in the course of a reign of forty-five years, had seen his country rise from a petty Oriental State to be a peer of the great Powers of the West. The British Court

went into mourning for three weeks, and Lords and Commons presented to the King addresses expressive of their deep regret at the demise of "his Majesty's ally and friend." A special mission, with Prince Arthur of Connaught at its head, was sent to Tokio to attend the funeral of the late Emperor, which was solemnised with due pomp on Sept. 15th. The German Emperor was represented by Prince Henry of Prussia and the United States Government by Mr. Knox. A dramatic incident of the occasion was the suicide of General Nogi and his wife, who killed themselves at their residence at the sound of the gun which announced the setting out of the funeral procession.

An extraordinary session of the Diet was opened on Aug. 23rd to hear a rescript from the new Emperor and to vote a credit for the cost of the funeral ceremonies. Subsequently to the funeral Prince Arthur of Connaught invested the new Emperor with the Order of the Garter which had been conferred upon him by King George.

Prince Katsura, whose visit to St. Petersburg is referred to in the article on INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, was in August created Grand Chamberlain and Keeper of the Great Seal, an office which excluded the ex-Premier from the platform of party politics.

The eleventh General Election for the House of Representatives took place in May, resulting in the return of 217 Unionists (Seiyun-Kai), 96 Nationalists (Kokumin-To), 32 members of the Central Party (Chuo-To), and 37 Independents. No political issue of importance was before the electorate.

An extensive conspiracy in Northern Korea against the life of Count Terachi, the Governor-General, was said to have been discovered in February, and a great number of arrests were made, mostly among native Christians belonging to the Presbyterian Church. The treatment of the prisoners, among whom was Baron In-chi-ko, ex-President of the Korean Privy Council and President of the Young Men's Christian Association in Korea, excited much agitation in missionary circles in England and the United States, it being alleged that torture was employed to extort confessions which were subsequently withdrawn. The trial of the accused opened in June, when 123 prisoners were charged. In the course of the trial the judges impugned the conduct of a number of American and European missionaries, but refused to allow them to give evidence on their own behalf or that of the prisoners. An application on this ground to the Court of Appeal for a new trial was refused. The trial concluded in September, when 106 of the prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from ten to five years.

A fire which broke out in the southern part of the city of Osaka on Jan. 16th destroyed more than 5,000 houses and rendered 30,000 persons homeless. In September Osaka, Gifu, Nagoya, and Naia were visited by a typhoon, which demolished thousands of buildings, with the loss of many hundreds of lives. Several ships foundered with all hands, crops were ruined, and the total damage is said to have exceeded £4,000,000.

LIBERIA.

Liberia is a negro republic on the coast of West Africa, lying between the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east and Sierra Leone

on the west, and between the French possessions in the interior and the sea. The Franco-Liberian boundary was settled in 1907. Liberia was founded in 1822 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freed slaves. It was declared independent in '47, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in '48, and by the United States in '62. The constitution is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for four years, the House of Representatives (14 members) for four years, and the Senate (9 members) for six.

The Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States have expressed special interests in the welfare of the Republic. The British Government has lent officials to reorganise the customs and the police. In reply to an inquiry (June 29th, 1908) from the United States Government as to how they could best co-operate, Sir Edward Grey indicated the desirability of introducing reforms into the Liberian judiciary. "It appears to His Majesty's Government," he said, "that the main risk to the people of Liberia arises from the inefficiency of Liberian administration of their own affairs, especially in matters of finance, and any suggestion which the United States might see fit to give them to follow the advice of such foreigners as they have themselves engaged to help in their administration would have a beneficial effect." In April 1909 the United States Government sent out a Commission of three members, who reported in March 1910. The Commissioners animadverted strongly upon alleged frontier encroachment by Britain and France, and made some uncomplimentary observations upon British efforts to reform the administration. They recommended that the United States Government should make itself directly responsible for the welfare of the country. This recommendation was not favourably entertained in Europe, and though supported by Mr. Knox, it was rejected by the Senate. It was agreed, however, that a loan should be advanced in equal portions by British, American, French, and German bankers with the object of paying off existing debts and so enabling the republic to make a fresh start. It was also agreed that an American Receiver-General of Customs should be appointed and three Receivers, of British, French, and German nationality respectively. The loan contract was signed in March 1912, the amount being £340,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent. and secured upon the customs duties and the rubber tax. A frontier police-force is to be organised by officers designated by the United States Government.

The development of the country is hindered by the laws prohibiting any but Liberian subjects from holding land. Until 1903 foreigners were prohibited from trading in the interior or anywhere except at the official ports of entry. There are magnificent forests in the interior, and much mineral wealth exists, some of which is being prospected by the Liberian Development Chartered Company. The chief products are palm oil, coffee, rubber, and ivory. Cotton is indigenous, but is not cultivated to any extent.

Area about 40,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000, including about 10,000 Americo-Liberians, and 500 British natives, the rest being aborigines, Kru and Mandingoes chiefly. Capital, Monrovia, pop. 6,000.

Revenue and expenditure, about £80,000. Imports, 1909, £213,380; exports, 1909, £200,568. The British Consul-General, in his report for 1910, said that "practically no information as to the trade and commerce of the country has been procurable for the last two years." The customs receipts in 1911-12 were £98,104.

President, Daniel E. Howard, elected for four years from January 1912.

Acting British Consul-General, M. Y. H. Parks, Monrovia.

Minister-Plenipotentiary, J. P. Crommelin, 13, Eaton Place, S.W.

Consul-General in London, Cecil Higgins, 8, Crosby Square, E.C.—Consul, J. T. Grein, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.

LUXEMBURG.

The reigning Grand Duchess is Marie Adelaide, b. June 14th, 1894, who succeeded Feb. 25th, 1912, on the death of her father the Grand Duke Wilhelm. By the Treaty of London, '67, Luxembourg is declared neutral territory. For commercial purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 53 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years (half retiring every three years). Area, 998 sq. m.; pop. 259,891 (with the exception of about 5,500 individuals all Roman Catholic). Capital, Luxembourg, pop. 21,000. Revenue, £681,000; expenditure, £742,000; industries, chiefly mining (iron and steel) and agriculture. There is also a province of Luxembourg, belonging to Belgium, of which it forms the south-eastern corner; capital, Arlon.

British Minister, the British Minister to the Netherlands.

British Consul, N. le Gallais.

MEXICO.

Government.

Mexico is a republic forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the United States; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. The country, by the constitution of 1857 with subsequent modifications, is divided into 27 states, 3 territories, and the Federal district, and these are governed as a Republic by a President, elected by the people for a term of six years. There is a Senate of 56 members, each state electing two members, and a House of Representatives elected for two years by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. Members of both Houses are paid \$3,000 per annum. Each state has its own elected governor and legislature. Notwithstanding these democratic forms, Mexico has been ruled for the last thirty years or more by the simpler method of ignoring the Constitution. Thirty-eight per cent. of the population are pure-blooded Indians, and 43 per cent. of mixed Indian and European blood—a fact which militates against the success of popular government. A reference to the revolutionary movements of 1912 will be found in the article INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

President.

General Don Francisco Madero, elected Nov. 1911, after the revolution which drove President Diaz from the office which he had occupied since 1876.

Industries, etc.

Prevailing religion Roman Catholic; but there is no State establishment, and all sects are tolerated. Primary education free and compulsory, and great progress is being made. There are 14,000 schools, with an attendance of over 1,000,000. Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals (which employs about 100,000), cotton factories, agriculture, and cattle-herding. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is one of the two largest silver-producing countries in the world. A monetary law gives the dollar a value nearly equivalent to 2s. English currency. The other chief products are copper, gold, and fibres; coffee and tobacco are cultivated very largely. There were in 1911 15,400 miles of railway.

Diplomatic and Statistics.

Area, 767,050 sq. m.; pop. (1909) 15,000,000. Capital, Mexico, pop. 470,000.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908-9 . . .	£9,877,551	£9,206,739
1909-10 . . .	10,632,848	9,502,865
1910-11 . . .	11,114,240	10,091,392
1911-12 (estimated)	10,925,750	10,924,594

External debt, 1911, £30,117,636.

	Imports.	Exports.
1906-7 . . .	£23,222,958	£24,801,801
1908-9 . . .	15,976,495	23,591,641
1909-10 . . .	19,892,548	26,546,390
1910-11 . . .	20,587,427	28,555,934

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Miguel Covarrubias, 87, Cromwell Road, S.W. Consul in London, Don Adolfo Bülle, Broad Street House, E.C.

British Minister at Mexico, F. W. Strong.

British Consul-General: C. E. W. Stringer (Mexico).

Consuls: A. Peirce (Progreso), W. S. Buchanan (Salina Cruz), H. W. Wilson (Tampico), L. J. Nunn (Vera Cruz), D. G. C. MacNeill (Colima).

Steamship Lines: Hamburg-America Line, 16, Cockspur Street, S.W.; F. Leyland & Co., Liverpool; T. & J. Harrison, Liverpool. Fares: £20 to £40.

MONACO.

Monaco is a principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south, where it borders on the sea. Area, 8 sq. m.; resident population (1908) 10,121; visitors numbered 1,537,130 in 1911. Consists mainly of the towns of Monte Carlo, pop. 3,794; Monaco, 3,292; and Condamine, 6,218. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The present ruler of the principality is Prince Albert of Monaco, b. Nov. 13th, 1848, succeeded Sept. 10th, '89. He has a son by his first wife (marriage annulled '80), Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, Prince Louis, b. July 12th, '70. The Prince married as his second wife, Alice, Dowager Duchess de Richelieu. The Constitution promulgated in 1911 established a National Council of 21 members, elected for four years, by universal suffrage with *scrutin de liste*. Government is administered under the authority of the Prince by a Cabinet assisted by a Council of State. The Roman

Catholic is the only Church allowed in the Principality. The first stone of the **Casino** at **Monte Carlo** was laid in '58. The *Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers* de Monaco, whose capital is £1,200,000 in 60,000 shares, holds a contract which will expire at the end of 1947. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality, and in addition pays £70,000 annually to the Prince for the concession, increasing the amount every ten years from 1907 by £10,000. The revenues (derived chiefly from the Casino) are largely spent on improvements. The Harbour, of about 40 acres, is now fully protected, and allowing a depth of 22 feet at present, is being dredged deeper. Customs duties are the same as throughout France. The Hospital, opened since 1902, is quite up to modern requirements.

British Consul, J. W. Keogh (Nice); **Vice-Consul**, C. J. Sini (Monaco).

Consul-General in London, T. Lumley, 37, Conduit Street, W.

MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro is a kingdom, lying between Northern Albania on the south and Herzegovina on the north, under the rule of **Nicholas I.** (who in Dec. 1900 assumed the title of Royal Highness, and in Aug. 1910 that of King), b. Oct. 7th, 1847. He succeeded his uncle, **Prince Danilo**, who was assassinated, Aug. '60. He married, in the same year, **Princess Milena**, the daughter of the **Voyvod Peter Voucotich**, and has three sons and six daughters. The heir-apparent is **Prince Danilo**, b. June 20th, '71, who married the **Duchess Jutta** of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in July '99. A daughter, **Princess Helena**, is married to King **Victor Emmanuel III.** of Italy.

The executive vests in the King, and the legislative authority in a **Council of State** (consisting of the Crown Prince, the Metropolitan Bishop, all Ministers and Councillors appointed by the King), and a **Skupschtina** created by an edict of Nov. 1905, and consisting of 76 members, 56 elected by the military districts and 6 by the chief towns, 14 being ex officio members, the religious and official heads of the State, including 3 military officers nominated by the King. The members are elected by manhood suffrage and the ballot for 4 years.

The country is divided into 5 districts, under governors; the districts are subdivided in 56 "capitanats," which are again divided into communes. For 400 years the principality maintained its independence against Turkey, and in '78 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The waters of Montenegro were by the Treaty closed to the ships of war of all nations, Austria administering the maritime and sanitary police on the Montenegrin coast; but as the result of subsequent negotiations between the Powers the limitations placed upon Montenegro have been modified, so as to open the Port of Antivari to ships of war. The erection of forts there or along the River Boyana remains prohibited. Russian financial help is given in regard to military and educational matters. The Montenegrins belong to the Serbian branch of the Slav race. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and

free. A large portion of the kingdom is uncultivable, consisting of forest and mountain pasture, and bare limestone. Large herds of cattle are reared, and some small crops are grown. The first railway in the country was opened in Dec. 1908. It runs from Antivari to the Lake of Scutari, and is only 21 miles in length.

Area (including town and district of **Dulcigno**, ceded by Turkey in 1880), 3,630 sq. m.; pop. 225,000. **Capital**, **Cettinje** (pop. 4,500). Other towns are **Podgoritz**, pop. 10,000; **Dulcigno**, pop. 5,000; and **Antivari**, pop. 2,514. **Revenue and expenditure**, about £130,000; **public debt**, 1911, £250,000. **Imports**, 1910, £340,000; **exports**, £100,000.

Council of State: **Premier**, M. Tomanovitch. **British Chargé d'Affaires**, Count de Salis, C.V.O., C.M.G.

Consul-General for the United Kingdom, Colonel Sir John Roper Parkinson, 34, Crutched Friars, E.C.

MOROCCO.

Morocco is the westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Sus, Draha, and Taflet. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 100,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 24,000). Chief ports are Mogador, Dar-al-Beida (or Casablanca), Mazagan, and Tangier, Saffi, Rabat, and Tetuan (Port Marten). Tangier has a pop. of about 45,000. Taflet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara.

Morocco is nominally ruled by **Mulai Yusef**, who was proclaimed Sultan in August 1912 in place of his brother **Mulai Hafid**, who had abdicated and had been allotted a pension of £14,000 a year. **Mulai Hafid** had himself succeeded a brother, **Mulai Abdul**, who also retired into private life with a handsome pension. The Sultan is head of religion (the Malekite sect of the Sunnite Mohammedans) as well as of the state.

By the **Anglo-French Agreement**, April 8th, 1904, the French Government declared that they had no intention of altering the political status of Morocco, and the British Government recognised that it appertained to France to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require, provided that the treaty rights of Great Britain, including the right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco enjoyed by British vessels since 1901, were left intact; and that British commerce, including goods in transit through French territory and destined for the Moorish market, were treated on a footing of absolute equality with that of France. In order to secure the free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar, the two Governments agreed not to permit, nor to undertake, the construction of fortifications on the Moorish coast between Melilla and the River Sebou, excepting the places occupied by Spain. The two Governments took into special consideration the interests of Spain in Morocco, and the French Government undertook to come to an understanding with the Spanish Government in regard to them, and to communicate such agreement to the British Government. The Agreement was made binding for 30 years, with provision for the extension of the period

for 5 years at a time. Spain concluded a similar Agreement with France in Oct. 1904. In consequence of Germany's dissatisfaction with these agreements, to which she was not a party, a strained situation arose, and finally an International Conference met at Algieras (Jan. 16th, 1906), and an Agreement was signed (April 7th), which included—(1) a declaration relating to the organisation of a police force of 2,000 to 2,500, which was to be recruited by the Maghzen from among Moorish Mussulmans, commanded by Kaid, and distributed among the eight ports; Spanish and French instructors, officers and non-commissioned officers were to assist the Sultan in the organisation for five years, subject to the control of an Inspector-General selected from the Swiss Army by the Swiss Federal Government. The instructors and officers were to be Spanish at Tetuan and Larache, mixed at Tangier and Casablanca, and French at Rabat and the other ports. (2) A declaration as to the suppression of the contraband trade in arms; (3) a concession for a State Bank for 40 years, worked by censors appointed by the Banks of France, England and Spain, and the Imperial Bank of Germany; (4) a scheme for improved collection of taxes and the creation of new sources of revenue by means of specified duties; (5) regulations as to Customs duties, etc., with a proviso that on the frontier of Algeria the regulation should be the exclusive affair of France and Morocco, and similarly of Spain and Morocco in the Riff country; (6) a recognition of the principle of economic freedom and the non-alienation of public services and public works. The Agreement came into force Dec. 31st, 1906.

In Feb. 1909 an Agreement was signed between France and Germany reproducing the essence of clauses 2 and 4 of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904. The Franco-German Agreement set forth that the Government of the French Republic, wholly attached to the maintenance of the integrity and of the independence of the Shereefian Empire, decided to safeguard economic equality there, and accordingly not to impede German commercial and industrial interests, and the German Imperial Government, pursuing only economic interests in Morocco, recognising at the same time that the special political interests of France were closely bound up in that country with the consolidation of order and of internal peace, and resolved not to impede those interests, declared that they would not prosecute or encourage any measure calculated to create in their favour or in favour of any Power whatsoever an economic privilege, and that they would endeavour to associate their nationals in business for which these might be able to obtain contracts.

A summary of the international agreements relating to Morocco from 1904 to 1911 was given in the 1912 ANNUAL.

The Franco German Convention of Nov. 4th, 1911, took the form of a supplement to the Agreement of 1909. Germany, reiterating the statement that her interests in Morocco were purely economic, undertook not to hinder the establishment of a French Protectorate. France, on the other hand, undertook that no differential taxation or mining dues should be imposed to the disadvantage of other nations. A system of arbitration under French supervision was provided for the settlement of civil disputes, pending the institution of regular courts, Germany promising to agree ultimately to the abolition of consular jurisdiction. France

undertook to recommend the opening of a number of closed ports. It was further agreed that any differences arising out of the Convention should be submitted to the Hague Court, and France expressed her readiness to contemplate "associations of interest" in enterprises for which nationals of either country might acquire contracts.

The corollary of this Convention was the Franco-Moroccan Treaty of March 1912, instituting a French protectorate. This document declared that France and Morocco were in agreement as to the establishment of a new régime and proclaimed freedom of religion. France is allowed, for the maintenance of order, to enter into military occupation of any points necessary for this purpose, after due notification to the Sultan. The treaty dealt with the support to be given to the Sultan for the maintenance of his authority, and defined the powers of the Resident-General. It provided for the diplomatic representation of Morocco by France and for the reorganisation of the country's finances. Loans may not be made, directly or indirectly, or concessions granted, without the assent of the French Government.

For the history of Morocco in 1912, see p. 277.

Trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany (see details below). Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mountains, and rich in minerals; but the barbarous form of government prevents the development of the country's resources. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, skins, almonds, olive oil, wool, cattle, etc.

Area estimated at about 220,000 sq. miles. Population roughly estimated at about 5,000,000, including Berbers, Tuaregs, and Arahs. There were about 16,000 Europeans in the country in 1909. Imperial revenue about £400,000 per annum. Imports, 1910, £4,192,430; 1911, £5,309,516; exports, 1910, £2,266,928; 1911, £3,409,837. Great Britain sent 55·3 % of the imports in 1901, 51 % in 1903, 50·4 % in 1904, 36·4 % in 1905, 40·4 % in 1906, 44·4 % in 1908, 37·1 % in 1909, 28 % in 1910, and 26·4 % in 1911. The share of France was 43·7 % in 1905, 37 % in 1908, 41·3 % in 1909, 42·4 % in 1910, and 40 % in 1911; and of Germany 7·1 % in 1905, 6 % in 1908, 5·9 % in 1909, 7·2 % in 1910, and 12·3 % in 1911.

French Resident-General, General Lyautey.

British Representative at Tangier (vacant).

British Consuls: *Consul-General for Morocco*, H. E. White, C.M.G. Consuls, A. M. Madden, C.M.G. (Dar-al-Beida), J. MacLeod, C.M.G. (Fez).

THE NETHERLANDS.

Ruler.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, Queen of the Netherlands, was b. Aug. 31st, 1880. She is the daughter of William III. of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma, sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father, on Nov. 23rd, '90, but her mother acted as Queen-Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '98). Her marriage with Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin took place on Feb. 7th, 1901. Prince Henry, who was b. in '76, is a son of the late Grand Duke Frederick Francis II., who held a high military command in the Franco-German

war. Heir, H.R.H. Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange and Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, b. April 30th, 1909. The succession to the throne is in the direct male line, or failing males, females. If there is no legal heir, Sovereign and Parliament (or if the Sovereign is dead, Parliament alone), with its numbers doubled for the occasion, designate a successor.

Government.

The Constitution of 1848, revised in '87, vests the executive in the sovereign, and the legislative authority in the Sovereign and the States-General, the latter sitting in two chambers: the First, consisting of 50 members, elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants and from among a number of specified officials; the Second, of 100 members, elected for 4 years by all male citizens of 25 years or more who pay a direct tax to the State, or are householders or own boats of not less than 24 tons, or receive a minimum wage or salary of about £23, or give other evidence of their ability to support themselves and their families. The last General Election to the Lower House took place in 1909. The Government and the Second Chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation; the Upper House having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution are made by a two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. Members of the First Chamber are paid 16s. 8d. a day during the Session, and those of the Second Chamber £166 per annum and travelling expenses. A State Council of 14 members appointed by the Sovereign is consulted on all legislative and on most executive matters.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For local government the country is divided into 11 provinces and 1,123 communes, each province having its own representative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the approval of the Sovereign; and each commune having its council elected for 6 years, with a mayor and aldermen. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. Over 2,500,000 belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but there are over 1,800,000 Roman Catholics, and the State pays certain fixed allowances to the different Churches. Education is compulsory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and is well organised, and practically free as to the primary schools. Great importance is attached to the teaching of modern languages and to technical and scientific education. The judicial system includes 106 cantonal courts, 23 district tribunals, 5 Courts of Appeal, and the High Court. Trial by jury does not exist. Length of railways 2,180 miles. Length of canals about 2,000 miles, and of other navigable waterways about 3,000 miles. The chief newspapers are the *Liberal Algemeen Handelsblad*, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, and the *Standaard*.

The chief imports are cereals and flour, iron and steel, textiles, and raw materials and food products generally. The chief exports are food products, drugs, iron, steel, textiles, sugar, etc. The few duties that are levied are not for purposes of protection. Practically free trade prevails. The chief towns are Amsterdam

(pop. 564,186), Rotterdam (390,364), and The Hague (248,995).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 12,648 sq. m.; pop. 5,945,155 (1910). Revenue, 1913 (estimated), £17,460,955. Expenditure, 1913 (estimated), £18,269,831. Debt, Jan. 1st, 1912, £96,954,639. Imports, 1905, £210,289,007; 1907, £222,641,541; 1908, £235,311,668; 1909, £261,450,085; 1910, £272,103,309. Exports, 1906, £173,662,141; 1907, £184,345,087; 1908, £181,754,738; 1909, £204,562,614; 1910, £219,363,222. Ministry: Interior, Dr. Th. Heemskerk.—Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen.—Justice, Dr. E. R. H. Regout.—Marine (Acting), Major Colijn.—Finance, Dr. M. J. C. M. Kolkman.—War, Major Colijn.—Railways and Waterways, Dr. L. H. W. Regout.—Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, A. S. Talma.—Colonies, J. H. de Waal Maleijt. Minister in London, Baron Gericke van Herwijnen, 8, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—Councillor of the Legation, Jonkheer Avan der Goes.—Consul-General, H. S. J. Maas, 12, Blomfield Street, E.C. British Minister at The Hague, Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O.—1st Secretary, Hon. R. C. Lindsay, M.V.O. British Consuls: Rotterdam, H. Turing; Amsterdam, W. A. Churchill.

History in 1912.

Queen Wilhelmina, accompanied by the Prince Consort, visited Paris in June to return the visit paid to Amsterdam by the President of the Republic in the previous year.

Prince Henry visited London in April, and lunched with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on the 28th.

The political questions which chiefly interested the kingdom during the year were the Government Bills for Tariff Reform and Coast Defence, which were outlined in the 1912 ANNUAL. The first of these measures excited strong popular opposition, in consequence of which the Government withdrew a number of the proposed duties.

A Government Bill for the construction of a new East Indian fleet was defeated in May, the majority considering the proposals inadequate. The defeat was followed by the resignation of the Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Wentholt.

The Coast Defence Bill was modified in July by a reduction of the proposed expenditure from 42,000,000 to 12,000,000 guilders (£1,000,000), nearly half of which was to be spent upon the fortifications of Flushing.

In opening the States-General on Sept. 17th, the Queen in the Speech from the Throne said that the Tariff Reform Bill was necessary for the permanent increase of revenue. Government Bills would be submitted for the revision of the Constitution and for the provision of Sickness Insurance and Old Age Pensions.

In his Budget Statement the Finance Minister announced that the revenue deficit of 1913 would be met by the proceeds of the proposed tobacco tax, and by a revision of the income and capital taxes.

Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch possessions in the Asiatic Archipelago include (1) Java, with Madura, area

50,554 sq. m., population about 29,000,000; and (2) what are called the Outposts, viz., Sumatra, part of Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, part of New Guinea, and the Sunda and other islands, which have an estimated area of about 686,000 sq. m., and an estimated population of about 7,509,000, and are administered by Governors, Residents, etc., according to their status. The administrative and executive authority for the whole of Dutch East India is in the hands of a Governor-General, assisted by a Council, with partly legislative and partly advisory functions, consisting of five members. Under him the administration is carried on by Residents and subordinate officers. The army, which is purely colonial, numbers about 12,150 Europeans and 24,000 natives. The cost of the navy is borne partly by the colony and partly by the Government of the Netherlands. There is complete religious liberty, and education is well looked after. There are 2,950 miles of railroad (2,460 in Java and 490 in Sumatra) opened for traffic. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco. The number of Europeans is about 76,000, the bulk of whom are Dutch. There are about 550,000 Chinese, and a number of Arabs, etc. Revenue, about £14,000,000; expenditure, £13,865,465; average imports, £15,000,000; average exports, £17,000,000.

Java is the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. Capital, **Batavia**, pop. 149,006. Other chief towns are Samarang (pop. 89,286) and Sourabaya (pop. 146,944). Land is Government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease to individuals, or to villages in the case of communal holdings. Most of the coffee plantations are directly under Government management, the natives cultivating coffee instead of paying taxes. This system still obtains in part, but a poll tax of one florin was in '82 substituted for the performance of enforced services.

British Consul at Batavia, J. W. Stewart.

Borneo. Of the estimated total area of 300,000 sq. m., estimated pop. 1,846,000, Holland claims as a possession 212,000 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti.

Celebes has an area of 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Besides the towns of Menado, Port Rotterdam, and Vlaardingen or Macassar, there are a number of native states, which, however, recognise the authority of the Dutch.

Dutch New Guinea, lying to the west of the British possessions in New Guinea, covers an area of 151,790 sq. m., and has a population of about 200,000. It is administered by a Resident at Ternate, Molucca Islands.

Dutch West Indies.

Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, is the chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. The colony of Curaçao includes the islands of Curaçao, Buen Ayre or Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustatius, and Saba, with part of the island of St. Martin. The total area is 403 sq. m., and the population 53,466. The colony is ad-

ministered by a Governor with a Council of 4 members all nominated by the sovereign, and a Colonial Council of 13 nominated members. Cattle, sheep, goats, etc., are bred for exportation.

British Consul at Curacao, J. Jesurun.

Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is a colony on the north coast of South America, bounded on the east by French Guiana, on the west by British Guiana, and on the south by the mountains which separate it from Brazil. It is governed by a governor and council of four *ex-officio* and three nominated members, all appointed by the sovereign. There is a representative body called the Colonial States, elected for six years by the inhabitants. The capital is Paramaribo, pop. (1911) 34,898. The chief products are gold, sugar, timber, balata, cocoa, and bananas. There are 106 miles of railway. Area 46,060 sq. miles; pop. 85,000 (of whom about 27,700 are free and indentured British Indians). Imports, 1911, £689,465; exports, £766,805.

British Consul at Paramaribo, Godfrey Hewett.

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia the largest island in the world. It is about 1,490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 430 miles. The area is now computed to be 234,768 sq. m. The British territory comprises the south-eastern part of the island and neighbouring island groups. See **BRITISH EMPIRE**, p. 180. The German territory is known as **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land**, and lies to the north of the British territory. See **GERMANY (Colonies)**, p. 287.—**Dutch New Guinea** lies to the west of the British territory.

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about 3,000 sq. m.; pop. about 100,000. At the end of 1905 there were 225 British and 417 French settlers. The larger number of the natives are still cannibals. There are both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. Under the Anglo-French Convention of Nov. 16th, '87, and the Agreement of June 26th, '88, the islands were, for the protection of life and property, placed under a joint commission of French and English naval officers on Pacific stations. Under the Anglo-French Agreement of April 8th, 1904, and the Convention signed Oct. 20th, 1906, the subjects of the two Powers enjoy equal rights of residence, personal protection, and trade, each Power retaining jurisdiction over its subjects or citizens, and neither exercising a separate control over the group. As to citizens of other Powers, they must choose within six months between the legal systems of the two Powers, failing which the two High Commissioners decide under which system they should be placed. The two Powers undertook not to erect fortifications or establish penal settlements in the group. The two High Commissioners are appointed by the British and French Governments, and each is assisted by a Resident Commissioner. A police force sufficient to protect life and property is provided in two divisions of equal strength, each under one of the two Resident Commissioners. Vila, in the island of Efate, is the seat of government. Various public services, the posts and telegraphs, public works, public health, ports and harbours, are undertaken in common, a Joint Court is established, and regulations are made as to land

suits, land grants and sales, the recruitment of native labourers, etc. The sale of arms, ammunition, and intoxicating liquors to natives is forbidden.

NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua is a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, and primary instruction is nominally free and compulsory. The permanent troops vary greatly in number, being generally about 2,000, and they are not to exceed 3,500. The war strength may be 30,000. Military service is nominally obligatory. The culture of the land is improving, coffee, bananas, and rubber plantations showing good returns. German capital is largely invested in coffee estates. The most important industry is cattle raising. Some mining is also done by British and American companies. There are 171 miles of railways, and a line is being built from San Miguelito, on the coast of the Lake of Nicaragua, to Monkey Point Bay, on the Atlantic coast. **Imports:** cotton and woollen goods, flour, wines and spirits, drugs, hardware, provisions, etc. **Exports:** coffee, bananas, gold, rubber, hides, and cattle.

By treaties signed in Dec. 1907 a High Court was set up for Central America, to meet in Costa Rica, whose neutrality was guaranteed.

The United States Government exerted itself in 1911 to place the financial position of the country upon a sound basis; but, as in other South American States, the Budget is liable to be swollen by the cost of repressing or conducting a sanguinary revolution.

Area, 49,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 600,000, consisting mainly of Indians and mixed races, with very few Europeans. The capital is **Managua** (pop. 45,000). **Leon** has a population of 63,000, and **Granada** of 15,000.

Revenue, 1909, £1,126,000; 1910, £1,320,000.

Expenditure, 1909, £1,620,000; 1910, £3,000,000.

Imports, 1910, £588,463; exports, 1910, £936,290.

Foreign debt, 1911, £925,677.

President, Señor Diaz.

British Minister (at Guatemala), Sir Lionel E. G. Carden, K.C.M.G.

British Consuls: Managua, H. C. Venables; Bluefields, Neil Lauder.

Minister to Great Britain (vacant).

Consul-General in Great Britain, J. Lacayo (Manchester).

NORWAY.

Sovereign.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, was b. Aug. 3rd, 1872, and is the second son of King Frederik of Denmark, and therefore a cousin of King George of England. His baptismal name was Charles, but he assumed the above title on becoming King on Nov. 18th, 1905, on the separation of Norway and Sweden. King Haakon and Queen Maud made their formal entry into Christiania Nov. 25th, 1905, and the King took the oath before the Storting on the 27th, and was crowned at Trondhjem on June 22nd, 1906. The King married Princess Maud Alexandra, sister of King George V., on July 22nd, 1896. His son and heir-apparent is Prince Alexander, b. July 2nd, 1903, and renamed Prince Olaf on his father's accession to the throne. The King's Civil List is settled at 700,000 kroner (£38,888). He is a K.G.

(Nov. 9th, 1906), G.C.B., G.C.V.O., and Hon. Admiral in the British Fleet.

Government.

The dissolution of the union with Sweden, which had endured from 1814 to 1905, but was dissolved by the action of the Norwegian Storting on June 7th, 1905, following on a protracted dispute between the two countries as to their diplomatic representation abroad; and the Karlsbad Convention was signed Sept. 24th, 1905, settling the details of a mutual agreement for the repeal of the Union. King Oscar declined the offer of the throne to a prince of his house, and after a plébiscite it was offered to and accepted by Prince Charles of Denmark, who became King as Haakon VII. The maritime frontier of the two countries was determined by The Hague Tribunal in Oct. 1909. The Grisbadarna Islands, which are important as fishing centres, were allotted to Sweden, while Skjoette Grund was awarded to Norway.

The Norwegian Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the Storting, which has 123 members (41 from urban and 82 from rural districts), who are elected for 3 years. Every male citizen of 25 who has resided in the country for 5 years is qualified as an elector, except for legal disabilities. A Bill granting citizenship and the franchise to women under the same conditions as at municipal elections—*i.e.* the women or their husbands must have paid the taxes for the past year—was adopted by 96 votes to 25, June 14th, 1907. The electorate was thus increased by about 300,000. Women may also be elected to the Storting and may fill most of the public posts except those in the Government, the State Church, the Army and Navy, and the Diplomatic services. The Storting is divided into the Odelsting, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the Lagting, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. Members are paid 13s. 4d. a day during the session. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storting, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and consecutively elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State composed of a Minister of State and 8 Councillors.

On Nov. 2nd, 1907, the 1855 treaty, under which the integrity of Norway and Sweden as against Russia was guaranteed by Great Britain and France, was dissolved, and a new treaty guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of Norway was signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Norway.

The Norwegian Government undertook to cede no part of Norwegian territory to any Power either by way of occupation or by way of any arrangement.

The treaty is in force for ten years. Should the treaty not be denounced by one or the other party at least two years before the expiry of the ten years, it will remain in force for a fresh period of ten years, and so forth. In the event of the treaty being denounced by one of the Powers which participated with Norway in its conclusion, this denunciation will only have effect in regard to that Power.

History in 1912.

King Haakon opened the Storthing in January. In May he attended the funeral of King Frederick of Denmark, and met King Gustav and King Christian of Sweden.

The opening of the Parliamentary session found Government and Opposition generally agreed upon the chief proposal to be submitted—the proposal for the reorganisation of naval defence. A few weeks later, however, a Cabinet crisis was unexpectedly created by an extra-parliamentary speech of the Premier, M. Konow, who, in the course of it, declared his sympathy with the movement for the introduction of the old Norwegian language. M. Konow's Conservative supporters took exception to the speech, and five members of the Cabinet resigned. The Premier and the rest of his colleagues resigned a few days later, and M. Bratlie, the President of the Storthing, was entrusted with the task of forming a new Ministry.

A Bill admitting women to the judicial bench and almost all other public offices, except the Government, the State Church, the Army and Navy, and the Diplomatic and Consular services passed both sections of the Storthing in January.

The elections to the Storthing in October resulted in the return of a large majority of members of the Left.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

For local government the country is divided into the towns of Christiania and Bergen and 18 counties, and these again into urban and rural communes, all with representative government. The State Religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, except Jesuits. Education is compulsory for children from 6½ (in towns) and 7 (in the country) to 14, the local authorities chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the State. Of the total area, 22 per cent. or 26,330 sq. miles are under forest, and only 3 per cent. is cultivated. There are about 1,621 miles of State railways and 296 miles worked by companies. There are important and growing industries in the country, including dairying, the timber and pulp trade, canned fish, etc. Timber, wood pulp, cellulose, animal produce, skins, and fish are the chief exports, which go mainly to Great Britain, Germany, and Sweden. Grain, metal goods, tiles, groceries, coal and coke are the chief imports, sent mainly by Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, and Russia.

Area, 124,495 sq. m.; pop. in 1910, 2,392,698. The pop. of Christiania was (1910) 243,801, and of Bergen 76,917.

Revenue, 1910-11, £7,126,644.

Expenditure, 1910-11, £6,716,968.

Debt, 1911, £20,258,490.

Imports, 1909, £20,318,883; 1910, £21,599,433; 1911, £27,541,617.

Exports, 1909, £13,524,961; 1910, £14,745,957; 1911, £18,078,161.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Defence, J. K. M. Bratlie.—Foreign Affairs, Johannes Irgens, G.C.V.O.—Public Worship and Instruction, E. A. Liljedahl.—Justice, F. Stang.—Agriculture, E. M. Enge.—Finance, F. Konow.—Labour, N. Hovdenak.—Commerce and Shipping, A. O. Lindvig.

Minister in London, P. B. Vogt, 25, The Boltons, South Kensington.—Secretary, Emil Huitfeldt.

—Consul-General, H. A. W. Eckell, 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

British Minister at Christiania, M. de C. Findlay, C.B., C.M.G.—Secretary, Hon. F. O. Lindley.—Consul, E. F. Gray (Christiania).

OMAN.

Oman is an independent state in South-Eastern Arabia, whose bounds have been considerably reduced during the last hundred years. It is ruled by a Sultan, Seyyid Faysul bin Turki, G.C.I.E., whose capital is Muscat (pop. 40,000). He succeeded in '88, and is recognised by the British Government, which has an agent at Muscat. Muscat was for a long time the centre of the gun-running traffic, which, in spite of the watchfulness of British warships, placed a large number of modern rifles in the hands of the tribes of the N.W. frontier of India. This traffic was protected by a Treaty concluded in 1862 between France and the State of Oman, and at successive Brussels Conferences on the subject France steadily refused to consent to the prohibition of the traffic, although the greater part of the arms trade is in the hands of German merchants who in 1911-12 sent 7,000 rifles worth £49,000, and of British merchants who sent 14,000 rifles worth £36,300, as compared with 5,000 rifles worth £5,500 sent by merchants of France. In July 1912, however, the Sultan announced that after the following 1st of September he would store all arms and ammunition received at Muscat in a bonded warehouse, whence they would be issued only on a certificate of destination, and no certificates would be issued to prohibited areas. Imports, 1911-12, £401,320; exports, 1911-12, £290,387. Dates, pearls, limes, and fish are exported. About 62 per cent. of the trade is with India and the United Kingdom, and over 94 per cent. of the shipping trade is British. Area, 82,000 sq. m.; pop. about 524,000. British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat, Major S. G. Knox, C.I.E.

PANAMA.

The Republic of Panama was constituted on Nov. 3rd, 1903, having previously been a department of the Republic of Colombia. The inhabitants of the Isthmus of Panama being strongly in favour of the acquisition of the Panama Canal Concession by the United States and the construction by them of the Canal, declared their independence. The United States Government at once recognised the new Republic, and concluded with it a treaty on Nov. 18th, 1903, guaranteeing and agreeing to maintain its independence. Its independence was recognised by Colombia in Jan. 1909, in a treaty to which the United States was a party, Panama agreeing to pay to Colombia £500,000—her share in the Colombian public debt. There is a President elected for 4 years. The National Assembly consists of 32 members elected for 2 years. See ENGINEERING SCHEMES for Panama Canal.

The Republic is divided into 7 provinces, each under a governor, with other subordinate officials. The chief ports are: on the Atlantic, Colon, Cristobel (Canal zone), Bocas del Toro, and Puerto Bello; on the Pacific, Balboa (in Canal zone) and Pedregal. A railway runs from Colon to Panama across the isthmus, a distance of 47 miles, and belongs to the U.S. Government, as does the Canal Zone, which extends 5 miles on each side of

PARAGUAY—PERSIA.

the canal, except the cities of Panama and Colon at the ends. The pop. of the Canal Zone is 62,810. The soil is very fertile, but not well cultivated. Bananas are exported, and some rubber, coconuts, and hides.

Area, 31,580 sq. miles; pop. 426,928, including a great mixture of races. Capital, Panama; pop. 37,505. Revenue, 1911, £672,957; expenditure, £670,839. Public debt, none. Imports (exclusive of Canal materials), 1911, £1,858,625; exports, £572,685.

President, Dr. Belisario Porras (1912-16).

British Minister and Consul-General at Panama, Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G.

Consul in London, Carlos Zachrisson, 16, St. Helen's Place, E.C.

PARAGUAY.

The Republic of Paraguay is governed, under a Constitution proclaimed in Nov. 1870, by a President, a Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected by universal suffrage, and five Ministers of State chosen by the President. The President is elected for four years, but the country is subject to frequent revolutions, and only three presidents since the foundation of the Constitution have been allowed to complete the term of office. The President receives a salary of about £1,000, Ministers of £600, and the Senators and Deputies each receive about £320. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free and nominally compulsory. The army numbers about 3,000 men, but every citizen between 20 and 35 is liable to military service, and the number annually embodied depends upon the military requirements. Probably 10,000 men were enlisted or pressed into service in 1911-12. A railway, 232 miles in length, runs from Asuncion to Encarnacion in the extreme south of the country. It is joined on the opposite side of the River Alto Parana, at Posadas, by the Argentine N.E. Railway, and a through train service from Asuncion to Buenos Aires is in operation. A train ferry, shortly to be finished, will enable the journey to be made without change. There are vast supplies of timber in the virgin forests. The chief products are yerba maté (Paraguay tea), tobacco, hides, oranges, quebracho extract, and timber. Petit grain oil, made from the leaves of the sour orange tree, is manufactured in considerable quantity for export. Cotton is being cultivated experimentally. Stock-raising is the principal industry; native lace is produced in some quantity. Marketable minerals are to be found, but are not worked. Capital, Asuncion, population estimated at 80,000.

Area about 145,000 sq. m.; pop., 1911, 800,000, including about 100,000 Indians. Revenue, 1907, £635,000; 1908, £599,828; expenditure, 1907, £677,982; 1908, £506,502. Foreign debt, 1912, £812,000; internal debt, £1,383,753. The latter includes 650,000,000 paper dollars in circulation, calculated at present rate of exchange (\$75 = £1). Imports, 1910, £1,283,880; exports, 1910, £983,380. Most of the exports go to the Argentine, Germany, and Uruguay.

President: Señor Eduardo Schaerer (elected July 1912).

Minister Plenipotentiary, Señor Machain, 62, Rue Pierre Charron, Paris.

Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.

British Minister, Sir Reginald Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (at Buenos Aires); Consul (with local rank of First Secretary in Diplomatic Service and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of Minister) at Asuncion, F. A. Oliver.

PERSIA.

Ruler.

The reigning Shah of Persia is Sultan Ahmed Shah, son of Mahomed Ali Shah. He was b. 1898. On the abdication of his father he succeeded to the throne (July 17th, 1909), and was enthroned at Teheran (20th). The Heir Apparent is the Shah's second brother, Muhammad Hassan Mirza, b. 1899.

Regent, Nasr-ul-Mulk, G.C.M.G. (elected by the National Assembly, Sept. 1910).

Government.

Previously to 1906 the Shah was an absolute ruler, but on Aug. 5th of that year a decree was issued by Shah Muzaffar-ed-Din convoking a Mejliss or National Assembly, and a Constitution, dated Jan. 1st, 1907, was confirmed on Feb. 11th by Mohamed Ali Shah, after his accession. A new Constitution, signed by the Shah in Oct. 1907, limited the sovereign's prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, granted liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the Press, of associations, and of speech, and defined the duties of Parliament and the responsibilities of Ministers. This constitution was violated by Mohamed Ali, and in Nov. 1908 abolished. Under pressure from the representatives of Great Britain and Russia, Mohamed Ali again granted a Constitution and signed a new Electoral Law in June 1909. By this law, under which the elections immediately after Mohamed Ali's abdication were conducted, the National Council, or Mejliss, consists of 120 deputies, 40 forming a quorum. Each constituency elects three times the number of persons entitled to represent it in the Mejliss, and these appoint the deputies. Elections are to take place every two years. In the meantime if vacancies occur, the Mejliss may co-opt new deputies. The Mejliss was dissolved in Dec. 1911, and no elections have since taken place.

By the Anglo-Russian Convention, which was signed on Aug. 31st, 1907, both Governments engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia. Great Britain undertook to seek no political or commercial concessions north of a line connecting Kasr-i-Shirin, Ispahan, Yezd, and Khakh to the junction of the Persian, Russian, and Afghan frontiers. Russia gave a similar undertaking concerning the region south of a line from the Afghan frontier to Gazik Birjand, Kerman, and Bander Abbas. Both countries agreed to institute a control over the sources of revenue in the regions thus reserved to their influence in case of irregularities arising in the redemption or payment of interest on Persian loans. Persia became a party to this Convention in 1912.

As a condition of a loan of £200,000 advanced in March 1912 the Persian Government gave an undertaking on the following points: (1) Conformity with the principles of the Anglo-Russian Convention; (2) the dismissal from the army of the *fedais* and all irregulars as soon as the ex-Shah and Salar-ed-Dowleh left Persia; (3) that there should be a discussion

with the two Legations concerning the organisation of a small regular effective army; (4) an arrangement with the ex-Shah for his departure and pension, and an amnesty to his followers.

Under the Anglo-Russian régime the collection and disbursement of all revenues is supervised by a European Treasurer-General.

By the Russo-German Convention signed August 19th, 1911, the German Government undertook not to seek concessions for railways, roads, navigation, or telegraphs for itself, or support applications for such concessions on the part of German or other subjects, in Persian territory north of a line drawn from Kasri-Shirin on the western frontier of Persia to the Afghan border along the parallel of Gazik. Russia agreed to apply to the Persian Government for railway concessions, including a concession for a railway from Teheran to Khanikin, and when this concession was obtained the building of the line must be begun not later than two years after the completion of the Sadidje-Khanikin railway and concluded in four years. Russia reserved to herself the right to decide upon the route to be followed by the line, while taking into account the wishes of Germany in this respect. Both Governments agreed to grant facilities for international traffic on the Khanikin-Teheran and Khanikin-Baghdad lines, and not to introduce such measures as transit dues and differential tariffs. The Russian Government bound itself not to hinder the completion of the Baghdad railway and the participation of foreign capital. The Russian Government reserved the right to transfer the construction of the Teheran-Khanikin line to any foreign financial group. Both Governments pledge themselves to grant to one another participation in privileges acquired in respect of this railway.

Local Affairs.

The country is divided into 33 provinces under governors-general, generally called Hakim, who, with the Sheikhs-el-Islam, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice. The provinces are subdivided into districts, which are placed under lieutenant-governors, and every town and village has its administrative officer. The chiefs of the nomad tribes exercise authority over them and collect the revenues from them. The nomads consist chiefly of Arabs, Turks, Kurds and Leks, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and in Persian literature. In addition, there are about 180 schools of various denominations under European supervision with an aggregate of 10,000 pupils of both sexes. The chief cities are Teheran (pop. 280,000), Tabriz (200,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed (60,000), and Shiraz (50,000).

The Persian provinces of Khorasan and Seistan lie on the western border of Afghanistan. There being no railways in Persia, all goods have to be transported by mule or camel. A branch of the Transcaspian Railway is proposed, to run from Ashkhabad to Meshed. A direct trade route from Quetta to Seistan has been opened up by the Indian Government, running along the Baluch side of the Afghan border, but the experiment has not been attended with any considerable success.

Statistics, Finance, and Trade.

Area, 628,000 sq. m.; pop. about 9,500,000. Revenue, about £2,000,000. Debt, about £6,500,000.

Imports, 1911, £0,690,153. Exports, £7,508,538.

The principal ports are Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed-i-Sar, and Bender-i-Gez on the Caspian. The trade and shipping of the Persian Gulf ports are very largely in British hands. The chief products of the country are silk, cotton, fruits, gums, opium, carpets, and tobacco. Dried fruits are exported in large quantities as food for the Russian peasants, and Russian money is being used to stimulate the culture of cotton. Wool is exported to Bombay and Baghdad. There are considerable mineral deposits, but they are very little worked. Of the whole foreign trade, 56 per cent. is with Russia and 26·4 per cent. with the British Empire.

Diplomatic.

Persian Minister in London, Mirza Mehdi Khan, 36, Queen's Gate Terrace.—Consul-General, H. S. Foster.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran, Sir Walter B. Townley, K.C.M.G. Councillor, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. Second Secretary, W. J. Garnett. Third Secretary, Sir Coleridge Kennard. Hon. Attaché, Hon. Arnold Keppel. Military Attaché, Major W. M. Fordham.

British Consuls-General: Lieut.-Col. Sir Percy Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Bushire); T. G. Grahame (Ispahan); Major P. M. Sykes, C.M.G. (Meshed).

Consuls: Capt. R. L. Birdwood (Bushire); H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. (Tabriz); W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E. (Kerman); M. Smart (Shiraz); W. McDouall (Kermanshah); Capt. L. B. H. Haworth (Mohammerah); Capt. A. J. H. Grey (Ahwaz).

History in 1912.

The affairs of Persia were no clearer, or rather more confused than in 1911.

The crisis produced by the Russian ultimatum of Nov. 20th, 1911, demanding the instant dismissal of Mr. Morgan Shuster and another American official, was prolonged for nearly four weeks, the Mejliss refusing to give the Cabinet powers to effect a settlement, and the Cabinet refusing to resign. Meanwhile Russian troops advanced towards Teheran as far as Kazvin. Sir Edward Grey stated in the House of Commons on Nov. 30th that his Majesty's Government had received assurances from Russia as to the temporary and provisional character of the steps that were being taken. Mr. Shuster's persistence in appointing British subjects to administrative posts in the north of Persia had, he said, made things impossible. On Dec. 24th the Regent abruptly dissolved the Mejliss, declaring the session closed, and the Cabinet hastened to express its readiness to comply with the Russian demands. M. Mornard, a Belgian, was appointed Treasurer-General in place of Mr. Shuster. Disorders took place about this time at Tabriz, Resht, and Enzeli, where Russian troops were attacked by revolutionary tribesmen. Mr. Smart, the British Consul at Shiraz, was attacked by tribesmen near Kazerun, two of the Sowars who formed his escort being killed and himself slightly wounded in the thigh. In consequence of this outrage 170 Indian troops

were landed at Bushire. Elsewhere the ex-Shah and his brother Salar-ed-Dowleh were wandering at large with considerable forces at their backs, looting defenceless villages and retiring into obscurity upon the approach of organised forces.

Speaking in the House of Lords on Feb. 14th, the Marquess of Crewe said his Majesty's Government were convinced that the only hope for the restoration of order was that the ex-Shah must leave the country. They could in no case recognise him in any form after the complete misgovernment and corruption which was associated with his former government. Mr. Asquith on the same day stated that a not inconsiderable number of Russian troops had been withdrawn from Tabriz, and the Government were given to understand that the withdrawal of the whole was not only in contemplation, but, barring accidents and misadventures, was in process of being carried out. The Government had agreed to become parties to an Emergency Loan of £200,000 to Persia, of which £100,000 would be provided by Russia, £50,000 by the Government of India, and the remaining £50,000, subject to the approval of the House of Commons, by his Majesty's Government. That was absolutely essential if the Persian Government were to be in a position to maintain an effective administration, to restore order and protect travellers and trade, and, indeed, to discharge the elementary functions of government. Mr. Asquith intimated that this loan would be supplemented later on by a much larger measure of finance. It was stated that the British portion of the loan was to be mainly devoted to the maintenance of the gendarmerie on the southern roads. A preliminary instalment, about £12,000, of the loan was advanced as the annuity of the ex-Shah, on the understanding that his followers were to be paid off before a balance was handed over to him. His Majesty embarked for Odessa on March 11th, but Salar-el-Dowleh rejected the offer of a pension and continued to trouble the country throughout the year, claiming sovereignty over Western Persia under the suzerainty of the Shah. The loan and the conditions attached to it were accepted in March, Persia thus becoming a party to the Anglo-Russian Convention (see p. 303).

In June political affairs were complicated by a Cabinet crisis and by the decision of the Regent to revisit Europe. He left with his family on the 11th, apparently with no intention of returning to Persia.

In November Saad-ed-Dowleh, at the invitation of the Government, returned to Persia from Europe to undertake the Premiership.

On July 17th Sir E. Grey stated, in answer to a question, that the number of Russian troops then in Persia was about 12,000, mostly stationed in Azerbaijan and Khorassan. On August 1st, in a debate in the House of Commons the British Foreign Minister said the Russian and British Governments were considering another loan of £100,000 each, and on Sept. 4th it was reported that this loan had been agreed to.

It was obvious, however, that the regeneration of Persia was not to be effected by such doles as these. Two years had passed since the British Government had given Persia notice to quit her southern roads in order within three months under penalty of having the work done

by Indian troops, but the roads were still blocked by turbulent tribesmen. In the north order was maintained only by Russian troops. In the capital the Government, without money, without authority, was crumbling to pieces. This was the condition of affairs when, on Sept. 20th, M. Sazonoff visited England to be the guest of the King at Balmoral and to confer with Sir Edward Grey on the mutual interests of Britain and Russia abroad. As an outcome of the conversations which ensued, it was announced on Oct. 1st that neither Power had any intention or desire to partition Persia; that in order to expedite the withdrawal of foreign troops from Persia both Powers were carefully considering how they could best assist in strengthening the Persian Government for the purpose of enabling the latter to re-establish order and to secure the safety of the trade-routes.

Throughout the year the Anglo-Russian Convention and its operation were subjected in England to vigorous criticism, which found its strongest expression in Government organs.

PERU.

A republic on the W. coast of S. America. The disastrous war with Chile, which broke out in 1875, and resulted in the cession to Chile of Tarapaca (absolutely) and of Arica and Tacna (provisionally), completely shattered the power of Peru. It was agreed that Arica and Tacna should be subject to Chile for ten years from '84, that a plebiscite should then decide whether or no they should revert to Peru, and that the country to which the plebiscite awarded these provinces should pay to the other the sum of 10,000,000 Chilean dollars. The plebiscite has never taken place, partly because of revolutionary outbreaks in Peru; and now Chile has consolidated her position in the two provinces there. Relations between the two republics have been strained for some time, but were much improved in 1912. A boundary dispute with Bolivia was settled in 1912.

The Constitution of '56, revised in '60, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a House of Representatives (116) elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a Senate (51) elected by the 18 departments and the province of Callao. One-third of the members of both Houses retire, as decided by lot, every two years. Executive in the hand of a President elected for four years, who receives £4,800 a year.

Absolute political but not religious freedom is allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, although some degree of toleration exists. Education is nominally compulsory and free in the elementary schools, but is badly neglected. There were in 1911 27 State colleges, with 4,674 students. More than half the population are Indians, the rest including those of Spanish descent and mixed races. The cruel treatment of the primitive Indian tribes, in the region known as the Putumayo, on the Upper Amazon, by the native agents of a company having its headquarters in England was the subject of an investigation by a British Government Commissioner, whose report, published in 1912 [Cd. 6266], occasioned profound indignation throughout the civilised world. In conse-

quence of the report religious missions were despatched to the district from Europe, and the Peruvian Government sent a Commission to institute administrative reforms. There are vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining (gold, copper, silver, and coal) fields and immense forests. The climate is very good, and the country is admirably suited for European immigrants. The interior is now being opened up. There are about 1,476 miles of railways belonging to the State, but ceded to the bondholders in '90 for a term of 66 years. Chief products are silver, copper, gold, sugar, wool, cotton, rubber, coffee, and guano. In the comparative freedom from internal dissensions since '99 a decided improvement in commercial, mining, and railway development has been noticeable. Chief cities: the capital, Lima (pop. 130,000), Arequipa (35,000), Cuzco (20,000), and Callao (31,000).

Area, 713,674 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 4,500,000.

Revenue (half derived from customs), 1909, £3,047,386; 1910, £2,795,775; 1912 (estimated), £3,457,563.

Expenditure, 1909, £3,239,087; 1910, £2,653,335; 1912 (estimated), £3,457,563.

Imports, 1910, £4,631,280; 1911, £6,371,388; exports, 1910, £6,408,282; 1911, £7,422,028.

Internal debt, 1909, £4,254,450.

President, Señor Don Guillermo E. Billinghurst (elected August 1912).

Minister to London, Señor Don Carlos G. Candamo (resident in Paris).—*Chargé d'Affaires*, Señor Don Eduardo Lembcke, 104, Victoria Street, S.W.

British Minister and Consul-General, C. L. des Graz.

British Consul-General at Callao, L. J. Jerome; Consul at Iquitos, G. B. Michell.

Steamship Lines: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street; F. Leyland & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Lamport & Holt, Liverpool. Fares: £20 to £60.

PORTUGAL.

A republic since 1910. Previously a monarchy. The last king was Manoel II., b. 1839, who succeeded to the throne in 1908 on the assassination of his father and brother.

President.

Dr. Manoel Arriaga, the first President of the Portuguese Republic, was elected on Aug. 24th, 1911. He was born in 1841; is a Doctor of Laws of the University of Coimbra, and is a brilliant writer and speaker.

Government.

Under the Constitution of 1911 there are two legislative chambers—a National Council and a Senate. The National Council is elected by direct suffrage for three years. Any Portuguese may vote who is over 21 years of age and able to read and write, or who maintains parents or relatives. Soldiers on the active list, foreigners, naturalised Portuguese, bankrupts, and proscribed persons may not vote. Members of the National Council receive seventeen shillings for each sitting. Magistrates, soldiers, priests, persons who have contracts with the State, directors of companies subsidised by the State, and various functionaries of the State departments, are disqualified from election. The Senate is elected by the Municipal Councils. Half the

members retire every three years. The two Chambers united constitute the Congress of the Republic. The President of the Republic is elected by both Chambers for a period of four years. He cannot be re-elected. He must be at least 35 years of age. He elects Ministers, but these are responsible to Parliament. He may not be present in the Chambers at debates. He receives an annual salary of £2,600, with £1,300 for allowances.

The Anglo-Portuguese Alliance.

Portugal is the oldest and was until 1905 the only ally of Great Britain. According to the treaties of alliance, neither party will help another nation in attacking either of the contracting Powers, or give asylum to the enemies of the other, except to political fugitives or exiles. In case of war or invasion both Powers agree to assist each other with arms, men, and ammunition when required, and will also assist in the protection of each other's colonies by sending troops or warships. If either Spain or France were to attempt to make war against Portugal or her colonies, Great Britain is to intervene and endeavour to secure peace, failing which she will lend the assistance of her troops. The text of the treaties was published in 1838 as a Parliamentary paper [Cd. 9088]. The treaties, not being concluded for any specified term, are in their nature perpetual. They are, therefore, not, technically speaking, subject to renewal unless they have previously been terminated, for instance, by war between the parties. The treaties of alliance have from time to time been "confirmed," and such confirmation was last formally referred to in the preamble of the General Arbitration Agreement between Great Britain and Portugal of 1904 (Treaty Series No. 10 of that year).

Religion, Justice, and Education.

The law of 1911 for the separation of Church and State declared that the Roman Catholic religion was no longer the religion of the State. The State appropriated all property belonging to churches and religious congregations, and thenceforth all Churches must be maintained by the offerings of their members. Their accounts, however, would be under the fiscal supervision of the State. To all priests in the enjoyment of a benefice on July 1st, 1911, the Government ensured the same stipends as they were then receiving, the amounts to be fixed by special commissions. The churches and other property necessary for religious worship were granted by the State to the clergy, free of all expense; and all religious property which was proved to belong to private individuals, either Portuguese or foreign, would be respected.

For the administration of justice there are courts of first instance in all the chief towns, appeal courts at Lisbon, Oporto, and Ponta Delgada in the Azores, and a Supreme Court at Lisbon. Previously to the Revolution of 1910 the State religion was Roman Catholic, but the Provisional Government dissolved the connection between Church and State and expelled the religious orders. Education, though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. The capital, Lisbon, has a pop. of 357,000; and Oporto has a pop. of 172,421. Three-fifths of the people are engaged in agriculture, and about one-fifth in industrial

occupations. Chief exports: wine, cork, cattle, sardines, fruit, and copper. There are valuable minerals, but they are very little worked. There are 1,780 miles of railway, of which 580 belong to the State.

Politics and Parties.

On the fall of the monarchy in 1910 a Provisional Government was established, with **Senhor Théophile Braga** as President. In 1911, on the creation of an elected legislature and the formal adoption of the Republican Constitution, the Provisional Government resigned, and a Cabinet was formed by **Senhor Chagas**, who commanded the support of the Moderate Republicans. The Moderate majority in the Senate was 25 votes; in the Chamber it was 52, but this figure included 32 Independents who were bound by no party ties. In November 1911, owing to dissensions in the Republican party, **Senhor Chagas** resigned, and a new Cabinet was formed by **Senhor Vasconcellos**. A breach between the Conservative and Democratic parties in 1912 was temporarily healed by the retirement of **Senhor Vasconcellos** and the formation of a coalition Cabinet under **Senhor Duarte Leite**.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 35,490 sq. m.; pop. 5,687,627.

The Azores, a group of islands in the North Atlantic; **area**, 922 sq. m.; **pop.** 256,291. Capital, **Ponta Delgada**, on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra, in the island of Terceira. They are governed as a province of Portugal.

The Madeira Islands lie off the N.W. African coast, and are also governed as a province. **Area**, 314 sq. m.; **pop.** 159,574. Capital and port, **Funchal**, a fine town of 20,000 inhabitants.

Revenue, 1911-12 (est.), £15,247,495.

Expenditure, 1911-12 (est.), £15,637,625.

Debt, Dec. 31st, 1910, £181,906,000.

Imports, 1910, £15,580,000.

Exports, 1910, £8,073,000.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Interior, **Dr. Duarte Leite**. — **Foreign Affairs**, **Dr. Augusto de Vasconcellos**. — **Finance**, **Senhor Vicente Ferreira**. — **War**, **Col. Correia Barredo**. — **Colonies**, **Senhor Cerveira de Albuquerque**. — **Justice**, **Senhor Correia de Lemos**. — **Marine**, **Senhor Fernandes Costa**. — **Public Works**, **Senhor Costa Ferreira**.

British Minister at Lisbon, **Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge**, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

British Consuls: P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G. (Lisbon), **H. Grant** (Oporto), **Capt. J. Boyle**, M.V.O. (Madeira), **T. W. Rumble** (St. Michael's, Azores), **Capt. A. T. Faylor**, R.N. (Cape Verd).

Minister in London: Senhor Gomez, 12, Gloucester Place, W. — **Councillor**, **Senhor J. da Camera Manoel**, C.V.O. — **Consul in London**, **H. V. Watters**.

History in 1912.

Portugal under the new Republic made little apparent progress in 1912, the year being marked by widespread social and political unrest.

The second session of the Republican Parliament, which opened in December 1911, was continued until July 1912. About 100 Bills were passed, mostly dealing with civil matters, such as the payment of senators and deputies,

the creation of a fund for disabled workmen, and the reward of prominent revolutionists.

The Budget for 1911-12, the first presented by the Republic, estimated a revenue of £16,800,000 and a deficit of £435,000. The Senate Committee appointed to investigate the estimates reported, however, that the Minister of Finance had cut down the estimates of expenditure to an impossible degree and that the deficit was likely to be more than double the amount stated by him.

In June disagreements between the Democrats led by **Dr. Costa**, and the Unionists, led by **Dr. Camacho**, resulted in the resignation of the Government. At the request of the President, **Senhor Vasconcellos**, the resigning Premier, endeavoured to form a coalition Cabinet; but his efforts being unsuccessful, the task was undertaken and accomplished by **Dr. Duarte Leite**, **Senhor Vasconcellos** taking the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

Parliament was summoned to meet again on Nov. 12 to discuss a new Electoral Reform Bill and other measures put forward by the Government.

Royalist incursions and alarms upon the frontier occasioned anxiety and expense to the Government and some friction with Spain. On Jan. 2nd **ex-King Manoel** had a conference at Dover with **Dom Miguel**, the nephew of **Dom Pedro**, the first Emperor of Brazil, who renounced his claims to the Portuguese throne in favour of his daughter **Maria II.**, the great-grandmother of **King Manoel**. **Dom Miguel** was said to have offered at this conference to further by every means in his power the restoration of **King Manoel**, on condition that the **Miguel branch** was recognised as a collateral line with rights to the succession, and permitted to reside in Portugal under the restored monarchy. The offer was said to have been accepted by the **ex-King**. Soon after the middle of March there were indications of the gathering of Royalist forces on the Spanish side of the northern frontier, but no forward movement took place until the beginning of July, when some bands under the command of **Captain Pavia Couceiro** and other Royalists eluded the vigilance of the Spanish authorities and crossed into Portugal. The Government called out some of the reserves and despatched considerable bodies of troops to meet the invaders, who, failing to meet with the assistance upon which they had counted from Monarchists within the country, retired with some losses into the mountains. The Portuguese Government expressed irritation at the apparent reluctance of Spain to punish or deport those who had been openly plotting against the Republic. Spain, on the other hand, complained of the number of indigent refugees driven into the country by the Portuguese troops. The difference was settled in September by an agreement providing for the expulsion of all Portuguese Royalist leaders from Spain; the trial of all conspirators who might be subject to the Spanish penal laws; the prohibition of the return of the Portuguese Royalists to Spain for a period of three years; and an understanding regarding future measures to prevent conspiracies. A number of refugees were, at the invitation of the Government of Brazil, deported to that country. The cost to the Portuguese Government of repelling the raid was about £440,000.

One of the consequences of this and the raid of the previous October was a number of arbitrary arrests of persons supposed to entertain Monarchist sympathies. Hundreds of persons of both sexes, many of whom afterwards proved their innocence, were kept for months without trial in prisons admittedly unsanitary and overcrowded.

The activities of secret societies for manufacturing bombs and of bands of armed ruffians avowedly organised for the protection of the Republic against Royalist intriguers, caused no little embarrassment to the Government, who found it difficult to convince these irregular supporters of the new régime that their assistance was as unnecessary as it was unwelcome.

The relations of Church and State continued to command a large share of public attention. The Roman Catholic bishops without exception and the great majority of the priests offered a passive resistance to the law for the separation of Church and State (see 1912 Annual). Almost all the bishops were in consequence subjected to the penalties of suspension or expulsion from their dioceses. Relations with the Vatican were practically suspended, although the Portuguese Government, desirous of preserving the distinction reflected upon it by the fact that the Bishop of Goa is diocesan of the Roman Catholics throughout India, decided to maintain its Legation at the Vatican—"to defend the national interests there"—a decision supported by a large majority of the Senate.

The manner in which the Government dealt with a strike of agricultural labourers at Evora was made an excuse by the Workmen's Federation of Lisbon for declaring a general strike on Jan. 20th. The strike was ushered in by bomb explosions and other Anarchist outrages, and for a time the tramway and telephone services of the capital were suspended. The Government proclaimed martial law, suspended the guarantees, and, surrounding the offices of the Workmen's Federation with troops, gave the occupants a quarter of an hour in which to choose between surrender or bombardment. All the men, numbering over 600, surrendered and were sent on board warships in the harbour. In two days the Government were able to announce that there was no strike anywhere in Portugal. A tramway strike in Lisbon occasioned further disturbances in May and June.

Colonies.

Angola, or Portuguese Lower Guinea, is bounded on the north and east by the Congo State and Rhodesia, on the south by German South-West Africa, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The boundary between Angola and the Barotse region of Rhodesia was settled in July 1905. Government vested in a Governor-General. Estimated area, 517,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 5,000,000. Capital, St. Paul de Loanda; pop. 208,048. Divided into 6 districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguela, Lunda, Huilla, and Mossamedes. The greater part of the country is in the hands of the Bantus under their tribal chiefs. There are 346 miles of railway in operation. A line runs from Loanda to Ambacca. A line 1,242 miles in length, from Lobito Bay in Benguela to Katanga (where there are rich copper mines) and the Tanganyika Co.'s concessions, is being constructed. A line from Mossamedes to the tableland of Chella is also

being built. The chief products are coffee, rubber, sugar, oils, and ivory, and the trade is chiefly carried on by bartering with the natives, but there are great agricultural and mining possibilities. A company working in Mossamedes has a concession for mining, cattle-rearing, and fish-curing; and minerals, including gold, are known to exist in paying quantities. There are several other companies at work in the colony.

British Consul, F. E. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O. (Loanda).

Cape Verde Islands lie about 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. The group consists of ten principal islands, viz., St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Nicolas, St. Lucia, Sal, Boavista, St. Jago, Mayo, Fogo, and Brava, and some islets. Area, 1,480 sq. m.; pop. (1910 census) 142,552. Capital, Praia (in St. Jago). Coaling and Western Telegraph station, St. Vincent. Chief products, sugar-cane, coffee, maize, and fruit. The people are Portuguese and Negro.

British Consul, Captain A. T. Taylor, R.N. (St. Vincent).

Portuguese East Africa comprises the two districts of Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique, which are separated from one another by the Zambesi, and the other smaller districts of Zambesia, Inhambane, Gaza, and Tete. Its coast-line extends southwards from Cape Delgado, the southern extremity of the coast-line of German East Africa, to Kosi Bay, just below Delagoa Bay, at a point separating British from Portuguese territory, as fixed by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of '91. The colony is administered by a Governor-General. There is a military force of about 3,000 men. The Manica and Sofala region, where gold exists, is placed under the Mozambique Company, which has a charter. The Nyasa Company, which also has a charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. Other companies are working in various other parts of the country. The two principal railways of this region are the Delagoa Bay, which has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and runs on 290 miles to Pretoria; and the Beira Railway, which runs from the river Pungwé on the east coast, a point 12 miles from the mouth of the river, to New Untali on the frontier, a distance of 203 miles, and is then continued by the Mashonaland Railway to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, about 170 miles farther on. The Quilimane Railway is to be built from the port of Quilimane to Port Herald, almost parallel to the Zambesi, with a total length of 153 miles. The construction has been authorised also of a railway from the coast of Mozambique to the frontier of British Nyasaland. The chief ports are Mozambique (pop. 4,802), Quilimane (pop. 2,744), Beira (pop. 7,814), Chinde (pop. 1,697), and Lorenzo Marques (pop. 9,849). The principal exports are ores, sugar, rubber, ivory, and wax. Area, about 300,000 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. Imports (exclusive of bullion), Chinde (1908), £84,615; Lorenzo Marques (1911), £916,668; Beira (1912), £585,789; Mozambique (1909), £154,129; Quilimane (1910), £84,143. Exports: Chinde (1908), £98,121; Lorenzo Marques (1911), £54,474; Beira (1911), £540,066; Mozambique (1909), £126,852; Quilimane (1910), £57,517.

British Consul-General, Errol Macdonell (at Lorenzo Marques); Consul, S. Hewitt-Fletcher (Chinde).

Guinea lies on the west coast of Africa, and is surrounded on the land side by French possessions. It includes the Bissagos Islands, off the coast opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the island of Bolama. **Area**, 4,400 sq. m.; **pop.** 820,000. **Capital**, Bolama. **Chief port**, Bissao. **Principal products**, rubber, wax, palm nuts, and ivory.

British Consul-General, Capt. C. B. Wallis (resides at Dakar, Senegal).

St. Thomé and Príncipe Islands, in the Gulf of Guinea, are ruled by a Governor. They are very fertile, and yield cocoa, coffee, and cinchona. One-fifth of the world's supply of cocoa comes from these islands, and the plantations are cultivated by imported black labour, chiefly from Angola. A report made by Mr. J. Burt was submitted to the Foreign Office and afterwards published in 1908, stating that thousands of the labourers were taken by force to the islands, and that in practice no attempt was made to secure their repatriation. As a result of these statements the leading British cocoa manufacturers commissioned Mr. Cadbury to visit the islands, and on receiving his report at the beginning of 1909, they announced that they would purchase no more cocoa from St. Thomé and Príncipe until the labour abuses were removed. Their example was followed by some of the largest manufacturers in America. The facts were brought to the notice of the Portuguese Government, who in July 1909 suspended recruiting in Angola for three months, and in the meanwhile drew up regulations for its conduct. Sir Edward Grey, in addressing a deputation on July 1st, 1910, said that "the regulations were so framed that if they were effectively carried out they must put a stop to the abuses which had previously existed, but, of course, what they all desired in these things was not regulations but results." Further regulations were decreed by the Provisional Republican Government in March 1911. In 1912 an Anglo-French company was formed, with a capital of £6,000,000, to purchase cocoa plantations in the islands and develop the business by making new roads and railways. **Area**, 454 sq. m.; **pop.** 42,103.

Goa is a port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and ruinous. Belongs to Portugal, with Damão, on the coast 100 miles north of Bombay, and Diu, a small island 140 miles off Damão. The capital is Panjim, in Goa. The principal exports are coco-nuts, fruit, spices, and salt. **Area** of Portuguese India, 1,633 sq. m.; **pop.** 531,800.

British Consul, R. A. Becher (resides at Marmagao).

Macao is an island at the mouth of the Canton River, in China, forming with small islands adjacent a Portuguese dependency. **Area**, 5 sq. m.; **pop.** 80,000.

Timor is an island in the Malay Archipelago. The eastern portion of it, with the island of Pulo Cambing, is Portuguese. Chief products, coffee and wax. The port is Dilly. **Area**, 7,290 sq. m.; **pop.** 300,000.

ROUMANIA.

Ruler.

King Charles I. is a son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and was b. April 20th, 1839. He ascended the throne after Prince Alexander John had been expelled

('66). In '81 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King instead of Prince of Roumania. In '69 he married the Princess Pauline Attilie Louise of Wied, who is known in literary circles under the pseudonym of "Carmen Sylva." He has an annual allowance of £47,400 and the revenues of the Crown lands. In Jan. '93 the Crown Prince Ferdinand, nephew of the King, and son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (b. Aug. 24th, '65), was married to the Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and two sons, Carol and Nicholas, and three daughters have been born to them.

Government.

Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, with Dobrogea, have since Dec. 23rd, 1861, formed an independent kingdom. The executive power is vested in the King, with a Cabinet of eight and the Prime Minister. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, indirectly elected for eight years by two colleges representing the propertied electors, and a Chamber of 183 members elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually, or following a profession; and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age, most of whom vote indirectly by choosing delegates who vote with the direct electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid 20 francs a day while Parliament sits. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers.

For local government purposes the country is divided into 32 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church. By the Berlin Treaty of '78 it was provided that there should be no discrimination against any resident of Roumania on account of religious belief, but the Jews have been harshly treated. Many Roumanians are to be found in neighbouring countries, particularly in Hungary and Transylvania, where they have given some trouble.

Cereals, wines, and timber are the chief products, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Over 40 per cent. of the agricultural land is in small holdings of 25 acres or less held by 1,015,302 peasant proprietors. A Land Bank has been formed by the Government to afford peasants the means of buying or leasing land, and to act as a bank for peasant farmers and Co-operative Societies. Minerals are said to abound, but only coal and petroleum are worked. The latter is the country's chief industry, and nearly £15,000,000 of capital, mostly foreign, is invested in it. There are very large and valuable State forests, and salt-mining is a State monopoly. There are 2,295 miles of railways, of which the State owns 1,000. The capital is Bucharest (pop. 294,572), and the chief ports are Braila (pop. 61,542), Kustendjie, and Sulina.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 50,720 sq. m.; **population**, 1909, 6,865,739. **Revenue**, 1909, £18,355,476; **expenditure**, £16,718,642. **Public debt**, £61,916,652. **Imports**, 1909, £14,732,001; **exports**, 1909, £18,602,265.

Ministry : *Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs*, M. Maioresco. — *Finance*, M. T. Rosetti. — *Justice*, M. Michel Cantacuzene. — *War*, Gen. Harjeu. — *Industry*, M. Nenitzesco. — *Interior*, M. T. Jonesco. — *Agriculture*, M. Lahovary. — *Education*, M. Filipesco. — *Public Works*, M. E. Pangrati.

Chargé d'Affaires, M. Constantin Mano. — **Consul-General in London**, Sir Albert Rolliit.

British Minister at Bucharest, Sir George H. Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

British Consul, Major J. G. Baldwin, C.B. (Galatz).

British Danube Commissioner, H. E. Browne.

Political Parties.

Questions of finance have more than anything else determined the fate of parties in recent years. During the years of prosperity which the country experienced from '59 to '99 the loan indebtedness of the country mounted rapidly. In spite of surpluses in many years there were deficits in others, and a large extraordinary expenditure was accounted for by public works and military outlay. In '99 the harvest, on which the country relies, failed, and a commercial crisis followed. M. Sturdza's administration had been defeated in the spring of '99, and M. Cantacuzene, the leader of the old Conservatives, formed a Cabinet. His Finance Minister, M. Jonesco, proposed to meet the situation by economies, new taxation, and the alienation of some of the State property; but his proposals met with much opposition, and eventually the young Conservative or "Junimist" leader, M. Carp, became Premier and Finance Minister in July 1900. His financial proposals also proved unacceptable, and he resigned Feb. 8th, 1901. M. Sturdza then formed a Liberal administration, Feb. 27th. He at once set about a policy of severe retrenchment, and by his unflinching courage in carrying out a great scheme of economies he restored the country to its financial independence, receiving the expression of the King's gratitude in a special rescript issued by his Majesty in March 1903. Internal dissensions, and the hostility of officials affected by his reforms, however, brought about his fall, and a Conservative Cabinet under M. Cantacuzene was formed in Jan. 1905; but M. Sturdza returned to power in March 1907, and began to carry out a programme of agrarian reforms. He was compelled by ill-health to retire in Jan. 1908, and was succeeded in the Premiership and Ministry of Foreign Affairs by M. Ion Brătianu, formerly Minister of the Interior. M. Brătianu and his Cabinet retired in Jan. 1911, his place being taken by M. Carp, the Conservative leader, who held office until April 1912, when he was forced to resign on account of the determined hostility of the Opposition to the alleged unconstitutional methods of the Government. He was succeeded by M. Titu Maiorescu. A reconstruction of the Cabinet took place six months later in order to balance the Ministerial representation of two sections of the Conservative party.

RUSSIA.

Ruler.

Nicholas II., who on Nov. 1st, '94, succeeded Alexander III. as "Emperor of All the Russias," was b. at St. Petersburg on May 18th, '68. His mother, the Empress Marie, is sister to Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Cumber-

land, and the King of Greece. During the famine of '91 he was, at his own request, made President of the Committee of Succour, and worked hard in the organisation of relief. As Czarevitch he held several military commands in his own country—in the famous Préobrajensky regiment among others—and in England he had conferred upon him in '93 the Order of the Garter. He married the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt in Nov. '94. Four daughters came first, but a son was born on Aug. 12th, 1904, and was named Alexis. The coronation of the Czar took place with impressive ceremony at Moscow in May '96, and in August of the same year he commenced a tour which included visits to the Emperor of Austria and Germany, to the King of Denmark, to Queen Victoria, and to the President of France. The famous peace proposals which he made to the Powers during '98 led to the first Peace Conference at The Hague in '99, the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration there, and indirectly to the second Conference in 1907. He enjoys the revenue from the Russian Crown domains, covering over 1,000,000 sq. m., including gold and other mines in Siberia. He speaks French, German, Italian, and English. The Czar must belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, and his consent is necessary to the marriage of any prince or princess of the Imperial family.

Government.

The Government is an autocracy, the Czar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. This still appears to be true, although on Aug. 10th, 1905, the Czar issued a Manifesto announcing the formation of a representative body called the Duma "to take a constant and active part in the elaboration of laws"; and on Oct. 30th, 1905, signed a Constitution, granting to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on real inviolability of the person, and freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and association; calling to participation in the Duma those classes of the population who were completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things; and establishing it as an immutable rule that no law should come into force without the approval of the State Duma, and that it should be possible for the elected of the people to exercise a real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by the Emperor.

On March 6th, 1906, an Imperial Manifesto, together with Imperial Ukases, announced the reorganisation of the Council of the Empire as a Second Chamber, with an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Czar. The elected members are chosen, 1 each by the Zemstvos, 6 by the Synod, 6 by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the Universities, 12 by the representatives of the bourses of commerce and industry, 18 by the representatives of the nobility, and 6 by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland. In provinces where no Zemstvo exists, congresses of representatives of the landed proprietors elects one member for each province. They are elected for 9 years, a third retiring every 3 years; they must be over 40, and have a degree; and they receive £2 10s.

a day during the session. The President and Vice-President are appointed by the Czar.

The members of the *Duma* (reduced in number from 524, the original figure, to 442 by the Manifesto of June 16th, 1907, are elected for five years. The mode of election is indirect, and was altered in 1907. Delegates are chosen by the district or town elective assemblies, and these delegates in turn elect the Deputies. The total number of Deputies is made up as follows: European Russia, 403; Poland, 14; Caucasus, 10; Asiatic Russia, 15. The *Duma* elects its President and Vice-President annually. Members receive £1 rs. a day and travelling expenses. The first *Duma* sat from May 10th to July 22nd, 1906; the second from March 5th to June 16th, 1907; the third from Nov. 1st, 1907, to June 21st, 1912; the fourth was elected in Sept. 1912. The competence of the *Duma* extends to all questions relating to new laws and the modification, etc., of existing laws, to the departmental, Ministerial and National Budgets, to the construction of railways by the State, and to matters submitted to it by Imperial Decree. It is provided, however, that "the fundamental laws of the Imperial Administration" shall not be touched. The Council and the *Duma* have equal legislative powers and can both initiate measures. All measures must be passed by both bodies before being submitted for the Imperial sanction, and bills rejected by one of the legislative bodies cannot be brought forward again without the Imperial consent.

The *Ruling Senate*, which was established in 1711, is a partly deliberative and partly executive body, and promulgates all laws, superintends courts of law, and is the high court of justice for the empire. The *Holy Synod*, which is composed of the Metropolitan Bishops of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff, the Archbishop of the Caucasus and other bishops, superintends religious matters, the President being the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg. The *Council of Ministers*, which was reorganised by a decree issued Nov. 1st, 1905, consists of all the Ministers and heads of the administration.

Provincial and Local Government.

For purposes of local government the empire is divided into 78 Governments (49 in European Russia, 10 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in the Caucasus, and 4 in Siberia), each under a Civil Governor with a Council; and 19 Provinces (1 in European Russia, 5 in the Caucasus, 0 in Central Asia, 4 in Siberia), each under a Military Governor. The island of Saghalien is under a Military Governor. Some of the Governments are united into General Governments, and in Siberia the Governors-General are assisted by deliberative Councils. The Governments are divided into districts, with their own administrative institutions, and special Governors are placed over the large towns. In European Russia the country is divided into *communes*, groups of which are united to form *cantons*. Communal and cantonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration of the districts is to some extent, and in some governments (though great extensions of the system were ordained in 1905), entrusted to elective district and provincial assemblies, called *Zemstvos*, in which the landowning nobles have great power. These assemblies were founded in 1864 by Alexander II., and are of two kinds,

the smaller being elected to deal with the affairs of a single district, while the larger are elected by the *Zemstvos* of all the districts in a Province or Government, and form Provincial *Zemstvos* to deal with the affairs common to the districts in that Government. District *Zemstvos* are indirectly elected, and consist of from 60 to 65 persons, about half being nobles, and the remainder chiefly peasants, including 3 or 4 representative merchants from the towns. The *Zemstvo* sits once a year for about 15 days, and has a standing committee of paid officials appointed for 3 years. Provincial *Zemstvos* consist chiefly of noblemen or members of the aristocracy. The Governor of the Province has a veto on all resolutions of both bodies. The rate levied must not exceed 3 per cent. of the annual value of the real property in the district. There are also elective administrative bodies in most towns and cities.

Religion and Education.

The State religion is Græco-Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Emperor is the head of the Church, but the Holy Synod is the board of government, and the Procurator has very large powers. The orthodox number over 87,000,000; Dissenters about 2,200,000, Roman Catholics 11,500,000, Protestants and other Christians 5,030,000, Jews 5,200,000, Mohammedans 13,900,000. All religions are professedly tolerated, but the Jews are generally and severely oppressed, and some other dissenters have at times suffered greatly. In 1905 a decree conceding liberty of worship was issued, and in 1906 a Ukase removed all restrictions on the sect called Old Believers, which numbers 11,000,000 adherents.

In educational matters Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe; about 79 per cent. of the inhabitants are illiterate. There were 90,727 primary schools in 1906, with about 5,515,000 pupils. There are also secondary, technical and special schools, and about 20,000 students in the 9 Universities. An Elementary Education Act was passed in 1912. The administration of justice, though nominally reformed in '64, is still much in need of reform and reorganisation.

Industries, Railways, etc.

The great majority of the population are engaged in agriculture. Grain, eggs, butter, and other agricultural products, timber, mineral oils, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the chief products of the country. There are immense forest areas, the State owning 950,500,000 acres, and timber is largely exported. Coal, iron, and other minerals exist in large quantities, and the mining industry is increasing. There is a very large petroleum industry in the Baku district. The manufacturing industries, which are concerned chiefly with textiles and metals, have recently been in a depressed and stagnant condition. The railways of the Empire have a total length of 45,078 miles, of which 33,150 miles belong to the State. The figures do not include Finland (2,227 miles) or the Eastern China Railway (1,078 miles). There are in European Russia, exclusive of Finland, 77,721 miles of navigable rivers, canals, and lakes, and 73,848 miles in Asiatic Russia. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov. 26th, '97, the currency was established on a gold basis, and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was permanently fixed. The silver rouble is worth 2s. 1'6d.

Statistics and Diplomacy.

Russia is one of the largest of the military powers of the world. It has a European area of 1,996,743 sq. miles, and the total area of the Empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is 8,647,657 sq. miles. The total population in 1910 was estimated at 163,780,000, and is increasing at the rate of about 2,500,000 per annum. The fifty governments of European Russia, excluding Poland and Finland, contain 119,000,000 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 12,000,000, and Finland 3,016,000. The governments and provinces in Asiatic Russia contain 25,000,000 people, including the Caucasus 7,000,000, Siberia 8,000,000, and Central Asian possessions 10,000,000. The Slavs, including the Poles, constitute about 63 per cent. of the population, Turco-Tartars about 10 per cent., Finns about 2 per cent., and Jews about 3 per cent.; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The population of the capital, St. Petersburg, is 1,908,000. Moscow has 1,481,000 inhabitants, Warsaw 781,000, and Odessa 479,000.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The main source of the revenue is the liquor traffic, which is a Government monopoly.

The Budget estimates for 1911 were:—

Revenue: ordinary, £269,970,882; extraordinary, £1,240,000; total, £271,210,882.

Expenditure: ordinary, £252,114,837; extraordinary, £19,096,045; total, £271,210,882.

Imports, 1908, £95,100,000; 1909, £101,500,000; exports, 1908, £108,300,000; 1909, £154,500,000.

Imports from United Kingdom to Russia, 1906, £11,040,000; 1907, £11,428,400.

Exports to United Kingdom from Russia, 1906, £23,728,526; 1907, £22,877,000.

National debt, 1909, £957,000,000, of which £24,300,000 was unfunded debt, consisting of French and German loans in 1904-5 and Treasury bonds. The war with Japan added about £200,000,000 to the debt. About one-third of the total amount was contracted in respect of State railways.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Kokovtsov.—Interior, M. Makaroff.—Education, M. Kasso.—Agriculture, M. Krivosheim.—Commerce, M. Timasheff.—Communications, M. Rukhloff.—War, General Sukhomlinoff.—Marine, Vice-Admiral Grigorovitch.—Foreign Affairs, M. Sazonov.—Justice, M. Shtcheglovitoff.—General Control, M. Kharitonoff.—Imperial Household, Baron Fredericks, G.C.V.O.

Council of the Empire: President, M. Akimoff. President of Duma, M. Rodzianko.

Procureur of the Holy Synod, M. Sabler.

Ambassador in London, Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.

British Ambassador, St. Petersburg, Rt. Hon. Sir George Buchanan, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.—Councillor, Hugh O'Beirne, C.B., C.V.O.

British Commercial Attaché: H. A. Cooke, Foreign Office, London.

British Consul-General: C. S. Smith (Odessa).

Consuls: C. Clive Bayley (Warsaw), P. Stevens (Batoum), H. M. Grove (Moscow), V. H. C. Bosanquet (Riga), H. P. Smith (Kieff), A. W. Woodhouse (St. Petersburg), R. M. Hodgson (Vladivostok).

History in 1912.

In February the Czar received King Nicholas of Montenegro, whom he appointed a Field

Marshal in the Russian Army. In July he met the German Emperor at Port Baltic and a few days later the King and Queen of Sweden in the Bay of Pikapaasi.

Grave national anxiety was aroused in October by the illness of the Czarevitch resulting from an accident, which was in itself, apparently, trivial. Happily the young prince made a speedy recovery.

The centenary of the Battle of Borodino was celebrated upon the battlefield in September in presence of the Imperial family and of representatives of the French Government.

The most important work before the Duma was the Navy Bill. This measure, providing for an expenditure of £50,200,000 on ships and dockyards during the period 1912-17 was passed on June 10th by a majority of 223 to 71. The Duma was prorogued on the 21st and dissolved on Sept. 12th.

The elections to the fourth Duma, which began on Sept. 23rd, resulted as follows: Members of the Right, 163; of the Centre, 144; of the Left, 125; Independent, 7.

In the debate on the Budget on March 12th, the Premier was able to record that for the first time the Russian Budget exceeded £300,000,000. The five years' labours of the Duma had resulted in receipts exceeding expenditure by £101,300,000. The spirit monopoly brought in only 7.8 per cent. of the receipts. Out of the £15,000,000 by which the expenditure had increased in the last four years, £12,100,000 went to defence. The expenditure for education and national development had risen by £16,700,000. The gold reserve had risen by £57,000,000, and the free cash reserve from £25,600,000 to £96,900,000. The gold supply abroad amounted to £41,300,000.

A party numbering about 30, and representative of the chief aspects of English public life, arrived in Russia in January to return the visit paid to England by members of the Russian Legislature in 1909. The Speaker, who was to have headed the party, was unfortunately recalled by the death of his father, and the leadership devolved upon Lord Weardale. The party were received by the Tsar at Tsarkoe-Selo, and were entertained by the members of the Duma and various municipal and commercial institutions. They afterwards visited Moscow and Smolensk, being everywhere received with the warmest friendliness and boundless hospitality.

In connection with the arrest in April of a Jewish lad named Yushchinsky at Kieff on a charge of murder, an attempt was made by Anti-Semites to revive the hideous charge of ritual murder—known as the "Blood Accusation"—against Judaism and the Jewish people. Protests against the charge were signed by leading Christian theologians, men of letters, scientists, and politicians in Russia, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, the signatories to the British protest including the Anglican and Roman Catholic Archbishops, the Dukes of Norfolk and Northumberland, the Earl of Halsbury and Earl Roberts, Mr. Balfour, and many leaders of science, art, and literature.

Interest was aroused in England by the case of Miss Kate Malecka, the daughter of a Polish refugee who in 1860 married an English wife, and in the same year became naturalised as a British subject. Miss Malecka's father lived and died in England, in which country his

daughter was born, and she learnt neither Russian nor Polish until she went to Poland in 1910. In April 1912 she was arrested in Warsaw on a charge of conspiring with the Polish Socialist Party—a charge, which she denied. She had had dealings, she admitted, with Socialists, who were not considered in England as enemies of the State, but she had never belonged to their organisation. She had come to Poland, she said, in order to know her father's country and to visit the birthplace of Chopin, as she wished to write a biography to the composer. The Russian Government claimed her as a subject of the Tsar on the ground that, according to Russian law, no subject can change his nationality without the consent of the Government. On the representations of the British Government it was agreed, however, that her trial should be a public one. The trial concluded on May 10th, when she was found guilty and sentenced to four years' penal servitude—a sentence involving exile to Siberia for life. The British Government made friendly representations in her favour, with the result that on June 10th the sentence was commuted by the Tsar to expulsion for life from Russia.

Further steps towards the Russification of Finland were taken during the year, among them a law according to which "Russian subjects who are not Finnish citizens shall have the same rights in Finland as the local citizens." The transfer of the Finnish Pilot Department to the Russian Ministry of Marine, in accordance with Imperial Decree, took place in February, its immediate result being the resignation of more than half the pilots. The Finnish Diet in March voted an address to the Tsar protesting against these measures and the general tendency of Russian policy to infringe the constitution of the Grand Duchy.

As the result of an affray between troops and strikers in the Lena goldfields in April, about 150 workmen were shot dead and 200 others wounded. The action of the troops excited intense reprobation from all sections of public opinion, which was not satisfied until the Government pledged itself to make full inquiry and to punish those responsible for the slaughter.

Provinces and Dependencies.

Bokhara is a feudatory Central Asian State attached to Turkestan, and lying between it and Afghanistan. It was conquered in '68. It is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, while Bokhara (75,000) is the principal trade centre of the region. Area, 80,000 sq. m., pop. 1,250,000. The Ameer, Sayid Mir Alim Khan (b. Jan. 3rd, '80), is allowed to maintain an army of 11,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are drilled by Russian instructors. The products of the country are fruit, tobacco, cotton, corn, silk, and hemp, and the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Russians. There is a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

The Grand Duchy of Finland was ceded to Russia in 1809. The Czar has been the Grand Duke since the treaty of Fredrikshavn, 1809. By various decrees from '99 to 1933 the powers of local self-government which Finland possessed under its old constitution were taken away. In 1925 the Czar restored the independence of the Finnish army, re-estab-

lished the irremovability of the judges, and granted the demand of the people for the restoration of its legislative independence. A Diet or National Assembly was established, and the responsibility of the Secretary of State to the Diet was admitted. In 1908, however, the Czar gave his sanction to a protocol of the Russian Council of Ministers which gave that body wide powers of control over Finnish legislation, and which was drawn up without the co-operation of the Finnish authorities. Embittered controversies followed, the Imperial Government demanding that Bills affecting Imperial interests should be submitted to the joint preliminary examination of the Secretary of State for Finland and the Council of Ministers. An Imperial Rescript, issued in Oct. 1909, decreed that legislation concerning military service in Finland should be withdrawn from the competence of the Finnish Diet and transferred to that of the Imperial Legislature. In the meantime Finland was to pay to the Imperial Exchequer an annual contribution of £400,000, which by a Bill passed in Nov. 1911 was increased to double that amount.

In 1910 an Act was passed by the Duma still further reducing the constitutional rights of the Grand Duchy. By this measure the Russian Parliament is authorised to assess Finland's share in Imperial expenditure and to impose taxes for raising the money; to determine the rights of Russian subjects in Finland; to "constitute, in the interests of the Empire, exceptions to the Finnish criminal law and law of procedure"; to legislate on popular education, on the right of holding public meetings and of forming associations, on the Press, on the importation of foreign literature, on the Customs relations between the two countries, on trade marks and copyrights, on the monetary system, on means of communication, on navigation, and on the rights of aliens. The Act, it will be seen, was an enabling Act. An amendment introduced during its passage through the Duma provided that no Bill affecting Finland can be introduced except on the Czar's initiative. A Bill for transferring the Finnish pilot service to the Russian Admiralty was drawn up in 1911 for presentation to the Duma.

The 200 members of the National Assembly are elected by universal suffrage for three years. Every Finnish citizen, male or female, aged 24, can vote, and is eligible for election. At the first election, in 1907, 22 women were returned as members of the Diet. At the last, in 1911, the number of women elected was 19. Members are paid £56 for the session.

The bulk of the population are Lutherans. Education is well looked after. The school age is from 7 to 15. There is a University at Helsingfors. The chief products are timber, farm produce, etc. The Crown Forests cover 13,759,750 acres. There is a large class of small peasant proprietors. The State railways have a total length of 2,040 miles, of which 120 miles are double track; private railways 187 miles. Chief town, Helsingfors (pop., including Sveaborg and the troops, 170,000). Area, 144,255 sq. miles; pop., 1909, 3,050,000. Revenue and expenditure, about £6,000,000.

British Consul, V. Kestell-Cornish (Helsingfors).

Khiva. A state in Central Asia lying to the south of the Sea of Aral, and bounded on the east by the Oxus and on the south and west

by Transcaspia. It has been subject to Russia for about two hundred years, but in '72 it became definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Seyd Asfendiari, who succeeded in 1910. The inhabitants are Mohammedan Sunnis. Area, 22,320 sq. m.; pop. 800,000. The chief products are silk and cotton.

Poland includes ten provinces, with a total area of 49,159 sq. miles, and a population in 1906 of 11,500,000. The population increases very rapidly, and of the above total about 14½ per cent. are Jews and about 5 per cent. Germans. The country had a separate constitution 1815-30, and a separate government '30-64; but in the latter year it was deprived of its administrative independence, and in '68 it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was prohibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and the other the Socialist party. The National Democrats, who advocate a policy of autonomy, secured a large majority of the seats in the elections for the Duma in 1906. An electoral law introducing changes greatly to the advantage of the Russian element in Poland and to the detriment of the Poles was passed by the Duma in 1909. About 76 per cent. of the population live in the rural districts, and the peasants own about 49 per cent. of the land; but of the total rural population of 7,000,000, about 3,000,000 own no land, and are dependent on hiring themselves out as labourers. Russian Poland is one of the largest pig-producing countries in Europe. Industrial development is proceeding rapidly. Capital, Warsaw; pop. 771,382.

Siberia is a Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural Hills, a slender barrier which has now been broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. The Zemstvo system was extended to the province in April 1905. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July '07 by order of the Czar, in place of the existing arbitrary administration of autocratic officials. Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as *judges d'instruction*. The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagovestchensk, and Vladivostok, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of Justice above these at Irkutsk, the capital. Area, 4,833,496 sq. m.; pop., 1911, 8,220,000. Valuable goldfields have been discovered in the Government of Yeniseisk, and in the basins of the Obi, Lena and Amur rivers, 50,000 men being employed in mining. Of recent years thousands of Russian peasants have settled here to carry on agriculture, and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest and outside the steppes has been occupied. A sea route through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been opened up, chiefly by English enterprise.

The railway connection between Russia and Siberia forms the greatest railway undertaking in the world. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok, on May 24th, '91, and the line was laid in three parts: (1) running from the European frontier in the Ural, eastward; (2)

from Vladivostok, on the Pacific; (3) the middle section, near Lake Baikal, formed to join the other two. On Dec. 28th, '99, the last rails were laid on the Trans-Baikal section, thus establishing steam and boat communication between Western Europe and the Pacific coast. The Trans-Siberian line divides into two branches at Stretensk—one going south to Port Arthur and Peking and the other eastward to Vladivostok. The total distance from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is 6,521 miles, and to Port Arthur (Dalny) 5,913 miles. The construction of a Southern Siberian Railway was approved by the Council of Ministers in 1911. The cost is estimated at £15,000,000. The line is to run along the line of the Urals, Orenburg, Akmolinsk, and Semipalatinsk.

Transcaspia is a Russian province in Central Asia, including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. Area, 214,237 sq. m.; pop. 377,000. The administrative centre is Askabad. In this province is Merv, an oasis situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. It has an area of 1,600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv—the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 Russian troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat.

Turkestan is another province in Central Asia. It comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tcherniaeff and Kaufmann between 1860 and 1875, and now known as the provinces of Samarcand, Ferghana, and Syr-Daria. Area about 400,000 square miles, with 6,250,000 inhabitants. The principal towns are Tashkent, pop. 200,000; Kokand, pop. 112,000; and Omsk, pop. 89,000.

The Orenburg-Tashkent Railway, 1,900 kilometres in length, was completed in 1904. In 1906 the Russian Central Asian railway system was brought into direct communication with the European portion of the Empire.

SALVADOR.

Salvador became an independent republic of Central America on the dissolution of the Central American Federation (which included Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador) in 1839. It is bounded on the south by the Pacific, on the north by Guatemala and Honduras, on the west by Guatemala, and on the east by Honduras. It is governed by a President and a Congress of seventy Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by universal suffrage. Education is free and obligatory. The army numbers only about 4,000 men, on a war footing, the training being entrusted to Spanish and Chilian officers, but there is a militia of about 25,000. The bulk of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief products are coffee, indigo, balsam, sugar, rubber, and tobacco. Cotton-growing now receives State encouragement, and cocoa is being extensively planted. There is some mining done also, chiefly gold mining. Trade is carried on chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. In Dec. 1907 the Central American States agreed to maintain the neutrality of Honduras, and to establish a High Court in Costa Rica for the settlement of disputes.

Area, 7,225 sq. m.; pop. 1,161,426, of whom about 85 per cent. are of mixed race and 15 per cent. Indians. Capital, San Salvador, pop. 45,000.

Revenue, 1910, £789,655; 1911, £1,072,000.
Expenditure, 1910, £635,434; 1911, £1,035,400.
Imports, 1909, £835,387; 1910, £748,960.
Exports, 1909, £1,285,119; 1910, £1,356,877.
Exchange, 1909, \$13.20=£1; 1910, \$13.45=£1.
External debt, £1,461,552.

President, Don Manuel Araujo (elected 1911 for period March 1911-15); Vice-President, Señor O. Duran.

Chargé d'Affaires in Europe, Señor S. Perez Triana, 45, Avenue Rd., Regent's Park, N.W.

British Minister (at Guatemala), Sir Lionel E. G. Carden, K.C.M.G.

British Consul, W. E. Coldwell (San Salvador).

SAN DOMINGO.

San Domingo is the republic which occupies the eastern end of the island of Hayti (*q.v.*), and was founded in 1844 after a revolution which overthrew the Spanish rule. It is divided into six states or provinces, and six maritime districts, and is governed by a President, chosen by an electoral college for a term of six years, and a National Congress of twelve Senators elected for six years and twenty-four members elected for four years. Capital, San Domingo, pop. about 22,000. The inhabitants of the island are composed chiefly of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. The country is in a very backward state, and its natural resources have scarcely been touched. Good roads are in course of construction. There is now some promise of progress, due mainly to foreign enterprise, and the country is being opened up by railways. Exports consist of sugar, cacao, timbers, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, bananas, and sugar. Cotton is now being grown. The customs duties are the main source of revenue, and are controlled by the United States Government.

Area, 18,045 sq. m.; estimated pop. 600,000.

Revenue, 1911, \$1,641,430.
Expenditure, 1911, \$4,804,852.
Public debt, June 30th, 1912, \$13,700,000.
Imports, 1911, \$6,942,660.
Exports, 1911, \$11,004,905.

Provisional President (11.1914), Eladio Victoria.
Consul-General in the United Kingdom, Miguel Ventura, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.

Consul, O. Ventura, 17, Coleman Street.

British Vice-Consul, G. A. Fisher, Santo Domingo.

SAN MARINO.

San Marino is an independent republic in the north-east of and under the protection of Italy, 9½ miles from Rimini, on the Adriatic. It is surrounded by Italian territory, and governed by a Great Council of 60 members (20 nobles, 20 townsmen, and 20 peasants), two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents. It consists of the capital (San Marino), 1,500 inhabitants, and four villages. It was founded in the 5th century by a pious mason from Dalmatia, who became a monk; and its independence was respected both by Napoleon and by Garibaldi, who found asylum there when escaping from the Austrian troops in 1849. The form of government has little

changed during the last thousand years. Area, 33 sq. miles; pop. 11,000. Exports, wine, cattle, and stone.

Consul-General in London, A. Serena.

British Consul, Major W. P. Chapman, residing at Florence.

SERVIA.

Ruler.

King Peter Karageorgevitch I., who succeeded Alexander I. on the murder of the latter, June 11th, 1903, was b. in 1844, and is a grandson of George Czerny, surnamed Karageorge or Black George, who was the first chief of the Servian insurrection against the Turks in the beginning of the last century. He was joined by Milosch, who added to his name that of his mother, Obrens. These two chiefs founded the rival families of Karageorgevitch and Obrenovitch. On the death of Alexander I., together with his consort, Queen Draga, the officers who perpetrated the murder invited the present King to the throne. King Peter married in '83 a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, Princess Zorka, who died in '90. He has two sons (Prince George, born '87, Prince Alexander, born '88), a daughter (Princess Helène, born '84), and a brother, Prince Arsenius. In 1909 Prince George voluntarily renounced his rights to the succession, and his brother Prince Alexander was recognised as heir to the throne.

Government.

The independence of Servia, which was formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, was established by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. The constitution, voted by the National Assembly of 1889, was abrogated by the King in May '94, and an older constitution of '69 temporarily revived; but in 1903 the 1889 constitution was restored. The executive is vested in the King and his ministers, and the legislative authority in the King in conjunction with the National Assembly or Narodna-Skupstina and a State Council. The former consists of 160 deputies elected by universal suffrage for 4 years; the latter of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King and 8 elected by the Assembly.

The three political parties in the country are the Radicals, including the bulk of the peasants, who look to Russia for guidance; the Liberals, consisting chiefly of the town population, who are also Russophil; and the Progressives, who look to Austria for support. For local purposes the country is divided into 16 departments and these into 1,290 communes.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward, but progressing. It is compulsory and free. Agriculture is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold, varying from 10 to 30 acres. The chief source of wealth for the peasants is live stock, and particularly swine. Pauperism is practically unknown. There are Government monopolies of tobacco, salt, and petroleum, which contribute largely to the revenue, together with the State railways. The expenditure is mainly on the service of the National Debt, the army, and education. The chief exports are agricultural produce, animals and animal produce, and minerals. The chief imports are railway material, cotton, yarns and tissues, wool,

metals, hides and leather, and machinery. There are about 600 miles of railways. The capital was Belgrade, with about 90,000 inhabitants, but in November 1912 Servia recaptured from Turkey her old capital Uskub.

Area, 18,630 sq. m.; pop. 2,911,700.

Revenue, 1911 (est.), £4,800,000; 1912 (est.), £5,230,588.

Expenditure, 1911 (est.), £4,800,000; 1912 (est.), £5,230,588.

Public debt, 1912, £26,544,680.

Imports, 1909, £2,941,403; 1910, £3,387,826.

Exports, 1909, £3,719,270; 1910, £3,935,521.

Legation in London: *Chargé d'Affaires*, S. Grouch, 40, Pont Street, S.W.

British Minister at Belgrade, Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

British Vice-Consul at Belgrade, C. L. Blakeney.

(See INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.)

SIAM.

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Its territories have dwindled very much in recent years.

Ruler and Government.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The ruling sovereign is Chulalongkorn, who was b. Jan. 1st, '80, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Oct. 23rd, 1910. His Majesty was educated in England, and has a wide knowledge of British methods of administration and of European politics. The executive power is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers, most of whom are relatives of the King. The Legislative Council consists of 39 members, including the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and 14 princes of the royal house. There are 16 provinces, each administered by a Commissioner appointed by the King, and some of the tributary districts are administered by their own chiefs. There is also the metropolitan province of Bangkok, which is under the control of the Minister of Local Government.

Buddhism is the State religion. Western ideas of civilisation are spreading rapidly, and many Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. A limited number of "King's Scholars," selected by competitive examination, are sent to England each year at the King's expense.

Treaties with France and Britain.

A treaty with France signed at Paris Feb. 13th, 1904, and ratified Dec. 7th, 1904, defined the frontier between Siam and Cambodia, and provided for its delimitation, transferring to French government an area of about 8,000 sq. miles, while, by clause 4 of the Treaty, the Siamese Government abandoned all sovereign rights over the Luang-Prabang territory, on the west side of the Mekong. France agreed to evacuate Chantaboon, but the harbour of Krat, on the Gulf of Siam, was ceded to France.

By the treaty of March 23rd, 1907, Siam ceded to France Battambang, Siem Reap, and Sisophon, provinces adjacent to Cambodia, with an area of about 7,800 sq. m., and a pop. of about 200,000. France restored to Siam the port of Krat and the region of Dansai in the Laos country. A number of territories on the right bank of

the Mekong were leased to the Government of Indo-China for a period of 50 years on a nominal rent.

By the *Anglo-French Agreement* (April 8th, 1904) the territories situated to the west of the basin of the River Menam and of the Gulf of Siam were recognised as being in the British sphere, and the territories situated to the east of the same region as being in the French sphere.

By the *Anglo-Siamese Treaty* (March 10th, 1909) Siam ceded to Great Britain her rights over the States of Kelantan, Kedah, Tringganu, Perlis, and adjacent islands. She also granted to British subjects throughout Siam the rights and privileges enjoyed by the natives of the country, notably the right of property and the right of residence and travel. In return for these concessions Great Britain agreed to the extension, under certain conditions, of the jurisdiction of the *Siamese International Courts* to all British subjects in Siam registered at the British Consulates before March 10th, 1909, and to the transfer of the jurisdiction of those courts to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of the Siamese Codes. The principal conditions provided in the treaty are that, where a British subject is the defendant or the accused, a European legal adviser is to sit in the court of first instance, and that, where such a subject not of Asiatic descent is a party, the adviser is to sit as a judge, and his opinion is to prevail. On appeals from the *International Courts* of first instance to the Siamese Court of Appeal, the Consul may give a written opinion upon the case; and judgments on appeal, whether from these Courts or from the ordinary Siamese Courts, are to be signed by two European judges. British subjects not registered previously to March 10th, 1909, became subject immediately to the jurisdiction of the Siamese Courts under the conditions set forth above. The territory ceded to Britain was formally handed over in the summer of 1909 (see *FEDERATED MALAY STATES*, p. 158). The Siamese Government gave a formal assurance to the British Government that it would not cede or lease to any foreign Government any territory between the British territory in the peninsula and the southern boundary of the Nonthon Rajaburi, nor permit any foreign Government or company to establish coaling stations or docks, or to acquire the exclusive occupation of any harbour or strategic port within the same limits.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

The country is very inadequately developed, partly because of the condition of the inhabitants, who formerly, at least, were virtually serfs, owing to a system of debt-slavery which obtained. The late King, however, issued decrees putting an end to slavery for the future. Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. In 1912 the King sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a University of Bangkok, with eight faculties, including medicine, law, engineering, agriculture, commerce, pedagogy, and political science. There are 640 miles of State and private railways. There are *State railways* from Bangkok to Korat, with a branch running north, which reached Utaradit in 1909. Another State line runs from Bangkok to Petchaburi. This line is being continued down the Malay

Peninsula, and will, when completed, connect Bangkok with Singapore. There is also a State line connecting Bangkok with Patiew on the east. Lines worked by private companies run from Bangkok to Paknam, near the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Tachin, and thence to Meklong, on the coast to the west of the Menam. There is also a tramway connecting the Bangkok-Paknampho line with Phrabad. Bangkok has a well-equipped system of street electric tramways, and is lit by electricity. Chief exports: rice, teak-wood, and pepper.

Area about 195,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated at 6,250,000, including about 500,000 Chinese. Capital, **Bangkok**, pop. about 630,000, situated on the delta of the river Menam, the great natural and economic centre of the kingdom. Revenue, estimated 1910-11, £4,849,056; expenditure, estimated 1910-11, £4,849,014. Imports, about £5,280,000; exports, about £7,500,000.

Minister in London, Phya Sudharm Maitri, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.—*Councillor of Legation*, W. J. Archer, C.M.G. *Consul-General*, John Anderson.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (at Bangkok), A. R. Peel.—*Consul and First Secretary of Legation*, W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G.—*Consul at Chiangmai*, T. H. Lyle; *at Senggora*, G. H. R. Moor.

SPAIN.

Ruler.

Alfonso XIII. is the son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Queen Maria Christina, a daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. He was b. after his father's death, on May 17th, 1886, and his childhood was spent at Madrid and the Palace of Miramar, in San Sebastian. In Spain the sovereign comes of age at sixteen, and during the King's minority his mother reigned as Queen-Regent. On May 17th, 1902, the regency ceased, and Alfonso XIII. assumed his full powers. On May 31st, 1906, he married H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg. As the King and Queen were returning to the Palace they narrowly escaped death from a bomb thrown by an Anarchist. Issue: Alfonso, b. May 10th, 1907, a second son, Jaime, b. June 23rd, 1908, a daughter, Beatrice, b. June 22nd, 1909, and a daughter, Maria Cristina, b. Dec. 12, 1911. The King is a K.G., G.C.V.O., a General in the British Army, and received the Royal Victorian Chain in June 1905. He has a Civil List of about £280,000.

Government.

By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with the executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. The Cortes consist of Senate and Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of royal or noble birth or official position, 100 members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, and the largest taxpayers of the kingdom. The elected Senators must be renewed by one half every 5 years, and altogether whenever the Cortes are dissolved. The Congress contains 406 deputies, elected for 5 years by citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years. Under the law of 1909 it is the compulsory duty of every elector

to vote both in Parliamentary and Municipal elections. There is a provision for minority representation, and for the election of ten deputies who, though not returned in any single district, yet receive a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. The Senate and Congress are equal in authority, and either of them, or the King, can introduce new laws.

Local Government, Education, etc.

Each of the 49 provinces has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento, presided over by the alcalde, for municipal and provincial administration; and by the constitution neither the Executive nor the Cortes can (although they do) interfere in municipal or provincial administration, except for the protection of national and permanent interests. The State Religion is the Roman Catholic, and the public worship of any other creed was formerly forbidden; but by a royal decree of June 1910 dissident congregations are permitted to distinguish their places of worship by emblem or lettering. There were in 1910 41,526 nuns in 3,007 convents, and 12,801 monks in 794 monasteries. The position of the orders is regulated by the Concordat of 1851. It is estimated that of the national expenditure, other than that upon the service of the debt, one-tenth goes to the support of the Church. The weight of this burden and the abuse by the Church of its privileges have provoked an Anti-Clerical movement which has grown greatly in strength in recent years, and by the Cadenas Act of 1910 the entry into Spain of any fresh religious orders was forbidden, pending the enactment of other regulations. Education is free, but inefficient, the cost being borne mainly by the municipalities. There were 25,340 public schools in 1901. A decree for the regulation of non-official schools, numbering about 6,180, came into force Sept. 25th, 1902, providing for their registration and inspection, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers.

Three-quarters of the total population are engaged in agriculture. The principal products are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton textiles. Iron, coal, and copper are the chief minerals worked. There were 11,268 miles of railway, normal gauge, and 2,880 miles narrow gauge in operation in 1907. Considerable extensions are in progress.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, and the possessions on the north coast of Africa, 194,783 sq. m.; pop., 1910, 19,588,700. The population of Madrid is 572,000, and of Barcelona 560,000. The Canary Islands, off the N.W. African coast, are ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. Bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes are their most valuable products. Area, 2,808 sq. m.; pop. 358,000. The population of Tenerife is 138,000, of Grand Canary 127,471, and of Palma 42,000.

Revenue, 1908, £38,302,463; 1909, £40,775,293; expenditure, 1908, £36,641,161; 1909, £43,191,104. External debt, 1910, £40,798,539.

	Imports.	Exports.
1896 . . .	£36,383,560	£40,930,080
1906 . . .	42,243,600	37,503,360
1908 . . .	38,227,250	34,624,821
1909 . . .	35,223,000	34,299,185

Ministry: *Prime Minister*, Count Romanones. — *Foreign Affairs*, Señor García Prieto. — *Interior*, Señor Valarino. — *War*, Gen. Luque. — *Marine*, Capt. Pidal. — *Finance*, Señor Rodríguez. — *Justice*, Señor Ruiz Valarino. — *Public Works*, Señor Calbetón. — *Instruction*, Señor Jimeno.

Ambassador in London, Don W. R. de Villa Urrutia, G.C.V.O., 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. — **Consul-General in London**, Don Joaquín Torroja, 40, Trinity Square, E.C.

British Ambassador in Madrid, Right Hon. Sir Maurice W. E. de Bunsen, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., C.B. — **Councillor of Embassy**, E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. — **Commercial Attaché** (in London), Victor Wellesley.

Consul General at Barcelona: J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.

Consuls: A. Jackson (Madrid), Lord Herbert Hervey (Bilbao), A. L. Keyser (Seville), A. F. Medhurst (Corunna), P. Staniforth (Malaga), F. Harker (Valencia), J. E. Croker (Teneriffe), Major P. Swanston (Las Palmas).

Colonies.

By the war with the United States in '98 Spain lost Cuba and all her West Indian possessions, besides the Philippine Islands. The Caroline, Pelew and Ladrone Islands (except Guam, which was ceded to the United States) were sold to Germany in '99.

Fernando Po is a volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea, forming, with Elobey, Annobon, Corisco, and other islands, a Spanish colony. Area 780 sq. m.; pop. 22,000. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital, Clarence Cove, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives, Anio or "Boobies," stupid and repulsive in appearance. Exports: indiarubber and palm oil. Now used as a place of exile for political offenders.

The **Muni River Settlements** consist of the country on the banks of the Muni and Campo rivers, on the west coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, and an agreement has settled the dispute about the boundary between French and Spanish territory in this region. Area estimated at about 9,000 sq. m.; pop. 140,000.

Rio de Oro and Adrar, on the west coast of the Sahara, bounded on the north by Morocco and on the south by a line running east from Cape Blanco, are placed under the Governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor at Rio de Oro. Area estimated at 70,000 sq. m.; pop. 130,000.

Political Parties.

The chief parties are the **Liberals**, who are much divided into sections; the **Conservatives**, also broken up to some extent, and, until his retirement in 1903, led by Señor Silveira; the **Republicans**, and the **Carlists**. The return of parties at the General Election of 1910 was as follows: Liberals, 227; Conservatives, 105; Republicans, 42; Carlists, 9; Catalanists, 7; Integrists, 2; Independents, 9; doubtful, 5.

The late **Don Carlos**, cousin of King Alfonso XII., was b. March 30th, 1848. He was a son of Prince Juan and the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria. He was educated in Austria, and on Feb. 4th, '67, married Princess Margaret of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. By her he had a son, Don Jaime de Bourbon, b. June 27th, '70, who is an officer in the Russian army, and four daughters, before

she died on Jan. 20th, '93. On April 28th, '94, he married Marie Berthe, Princesse de Rohan. When Amadeo was chosen King of Spain in 1870 Don Carlos protested, and in '73 he entered Spain, and remained in the north of the country despite all the efforts to dislodge him during the Republic, and after the accession of Alfonso XII. until '76, when he fled to France. Afterwards he took up his abode at Venice. He died at Varese, July 18th, 1909.

In Dec. 1905 Señor Moret succeeded Señor Montero Ríos as Premier, and after Marshal Dominguez had held office, July–Nov. 1906, he again became Premier. In Jan. 1907 a Conservative government under Señor Maura came into power, and held office until Oct. 1909, when Señor Moret returned to the Premiership. He held office for only four months, resigning on Feb. 9th, 1910, when Señor Canalejas was entrusted with the formation of a new Liberal Ministry. The Cabinet was reconstructed in 1911 and again in Nov. 1912, when, upon the assassination of Señor Canalejas, Count Romanones was called upon by the King.

History in 1912.

King Alfonso spent ten days in England in August, visiting London and the Isle of Wight. The Queen, who preceded him by a few days, prolonged her visit for a few weeks.

A Cabinet crisis occurred in January, as an outcome of the trial of persons charged with the brutal murder of a judge and his two clerks during the riots at Cullera in September 1911. A military tribunal on Jan. 11th sentenced seven of the prisoners to death. A vehement agitation for the mitigation of the sentences was begun by the Republicans and Socialists and popular excitement was not allayed by reprieve of all the convicts except one who had been found guilty of murder on three counts. In consequence of a direct appeal, the King expressed to the Premier a desire to extend the Royal clemency to the condemned individual, whereupon, on Jan. 14th, Señor Canalejas and his colleagues resigned. On the following day, at the King's request, the whole Cabinet returned to office. The incident tended greatly to the popularity of the King throughout his dominions, and apparently to the strength of the Government in the Cortes. When, however, the Cortes assembled on Jan. 23rd, it was evident from the movements of Ministers and ex-Ministers, and especially from their prolonged visits to the Palace, that another crisis had arisen. No official intimation of its nature was vouchsafed to the public. In twenty-four hours it was over, and Señor Canalejas remained in office.

Renewed difficulties at the beginning of March were removed by a reconstruction of the Cabinet. On May 12th the Chamber affirmed its confidence in the Government by 180 votes to 73. Obstruction on the part of the Republicans having destroyed the hope of voting the Budget before the recess, the summer months were chiefly occupied with the consideration of a Bill known as the *Macomunidades* Bill for granting autonomy (under certain conditions of State control) to all the departments of local and provincial administration. The Bill was strongly opposed by many members of the majority as favouring Catalan aspirations, but passed the Chamber by 171 votes to 42.

On Nov. 14th the world was shocked by the

assassination of Señor Canalejas, who was shot dead in the street by an anarchist. The body of the murdered Premier was buried on the following day with public honours, King Alfonso walking in the funeral procession. Count Romanones was asked by the King to take over the premiership.

The forces at Melilla were hotly attacked in December 1911 by large bodies of tribesmen, who were not driven off without some serious casualties on the Spanish side. In consequence of this attack the Spanish troops in the Riff were reinforced to a total of about 32,000. Further fighting took place in March and again in May. The total cost of the Riff campaign was stated by the Finance Minister to have been £6,800,000 up to the end of 1911.

A strike of railway servants in Catalonia, which began at the end of September, was followed by the declaration of a general strike on all the Spanish railways to begin on Oct. 8th. The Government issued a mobilisation order calling all railway servants to the ranks, and as each man reported himself a red band was placed on his arm and he was sent back to his post, free to go home when his work was over, but with the knowledge that he was a soldier subject to military law and discipline. This step, involving as it did extra pay for the time being, was favourably regarded by the men, and with the promise of Government legislation to remove their grievances the strike came to an end.

Torrential rains caused serious floods in February in many parts of Spain, but especially in Andalusia, where an overflow of the Guadalquivir submerged villages and inundated the towns. The King visited the flooded districts with the Premier and the Minister for Public Works, and directed operations for the relief of the sufferers.

(See also INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.)

SWEDEN.

Ruler.

Gustavus V., King of Sweden, was b. June 16th, 1858, and m. Sept. '81, Princess Victoria of Baden, a first cousin of the German Emperor and a descendant of the old Swedish royal family of Vasa. He succeeded his father, King Oscar II., on Dec. 8th, 1907, having several times previously acted as Regent. The King's eldest son, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., m. June 1905, Princess Margaret of Connaught. There are two other sons, one of whom, Prince William, married the Czar's cousin, the Grand Duchess Marie, in May 1908. His Majesty is a K.G., and received the Royal Victorian Chain in April 1908. The Civil List is £78,250.

Government.

Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809, with subsequent amendments, the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in all other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which alone may impose taxes. Every new law must have the assent of the king. The Diet consists of two Chambers, the First of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for six years), the Second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected for

three years. An Act instituting universal suffrage and proportional representation was passed in 1909. Members of both Chambers are paid £66 per session.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomacy.

Local affairs are administered through prefects nominated by the King and representative bodies elected in the 24 governments, and the communes or municipalities, into which the country is divided and subdivided. The larger towns, Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gelle, have separate municipal councils. The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Elementary education is compulsory, free, and well organised. The principal papers are the *Svenska Dagblad*, *Stockholms Dagblad*, *Aftonblad*, and *Dagens Nyheter*. The chief exports are timber. The iron mines are very important and are making much progress; while there are large timber and woodwork industries, butter, metals, minerals, etc. The forest area is about 80,000 sq. miles. There were at the end of 1908, 2,694 miles of State railways, and 5,382 of standard gauge and 2,760 of narrow gauge belonging to private companies. A train-ferry service between Trelleborg in Sweden and Sasnitch in Prussia was inaugurated in 1909, thus opening a direct train service between Stockholm, Gothenburg, Christiania, and Berlin.

Area, 172,876 sq. m.; estimated pop., 1910, 5,520,000. The capital, Stockholm, has a pop. of 342,000. Revenue and expenditure, 1911 (est.), £12,745,000; 1912 (est.), £14,666,000; debt, 1911, £32,357,024 (contracted almost entirely for the construction of railways). Imports, 1908, £33,531,512; exports, £26,542,812.

Ministry: Premier, M. Carl Staaf.—*Foreign Affairs*, Count Ehrensvaerd.—*Interior*, M. Schotte.—*Justice*, M. Sandstroem.—*Finance*, Baron Adelsvaerd.—*War*, M. David Bergstroem.—*Marine*, M. Jacob Larsson.—*Public Worship and Instruction*, Dr. Fridtjov Berg.—*Agriculture*, M. Alfred Petersson.—*Ministers without portfolio*, M. Stenstroem and M. Petren.

Minister in London, Count H. Wrangel, G.C.V.O., 73, Portland Place, W.—*Consul-General*, D. Danielsson, 10, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

British Minister at Stockholm (vacant).
British Consuls, H. M. Villiers, M.V.O. (Stockholm); J. Duff (Gothenburg).

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is a Confederation of nineteen entire and six half cantons, which have been united for Federal purposes since 1848. The constitution of '74 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a *State Council* of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a *National Council* of 167 delegates of the Swiss people (of whom 29 are sent by Berne and 22 by Zurich), chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a *Federal Council* of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are elected annually, and are the first magistrates of the republic.

The Council sits at Berne, which is the headquarters of the Federal administration.

The principles of the **Referendum** and of the **Initiative** are in force. By the former, if a petition is presented by 30,000 citizens for the alteration or revocation of a measure passed by the Legislature, or 8 cantons demand it, the law must be referred to the direct vote of the nation. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. The **Federal Government** can alone contract treaties or declare war. The army, postal system, finance and customs, are also under its control. Civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. The **neutrality** of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815, as indispensable to the general interest of Europe.

Complete liberty of conscience prevails, but Jesuits are interdicted. About 59 per cent. of the population are Protestants and 40 per cent. Roman Catholics. Education is free and compulsory, and admirably organised from the primary schools to the seven universities. The chief occupation is agriculture, carried on by nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, though there is much manufacturing industry. The principal exports are textiles, silk goods, clocks and watches, and food produce. There are about 2,936 miles of railways open, most of which have been nationalised. The State railways do not show a working profit. Great Britain enjoys most-favoured-nation treatment for her commerce.

Area, 15,076 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911) 3,753,293. There are 13 German-, 5 French-, 1 Roumanian-, and 1 Italian-speaking cantons. The chief towns are Zurich (pop. 195,000), Basle (135,000), Geneva (132,000), and Berne (83,600).

Revenue, 1911, £3,921,764 (£6,848,616).

Expenditure, 1911, £3,931,842 (£6,858,694).

The bracketed figures represent the Federal Account as worked on an older method. The unbracketed figures represent the real account.

Imports, 1910, £69,803,000; 1911, £72,080,000.

Exports, 1910, £47,835,000; 1911, £50,280,000.

President, 1912, Louis Forrer; **Vice-President**, Eduard Müller.

Minister to Great Britain, M. Gaston Carlin, 3, Portman Place, W.

British Minister at Berne, Esmé Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G.

Consuls: *Consul-General at Zurich*, Sir Henry Angst, K.C.M.G.; *Consuls, at Berne*, G. de Muralt; *at Geneva*, A. de Candolle; *at Lausanne*, Alfred Galland; *at Lucerne*, Dr. Louis Falck; *at St. Moritz*, Dr. F. Holland; *at Davos*, Dr. B. Hudson.

TURKEY.

Ruler.

Mahomed V., Sultan of Turkey, was b. in 1844, and was the third son of Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid. He was proclaimed Sultan on April 27th, 1909, in succession to his elder brother Abd-ul-Hamid II., who was deposed by the unanimous vote of the National Assembly. The succession to the throne, according to Turkish custom, vests in the senior male descendant of the house of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Sultan does not marry, but from the inmates of the Harem selects a certain number

who are known as Ladies of the Palace, the others occupying positions subordinate to them. All children born in the Harem are held to be of legitimate and equal birth. The eldest son of the Sultan only succeeds when there are no uncles or cousins of greater age than himself. The Sultan's surviving brothers are the ex-Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid; Suleiman Effendi, b. '60; and Wahid-Uddin Effendi, b. '61. The heir-apparent is Prince Yussuf Izzed-din, b. '57. The Sultan's Civil List is about £500,000.

Extent of the Empire.

As these lines are being written the European provinces of Turkey are overrun by the armies of the Balkan League. The Asiatic possessions are Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. Particulars are given below as to some of the more important of these provinces. Turks, Greeks, and Albanians make up 70 per cent. of the population in European Turkey. In Asiatic Turkey there are also large numbers of Turks, about 4,000,000 Arabs, and many Greeks, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, etc. Nominally subject to Turkey are Samos, Crete, and Egypt. There are, it is estimated, about 16,000,000 Mohammedans and 5,000,000 Christians (of the Roman, Greek, and other Churches) within the empire, besides members of other faiths.

The two Turkish vilayets in Arabia are Hedjaz and Yemen. Hedjaz contains 96,500 sq. m., and a pop. of 300,000. The Hedjaz camels are bred here, and about 20,000 are sent annually to Syria. The imports *via* Jiddah were, 1904, £1,405,422; and the exports £25,128. Mecca, besides being the goal of Mohammedan pilgrims, is the chief distributing centre for Central Arabia.

Yemen has an area of 73,800 sq. m., and a pop. of 750,000. The inhabitants are Zaidis—Arabs who do not acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as commander of the faithful.

Armenia, together with **Kurdistan**, forms a part of the Turkish Empire in Asia. The total area is about 75,000 sq. m., and the population was recently estimated at from 2,500,000 to about 5,000,000. Tradition assigns the cradle of the human race to Armenia. The country is divided into three vilayets or governments—Erzerum, Mamuret ul Aziz, and Diarbekir, with the districts of Bitlis and Van. The inhabitants are of the Christian faith, most of them belonging to the Gregorian Church, which greatly resembles the Greek Church in doctrine and ritual. There are many, however, who acknowledge the authority of Rome, though retaining their own distinctive ritual. Sheep, cattle and wool are largely exported, and there is a growing silk industry in Diarbekir.

Palestine includes the Sanjak (or Province) of Jerusalem—to which was added in 1906 the kaza of Nazareth—part of the vilayet of Beirut, and part of the vilayet of Syria. A number of Jewish Colonies, originally founded by Baron E. de Rothschild, but handed over in 1900 to the Jewish Colonisation Association, are now fairly flourishing in the rich plain of Sharon. There are also some German colonies. The cultivation of the orange is increasing largely. The population of Jerusalem is, approximately, 80,000, of Jaffa 40,000, of Gaza 35,000, and of Nazareth 20,000. The population of the province is increasing.

The Restored Constitution.

In 1876 the Sultan proclaimed a Constitution, the details of which were drawn up by Midhat Pasha. A Parliament was established and the Senators and Deputies met in March '77. The war with Russia began the next month, Parliament was closed, and dissolved in Feb. '78, and the Constitution was suspended. It remained suspended till 1908, when the peaceful revolution brought about by the Young Turk movement led to its restoration. Under the Constitution the Sultan, who is the protector of the Moslem religion, appoints and dismisses his Ministers, concludes all treaties with foreign Powers, declares war, is the head of the military and naval forces, and can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, but a new election must follow within 6 months. The liberty of the individual Ottoman is inviolable, and all Ottomans are equal before the law. The State religion is that of Islam, but the State protects the free exercise of all faiths known in the Empire and maintains the religious privileges given to the different communities. The press and education are free, all schools being under State control. Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and meets annually on Nov. 1st, sitting till the following March 1st, though the Sultan can prolong the session if necessary. Members of the Senate are nominated by the Sultan, and the number must not exceed one-third that of the Chamber. They must be over 40, and have rendered service to the State. They receive 10,000 piastres a month. The Chamber of Deputies consists of members elected for 4 years, in the proportion of one Deputy to 50,000 male citizens, by ballot. Deputies must not be public servants, must be Ottomans, must be able to read and write Turkish, and must be over 30. Each Deputy receives 20,000 piastres per session and travelling expenses. The President and two Vice-Presidents of the Chamber are appointed by the Sultan from three lists, of three each, of candidates elected by the Chamber. The initiative in legislation rests with the Ministry, but either Chamber can demand the introduction of new or the amendment of existing legislation, with the approval of the Sultan, who in that case orders the Council of State to prepare a measure in compliance with the demand. All measures must be passed by both Chambers and sanctioned by the Sultan before becoming law. The judges are irremovable except according to law. There is a Supreme Court of 30 members, divided into two sections, one, of 9 members, being "la Chambre d'Accusation," and the other, of 21 members, "la Chambre de Jugement." Provincial administration is to be based on the principle of decentralisation, and to include Provincial (vilayet), District (sanjak), and Cantonal (kaza) Councils, as well as Municipal Councils in the cities.

Political Parties.

Until 1912 the only organised political party was the Committee of Union and Progress, which represents the Young Turk Party, and which engineered the revolution of 1909. The Committee, whose headquarters were at Salonika, is represented in the capital by a Parliamentary Committee. The Committee dictated the affairs of Turkey until the rise, in 1912, of the Party of Union and Liberty, which, with the aid of the Military League of "Soldier-Saviours," effected the *coup d'état* of July 1912.

Administration, Religion, etc.

The Koran is a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians, over which the Sheik-ul-Islam, as head of the Church, presides. The Grand Vizier is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass, or Cabinet of Ministers.

For administrative purposes the empire is divided into *vilayets* or governments, subdivided further into provinces (*sanjaks*), districts (*kazas*), sub-districts (*nahihs*), and communities (*karihs*). These are governed by Valis, or Governors-General, with provincial councils, and by subordinate officials. Foreigners living in Turkey are amenable only to their respective Consular tribunals, except in cases where Turkish subjects are concerned, which come before the Turkish courts, or when the case relates to landed property owned by foreigners, when it comes before a Turkish civil court. Mohammedanism is the religion of only about half the population in European Turkey, though it is professed by the great majority of the inhabitants of Turkey in Asia. Mohammedan priests number 11,600, and are subject to the Sheik-ul-Islam, but their offices are hereditary. The Government recognises the ecclesiastical heads of the Roman, Greek, Armenian, Bulgarian, and other Churches, however. Education is given in about 36,000 schools of different kinds, containing about 1,350,000 scholars, and is free.

Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion, and is greatly hampered by the tithes and taxes levied on agricultural produce, even when exported from one province to another. The land is largely held direct from the Crown. There is a Government Agricultural Bank, with a capital of £2,629,600, which advances money to farmers on the security of real property. Tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffee, wine, silk and fruits are the chief productions. There are several Jewish and German agricultural colonies in Palestine. The provinces in Asia abound in minerals, coal, borax, manganese, chrome, silver-lead, etc., which, however, are little worked. Silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics are made at Damascus. All goods imported are taxed 11% *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt. There are now 4,100 miles of railway open in European and Asiatic Turkey. A large scheme of public works—railways, harbours, irrigations, etc.—has been presented to Parliament by the Government. The capital is Constantinople, with a population of about 1,125,000. Other chief towns are Damascus (250,000), Smyrna (201,000), Baghdad (145,000), Aleppo (127,150), Beirut (119,000), Salonika (105,000), and Adrianople (81,000).

Statistics and Diplomacy.

The area of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at 1,111,741 sq. miles; and the total population at about 30,000,000. The area of Turkey in Europe is 65,350 sq. m., pop. 6,130,000; in Asia Minor, 193,540 sq. m., pop. 9,090,000; Armenia and Kurdistan, 72,000 sq. m., pop. 2,500,000;

Mesopotamia, 143,250 sq. m., pop. 1,400,000; Syria, 114,530 sq. m., pop. 2,890,400; in Arabia, 170,300 sq. m., pop. 1,050,000. **Revenue**, 1909-10, £24,851,000. **Expenditure**, 1909-10, £29,063,250. **Public debt**, Sept. 1910, £129,690,988.

Ministry.—*Grand Vizier*, Kiamil Pasha.—*Sheik-ul-Islam*, Jemal-ed din Effendi.—*Public Works*, Salih Pasha.—*Finance*, Abdurrahman Bey.—*War*, Nazim Pasha.—*Foreign Affairs*, Gabriel Effendi Nouradounghian.—*Interior*, Danish Bey.—*Marine*, Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha.—*Mines and Forests*, Moustafa Reshid Pasha.—*Justice and Pious Foundations*, Halim Pasha.—*Posts and Telegraphs*, Sabri Bey.

Ambassador in London, Tewfik Pasha, 69, Portland Place, W.—**Consul-General**, Mundji Bey, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.

British Ambassador at Constantinople, Right Hon. Sir Gerard Lowther, G.C.M.G., C.B.—**Councillor**, C. M. Marling, C.B., C.M.G.—**Commercial Attaché**, E. Weakley, C.M.G.—**Chief Dragoman**, G. H. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G.

Judge of Supreme Consular Court, R. P. B. Cator; **Assistant Judge**, P. Grain.

British Consuls-General, J. G. Lorimer, C.I.E. (Baghdad), H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G. (Beirut), H. D. Barnham, C.M.G. (Smyrna), H. H. Lamb, C.M.G. (Salonika), and H. C. A. Eyres (Constantinople).

British Consuls, A. T. Waugh and A. Ryan (Constantinople), R. A. Fontana (Aleppo), F. E. Crow, C.M.G. (Basra), Major L. R. Samson (Adrianople), A. Shipley (Jedda), J. Alvarez, I.S.O. (*Consul-General acting as Consul*) (Trebizond), P. J. C. McGregor (Jerusalem), G. P. Pevey (Damascus), and J. H. Monahan (Erzerum).

History in 1912.

The New Year found Turkey in the throes of a Cabinet crisis, the outcome of the struggle between the representatives of the Committee of Union and Progress on the one hand and the newly formed Union and Liberty Party on the other. In December the Grand Vizier had submitted a Bill for the modification of Article 35 of the Constitution, so as to enable the Sultan to dissolve the Chamber in war time without the consent of the Senate. This measure was regarded by the Union and Liberty Party as a manoeuvre designed to suspend their criticism and to enable the elections to be held at a moment opportune for the Committee Party. Said Pasha contended, however, that his object was to put an end to the war with Italy, and that it was impossible to attain this object while Parliament was sitting. A two-thirds majority of the Chamber being necessary to effect an alteration of the Constitution, the passage of the Bill was impossible without some rearrangement of parties, and inter-party negotiations having failed, Said Pasha resigned on Dec. 30th. He returned to office, however, a few days later. On Jan. 13th the Constitution was put to the vote and failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. The Senate's consent to a dissolution was then applied for, and, apparently from the fear that if it were not given the Opposition would be overcome by the creation of new Senators, the majority gave way, and the first session of the Turkish Parliament under the new régime came to an end on Jan. 18th. The elections, which took place in March, resulted in a sweeping victory for the Committee, the only party with an effi-

cient organisation for electioneering. The new Parliament was opened by the Sultan on April 18th. On June 23rd the modification of Article 35, authorising the Sultan to dissolve the Chamber without consulting the Senate or to declare the Chamber suspended for a period not exceeding three months, was again submitted to the Chamber and carried by the necessary majority.

The Committee, however, in so working the elections as to deprive the minorities of any effective representation in Parliament had overreached themselves. No effective measures had been taken to remove the Albanian grievances which had provoked the Malissori outbreak of 1911. The promises made to the Malissori had not been fulfilled, the rest of Albania was without even the promise of reform. On the eve of the General Election the Government despatched a Special Commission, headed by Hadji Adil Bey, the Minister of the Interior, to inquire into the grievances of Albania and Macedonia and to suggest measures for their alleviation. The Commission returned at the end of June with an elaborate scheme of reforms, but meanwhile things had been happening. At the beginning of May the long-threatening troubles in Albania rapidly developed. Mussulmans and Christians united in arms and massed in the mountains, whence they issued forth as opportunity offered to attack small bodies of Government troops or raid Government establishments in the neighbouring towns. The Government despatched reinforcements to the disaffected province, and at the same time opened negotiations with the insurgent leaders. While matters were in this state the Government was threatened with a new and startling danger. On June 22nd a battalion of the 49th Regiment belonging to the Monastir Army Corps mutinied with its officers, and having seized all the arms, ammunition, and money on which it could lay its hands, joined forces with the Albanian bands in the mountains. The mutineers, like the insurgents, protested their loyalty to the Sultan, and declared that their action was a protest against the régime of the Committee of Progress, and especially against the continuance in office of Mahmud Shevket Pasha, the Minister of War, who was accused of truckling to the Committee. The Government sent troops against the mutineers, but hesitated to attack them in view of the extent to which disaffection had extended throughout the army. On July 9th Mahmud Shevket resigned. A week later he was followed by Said Pasha and the rest of the Cabinet, who had found continuance in office impossible in face of the demands of the mutinous officers and their sympathisers, the spread of the rising in Albania, and the growing discontent with the rule of the Committee of Union and Progress.

Tewfik Pasha, the Ambassador in London, was invited to form a new Cabinet. He stipulated for the dissolution of the Chamber as a condition of his acceptance, and the Sultan being unwilling to consent to this as involving unconstitutional action on his part, his Majesty appointed Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha Grand Vizier. The new Government contained three former Grand Viziers, among them Ferid Pasha, an Albanian, and Kiamil Pasha, whose appointment had been demanded by the Military League. Its accession was a heavy blow to the Committee of Union and Progress, but an

occasion for relief and rejoicing to the nation at large. The first administrative acts of Mukhtar and his colleagues were the abolition of the prolonged state of siege in Constantinople, and the despatch of an Albanian deputation to inquire into the grievances of the insurgent bands now swollen to a formidable army, threatening to march upon Uskub if the Chamber were not dissolved. In view of the majority commanded by the Committee Party in the Chamber, a vote of the Senate was necessary before a Dissolution could be proclaimed. This vote the Grand Vizier secured, and on Aug. 5th the Chamber was dissolved. The difficulties of the new Cabinet were, however, stupendous. Hilmi Pasha resigned within a few weeks of its formation, and other resignations were threatened. The Albanian tribes were far from unanimous in accepting the concessions offered to them; the Malissori threatened to besiege Scutari and Durazzo; but the most serious danger lay in the troubled Balkans, where the long-misruled Macedonians were up in arms and appealing to the peoples of the now united neighbouring States to rescue them from the oppression of the Turk.

At the beginning of the year it was evident that affairs in Macedonia were marching towards a crisis. The Bulgarian revolutionary "Internal Organisation," which had been suspended on the strength of Young Turk promises since the deposition of Abdul Hamid in 1909, was revived in the autumn of 1911, the leaders declaring that "compared with the last four years of the Hamidian epoch, when European control existed and the country enjoyed a certain financial autonomy, the condition of the people is infinitely worse and their sufferings have increased." In December an attempt to blow up a crowded mosque at Ishtub on a market day when the town was full of peasants, many of them Bulgarians, excited the Moslem population to retaliatory measures, in which 200 Bulgarians were killed or wounded. Thenceforward the campaign of outrage and counter-outrage was carried on with appalling savagery by the Bulgar and Moslem murder-bands. The tardy efforts of the Young Turk Committee to make peace with the revolutionary leaders were met with the answer that the Internal Organisation refused to negotiate with the Turkish Government, and would continue its revolutionary activity until it had attained its object—autonomy through international European intervention. In further pursuance of this object the Organisation despatched delegates to the capitals of Western Europe to endeavour to enlist the sympathy of the Powers. They asked that the administration of Macedonia should be placed under the direct control of the Great Powers, with a Christian Governor-General. In April the mission of Hadji Adil Bey, mentioned above, was extended into Macedonia, and his report encouraged Sir Edward Grey on July 15th to inform a correspondent that "the declarations made by the Turkish Minister of the Interior after his recent journey in Macedonia and Albania, and the request of the Turkish Government for the loan of five additional British officers, which is being sympathetically considered by his Majesty's Government, and for two additional French officers for service in the Ottoman *Gendarmerie*, indicate that the Sublime Porte realise the need of reforms in the

administration of the European provinces of the Empire, and are determined to take the necessary measures to introduce them." Whatever hopes of reform may have been raised in these provinces by Adil Bey's visit were heavily discounted by the violent methods employed by the Young Turk Party to secure the return of the Committee candidates at the General Election. In August the tragedy which had occurred at Ishtib in the previous December was repeated on a larger scale at Kotchana. A bomb thrown in the marketplace with the object of provoking reprisals which should command the attention of Europe was followed by a massacre in which, as at Ishtib, Turkish troops assisted. Almost simultaneously a massacre of Christians by Turkish troops took place at Berane on the Montenegrin frontier. These crimes sent a thrill of horror through Europe and fanned into flame the indignation of the neighbouring peoples of Bulgaria and Montenegro. The new Turkish Cabinet, which obviously had every reason for avoiding a quarrel with these States in view of its difficulties elsewhere, proclaimed a state of siege at Kotchana, and ordered the immediate court-martial of the officials implicated in the massacre. But the mischief had been done, and the bayonets of the Balkan States were already glittering on the brink of war. The development of the crisis is dealt with in the article on INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (see p. 239).

A great fire which broke out in Stamboul on June 3rd destroyed more than a thousand houses, four mosques, and ten schools, and rendered 15,000 people homeless.

A terrible earthquake shook the shores of the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora on Aug. 9th. Nineteen towns and villages, situated in the most prosperous part of the Ottoman Empire, were destroyed, and it was computed that while some 3,000 of the inhabitants perished, over 40,000, of whom about 6,000 were injured, were rendered homeless. The Lord Mayor of London opened a fund for the relief of the sufferers.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President.

William Howard Taft was b. at Cincinnati, Sept. 15th, 1857. Son of Alphonso Taft, who was in his time a Cabinet Minister and a diplomatist. Graduated at Yale University '78, and admitted to Ohio Bar '80. In '82 he obtained the post of Collector of Internal Revenue, which he resigned a year later to take up general law practice, acting as assistant county solicitor for co. Hamilton '85-7. In '87 he was made a judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, in '90 Solicitor-General of the United States, and in '92 U.S. Circuit Judge. He came into political prominence as President of the Philippine Commission (1900-4), and as Civil Governor of the islands (1901-4). He left the latter post to become Secretary for War in 1904, and held office until 1908. In 1905, as Special Commissioner, he visited the Philippines, extending the cruise to Japan and China. He was sent to Cuba, and established a provisional Government there when the United States had to intervene owing to the rebellion against the Cuban Government in Sept. 1906. He visited Japan in 1907, and opened the first Assembly of the Philippines at Manila. He

was the victorious Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1908, and assumed office on March 4th, 1909. Address: White House, Washington.

President-Elect.

Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., was born at Staunton, Virginia, Dec. 28th, 1856, the son of Scottish-Irish parents. He was educated at Princeton University, the University of Virginia, and the Johns Hopkins University. Was for twenty years Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics in Princeton University, and from 1902-10 was also President of the University. Governor of New Jersey, 1911-12. Author of many works on history and politics. Address: Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Constitution and Government.

The United States were constituted by the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, July 4th, 1776, and are now a confederation of forty-eight North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The first is vested in a President elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative or office-holder under the Government can be an elector. The President, who has an annual salary of £15,000, and a travelling allowance of £5,000, is commander-in-chief of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under the immediate authority of the President by a Cabinet of nine Ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate. A Minister cannot sit in either House of the Legislature. The salary of each Minister is \$12,000 per annum. A Vice-President is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president.

Congress and Judicature.

The Legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of

(1) the Senate, at present consisting of 96 members—two chosen by each State Legislature for six years—who ratify or reject all treaties made by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a High Court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office. One-third of the Senate retires every two years. (There is at present a movement for amending the Constitution, so as to procure the election of Senators directly by the population, instead

of by the Legislatures, of the different States. The proposed amendment has been carried in the House of Representatives more than once, but has failed to obtain the necessary majority in the Senate.)

(2) the House of Representatives, at present consisting of 436 members, chosen every two years by all adult male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportioned among the states according to population, as determined by the census taken every 10 years. New York at present has 43 representatives, Pennsylvania 36, Illinois 27, Ohio 22, Missouri 16, and Massachusetts 16, the other states having smaller numbers.

In addition to the representatives, delegates from the organised "territories" (districts not admitted as states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution if two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. All members of Congress are paid \$7,500 per annum, with travelling, etc., allowances, but the Speaker of the House of Representatives receives \$12,000.

The judicial power is confided to a Supreme Court (the members of which are nominated by the President for life) with power to interpret the Constitution, to decide all disputes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. There are about 60 Federal Courts, each appointed for a district, and above these are Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the Supreme Court. Offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State Courts, which also deal with matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy. There are Justices of the Peace and Police Judges in towns and cities, Courts of Record for the counties, and a Supreme Court for each State.

Political Parties.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson's presidential term will be the third that has been filled by a representative of the Democratic Party since the Civil War. The Republican Party, founded in 1854 to accomplish the unity of the nation and the restriction or abolition of slavery, carried President Lincoln to office in 1860, and thereafter retained the reins of Government for more than twenty years. In 1834 and again in 1892 the Democrats sent President Cleveland to the White House, but the succeeding Presidents until now have all been Republicans. Both parties have their Progressive and Conservative wings, but the division is most strongly marked in the ranks of the Republicans owing to the organisation by ex-President Roosevelt of the "Bull Moosers," who have absorbed a majority of the party.

State and Local Government.

The constitutions and modes of administration of the 48 States bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a Governor and the legislative to two elective chambers, while each State has its own judicial system. Roughly speaking, each State has voluntarily surrendered to the central

Government all federal matters (including taxation for federal purposes only, foreign affairs, the control of the army, navy, foreign and inter-state commerce, postal service, coinage, etc.), while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The Governor and the State officials are chosen by direct vote of the people, and each party therefore appoints its own adherents when it wins the election. For local government within the States the unit is the rural township, under officials appointed by the local electors, and these are combined to form counties, though in the south and some other parts the county itself forms the unit. There are **Indian Reservations**, with an area of 62,909 sq. miles, and an Indian population (1911) of 307,913, situated not only in Indian Territory but in Arizona, South Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, etc. The "District of Columbia," which is really the capital, Washington, and which has an area of 70 sq. miles, with a population (1910) of 331,069, is the seat of Federal Government, and is under the direct government of the Confederacy through three Commissioners appointed by the President.

Education, Agriculture, Industries.

Perfect equality is accorded to all religions in the United States. The Roman Catholics are the strongest religious body, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Presbyterians following in that order. Education is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion. The number of pupils in 1910 in the public schools, supported by public taxation, was 17,813,852. The amount expended on the public elementary and secondary schools in 1910 was \$426,250,434. Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated portions may be acquired under the homestead laws and the timber-culture Acts. In 1910 there were 6,361,502 farms in the country, with an acreage of 878,798,325 acres, giving an average of 138.1 acres per farm. The value of farms was put at \$28,475,674,169 for the land, and of the improvements, buildings, implements, and live stock at \$12,515,774,921. The fixed capital invested in agriculture is therefore put at \$40,991,449,090, as compared with \$18,428,270,000 invested in manufactures. About 10,500,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture, and over 7,000,000 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Cereals, other farm and dairy produce, preserved vegetables and fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal and other minerals (see MINES AND QUARRIES OF THE WORLD for details) are the chief products. There are also many large and flourishing manufacturing industries—textiles, cotton (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF THE WORLD), wool, silk, iron and steel, lumbering, etc., being the chief. The chief imports are food products, such as sugar, coffee, fruits, wines and spirits, tea, etc., raw materials like silk, rubber, fibres, hides and skins, tin, wool, etc.; manufactured goods, etc. About three-fifths of the imports consist of food and raw material and two-fifths of manufactured goods. The chief exports are agricultural products, such as cotton, breadstuffs, meat, dairy produce, mineral produce, timber, and

other raw materials, and manufactures including iron and steel, tobacco, implements, etc. There were 240,438 miles of railway in operation in 1910, and 40,088 miles of street and elevated railways worked by electricity.

Consult the "Statistical Abstract of the United States," prepared annually by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine, which is a cardinal point of American policy, was formulated by President Monroe in 1823, in agreement with Great Britain and in opposition to the designs of the Holy Alliance, which contemplated the partition of South America among the European Powers. It has ever since been accepted as laying down the principles which guide the United States in respect to the relations of European Powers with the other countries upon the American continent. President Monroe said: "We owe it to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers [the Allied Powers of Europe], to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any unfriendly disposition towards the United States. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference." President Roosevelt pointed out in 1902 that the Doctrine was not a means of aggression, but defensive in purpose; and that it would be respected just so long as the United States possessed a first-class Navy. In an address on the subject delivered to the Yale Law School in 1903, Mr. Whitelaw Reid said neither of the two essential propositions in President Monroe's Message "objects to transfer of dominion to Europeans by cession, purchase, or the voluntary act of the inhabitants; and neither of them gives any pledge to any American State that we would interfere in its behalf against the use of force for the collection of debts or the redress of injuries, or indeed against any European attack." (See also INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.)

Immigration Law and Statistics.

The United States Immigration Law, 1903, raised the head-tax on immigrants from 1 to 2 dollars. The classes of aliens previously prohibited were Chinese labourers, persons under agreement to perform labour or service in the United States, idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, persons who had

been convicted (except political offenders), polygamists, and persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by the money of another or who is assisted by others to come. To these the new Act added epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years previous or who have had two or more attacks of insanity, professional beggars, anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force of the government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials. There are also in force the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Alien Contract Labour Law. During 1911, 878,587 immigrant settlers arrived in the United States, including 182,882 from Italy, 159,057 from Austria-Hungary, 158,721 from Russia and Finland, 20,780 from Sweden, 13,950 from Norway, 52,426 from England, 2,162 from Wales, 29,112 from Ireland, 18,796 from Scotland, and 32,061 from Germany. The immigrants denied admission numbered 22,349.

Pensions.

The annual report of the U.S. Commissioner of Pensions showed that in the year 1911 there were on the roll 892,098 military pensioners, of whom 570,050 were soldiers and 322,048 widows and dependants. The disbursements during the year amounted to \$157,325,160.

Newspapers.

In 1911 the total number of newspapers and periodicals published was 22,806.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The area of the United States, including Alaska, is 3,617,673 sq. miles. The non-contiguous territory, Hawaii, Guam, the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Samoa, has an area of 125,671 sq. miles. The total area is accordingly 3,743,344 sq. miles.

At the census of 1910 the population of the United States was 91,972,266, of whom 47,332,122 were males and 44,640,144 females. The whites numbered 81,732,687, and the negroes 9,828,294. The Indians numbered 307,913. New York had a population in 1910 of 4,766,883, as compared with 3,437,202 in 1900.

The wealth of the country was estimated by the Census Office, in 1890, at \$65,037,091,197, or £13,000,000,000; in 1900 at \$88,517,306,775, or £17,700,000,000; in 1904 at \$107,104,211,917, or £21,420,000,000; and in 1907 at £25,000,000,000.

Revenue and expenditure for year ending June 30th:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1909 . .	603,589,490	662,324,445
1910 . .	675,511,715	659,705,391
1911 . .	701,372,375	654,137,998
1913 (est.).	667,600,000	637,921,000
Year ended	Imports.	Exports.
June 30th.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1908 . .	1,191,341,792	1,860,773,346
1911 . .	1,527,236,105	2,013,549,025
1912 . .	1,653,426,174	2,204,222,088

The figures exclude gold and silver and deal with merchandise only.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom have been in recent years:

Year.	Imports. Dollars.	Exports. Dollars.
1885 . .	136,701,780	398,103,203
1905 . .	175,811,918	523,396,852
1909 . .	208,612,758	514,627,365
1910 . .	271,029,772	505,552,871
1911 . .	261,289,106	576,613,974

Public Debt, July 1st, 1911, \$2,765,600,606; deducting the cash in the treasury, viz. \$1,749,816,268, the total was \$1,015,784,338.

Cabinet: *Secretary of State*, Philander C. Knox.—*Secretary of the Treasury*, Franklin MacVeagh.—*War*, H. L. Stimson.—*Attorney-General*, George W. Wickersham.—*Postmaster-General*, Frank H. Hitchcock.—*Navy*, George von L. Meyer.—*Interior*, Wallis L. Fisher.—*Secretary of Agriculture*, James B. Wilson.—*Secretary of Commerce and Labour*, Charles Nagel.

Ambassador in London, The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, 123, Victoria Street, S.W.—*First Secretary*, W. Phillips.

Consul-General in London, J. L. Griffiths.—*Vice- and Deputy-Consul-General*, R. Westacott.

British Embassy.—*Ambassador*, Sir C. A. Spring Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.—*First Secretary*, George Young, M.V.O.

British Consuls-General: C. W. Bennett, C.I.E. (New York), F. P. Leay (Boston), A. C. Ross (San Francisco), H. G. Nugent (Chicago), A. E. Wileman (Manila), H. T. Carew-Hunt (New Orleans).

Consuls: Hon. R. Walsh, M.V.O. (New York), Gilbert Fraser (Baltimore), J. A. Donnelly (Savannah), C. A. Spencer Perceval (Galveston), W. Powell (Philadelphia), James Laidlaw (Portland, Ore.), T. E. Erskine (St. Louis), W. Moore (San Francisco), A. H. Lay (Honolulu), and W. B. Churchward (Porto Rico).

History in 1912.

The first regular session of the 62nd Congress opened on Dec. 4th, 1911. The President's Message dealt solely with the Trust question. Mr. Taft traced the growing efficiency of the Anti-Trust Law since its creation in 1890, and expressed his belief that it was sufficient for the purpose for which it was designed. He repeated, however, an opinion previously expressed, that it was desirable to pass a voluntary Federal Incorporation Bill providing for the creation of national corporations to carry on business in different States under a single charter, and he also suggested the creation of an executive tribunal, armed with considerable authority, to exercise a supervisory power over industrial undertakings. Subsequent Messages to Congress dealt with Currency Reform, the Panama Canal Dues, the Russian Passport Question (see INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS), the Cost of Living, and Tariff Revision.

Democratic attempts to modify the Payne-Aldrich tariff occupied largely the attention of Congress; but the chief political interest of the country was centred in the campaign for the Presidential Election.

At the opening of the New Year the prospects of Presidential candidature were extraordinarily confused. Mr. Taft stated that nothing but

death would keep him from seeking renomination, and he seemed likely to be accepted as the Republican candidate, although opposed by the "insurgents" of his party under the leadership of Senator La Follette, and by others who argued that the party's only chance of success lay in the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt himself declared that he was "not in politics," and was not seeking nomination. Of rival Democratic leaders the most prominent were Dr. Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Harman, Governor of Ohio, Mr. Underwood, the leader of the party in the House, Mr. Champ Clark, the Speaker, and Mr. Bryan. At the end of February, Mr. Roosevelt, posing as a Radical Republican, and advocating the doctrine that the decisions of the State judiciaries on Constitutional points should be subject to the popular vote, announced that he would accept nomination if it were offered him. He explained away the pledge twice given while he was in the White House—that "in no circumstances" would he seek or accept a third term of office—by saying that he was referring only to a third successive term. A bitter controversy between President and ex-President still further widened the split in the Republican party. The earliest "primary" elections of delegates to the Republican Convention went with monotonous regularity for Mr. Taft, the most notable of these results being in New York, Mr. Roosevelt's own State, Illinois, however, went as overwhelmingly for Mr. Roosevelt as New York had gone for Mr. Taft, and Maine, Pennsylvania, Missouri, California, Ohio, and New Jersey also supported the nomination of the ex-President. At the opening of the Republican Convention at Chicago on June 18th Mr. Roosevelt appeared upon the scene in personal command of his forces. It was already clear, however, that his chances of securing the official nomination of a united party were extinct. He directed his supporters to abstain from voting in the Convention, which he denounced as "packed by the bosses," the result being that Mr. Taft was adopted as the Republican candidate by 561 votes; 107 votes were cast for Mr. Roosevelt while 344 delegates abstained from voting. Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention the majority of Mr. Roosevelt's friends gathered in another building, where they tendered him their independent nomination, thus establishing a new party.

The Democratic Convention opened at Baltimore on June 25th. Mr. Bryan was defeated in the contest for chairmanship, and was thereafter out of the running for the Presidential nomination. The first ballot gave Mr. Champ Clark 440 votes, Dr. Woodrow Wilson 324, Mr. Harman 148, and Mr. Underwood 117. Succeeding ballots improved the position of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, but failed to give him the necessary preponderance until the 46th, which resulted as follows:—Wilson 990, Clark 84, Harman 12. Dr. Woodrow Wilson was thereupon unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Roosevelt's new party—the Progressive party, or, as it was commonly called, the "Bull Moose" party—held its Convention at the beginning of August, and unanimously nominated Mr. Roosevelt as its candidate. In addressing his supporters the ex-President outlined a policy of advanced social and political reform, including old-age pensions, a minimum wage, State insurance, and curtailment of the

hours of labour. On the fiscal question he declared himself in favour of a low protective tariff.

While engaged in his election campaign at Milwaukee on Oct. 14th Mr. Roosevelt was shot at and wounded by a man named Schrank. At the moment of the outrage Mr. Roosevelt was about to enter a motor car on his way to the hall where he was to speak. The bullet entered the chest but did not penetrate the lung, and in spite of his wound the ex-President proceeded to the meeting and addressed it for more than an hour, although obviously suffering. He was then conveyed to a hospital in Chicago. The incident increased the popularity of Mr. Roosevelt, but it was apparent that neither of the Republican candidates could succeed against the solid Democratic vote.

The election resulted in the return of Dr. Woodrow Wilson by a large majority, but the second place was won by Mr. Roosevelt, and the "Bull Moosers" accordingly become the recognised chief minority. The new House of Representatives was strongly Democratic, while in the Senate the parties were nearly equally divided.

The question of campaign contributions was brought into prominence in August by the allegation of Senator Penrose, at one time a member of the Republican National Committee, that Mr. J. D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, contributed \$125,000 (£25,000) to the Presidential campaign of 1904, of which amount, he said, \$100,000 (£20,000) was used for the election of Mr. Roosevelt with the latter's knowledge and consent, as Mr. Penrose believed. Mr. Archbold, in giving evidence a few days later before a Senate Committee of Investigation, admitted giving a sum of \$100,000 (£20,000) to Mr. Roosevelt's campaign fund in 1904, and another sum of \$25,000 directly to Mr. Penrose, Senator for Pennsylvania, presumably for use in the Pennsylvania State elections, but was unable to say whether Mr. Roosevelt knew that these sums were contributions from the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Roosevelt at once gave an indignant denial to the allegation that the money had been used or received with his knowledge, and demanded the opportunity of repeating the denial before the Senate Committee.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia spent four days in New York in January as the guests of the American Ambassador in London and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. During the period of the visit the Duke made a day-trip to Washington, where he was received by the President at the White House and in turn received him at the British Embassy.

The Vice-President, Mr. James Schoolcraft Sherman, died on Oct. 30th.

The fate of the American Arbitration Treaties is dealt with in the article on the PEACE MOVEMENT.

Some serious labour troubles occurred during the year, mostly due to the activity of the American Federation of Labour and the organisation calling itself the Industrial Workers of the World. A series of dynamite outrages, culminating in the blowing up of a newspaper office at Los Angeles, led to the arrest and conviction of two brothers named McNamara,

whose confessions resulted in **February** in the simultaneous arrest in nineteen cities of about fifty Labour leaders. Their trial began before a Federal Court at Indianapolis on Oct. 1st, and seemed likely to last until the spring or summer of 1913.

A strike of textile workers at Lawrence, Massachusetts, was caused by a State law shortening the hours of labour and consequently reducing wages. The strike, which was accompanied by rioting and dynamite outrages, began in **January** and lasted until **March**, when the employers conceded an advance of wages. It was renewed for some weeks in **September** as a protest against the arrest, on a charge of murdering a female operative, of two of the men's leaders named Ettore and Giovannitti.

More than 500,000 coal miners suspended work at the end of **March**, masters and men having failed to come to terms for the renewal of the working agreements which then expired. Work was resumed in **May**, but not before rioting, mostly caused by foreigners, had occurred in some districts.

Rioting also occurred in **June** in connection with the strikes of Poles employed in the smelting industry in New Jersey, and of tramwaymen in Boston.

The conduct of the New York police force was brought before the criminal courts in connection with the murder of **Herman Rosenthal**, a self-confessed gambler who was shot dead in a New York street early on the morning of **July 16th**. Rosenthal, who had told much, and had promised to tell more, concerning alleged relations between the police and gamblers, had accused Police-Lieutenant Becker of being a sleeping partner in his gambling business, and as a result of investigations Becker was arrested on **July 29th** on a charge of complicity in the murder. Other arrests were made with difficulty, the District Attorney declaring that the police wilfully attempted to hinder the capture of suspects. It was decided to try the accused separately. Becker was brought to trial in **October** and sentenced to death, but entered an appeal against the verdict.

Among the calamities of the year were a great fire in New York on **Jan. 9th**, involving the total destruction of a Lower Broadway block; and an overflow of the **Mississippi** in **April**, inundating a number of towns in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and rendering 30,000 people homeless.

Territories and Dependencies.

Alaska is a territory in the extreme N.W. of North America, purchased from Russia by the United States in '68 for £1,440,000. The area is 590,884 sq. m., and the population in 1910 was 64,443. It is administered by a Governor appointed by the President, and the capital is **Nouveau** (pop. 1,864). Other towns are: **Nome** (pop. 3,500), on the west coast; **Skagway** (pop. 1,100), and **Sitka** (pop. 1,396). The chief centre in the gold region in the interior is **Fairbanks**, on the **Tanana** river; copper, lead, and coal are also worked. There are valuable seal and salmon fisheries, and big timber resources.

Guam, the largest of the **Marianne** or **Ladrone** Islands, was ceded to the United States by Spain in '98, for use as a coaling station. It has a good roadstead. Area about 210 sq. m. ;

pop. about 10,000. The capital is **Agaña**; pop. 6,000.

The **Hawaiian Islands** are a group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific. They were annexed to the United States in '98, attached to the department of California for military purposes, and made a Territory in 1900, with one delegate in the U.S. Congress. The administration is carried on by a Governor with a legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 and a House of 30 members. The natives almost all profess the Christian faith, and education is free. **Exports**: sugar, rice, coffee, fruits and nuts, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, China, and Japan. Area, 6,449 sq. m.; pop. (1910), 191,909, including over 25,000 Chinese, over 60,000 Japanese, and about 28,500 whites. Capital, **Honolulu**, on the south-west coast, of the island of **Oahu**, pop. 39,305. Imports, 1911, £5,420,000; exports, £8,587,000.

The **Philippine Islands** form a large group of the Asiatic Archipelago. The inhabitants, apart from the Europeans and Americans, consist of the aborigines, called **Negritos**; the **Igolotes**, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the islands; and the **Tagalos**, who are Malay immigrants. Until '98 the islands formed a Spanish colony, but after the **Americo-Spanish war** they were ceded to the United States, as territorial indemnity for the expenses of the war. In 1902 a **Civil Governor** was appointed, with a **Legislative Body** consisting of seven Commissioners, four Americans and three Filipinos; and a **Legislative Assembly**, elected **July 30th**, 1907. There were two main parties—the **Nationalists**, who advocated immediate independence; and the **Progressists**, who accepted American suzerainty. The former easily carried the election, but only about one in thirty of the population took the trouble to get registered as voters. The islands are divided into 36 provinces, each under an elected Governor, and all the towns have self-government through an elected President and Councilors. Great mineral wealth is said to exist, and coal, iron, and gold are now being mined in **Cebu** and **Luzon** with some success. The chief industries are in the hands of the Europeans and the Chinese, who number about 25,000 and 100,000 respectively. Sugar, hemp, copra, cigars, and tobacco are exported. The islands are specially rich in timber. Great harbour improvements are being made at **Manila**, and railway construction is proceeding rapidly in the islands. A new currency on a gold standard was instituted in 1903, the peso being equal to half the United States gold dollar. A large number of primary schools have been established in the chief centres, and are attended by about 320,000 children. Area, 115,026 sq. m.; pop., according to a census taken in 1903, 7,635,426, of whom 647,740 are described as uncivilised; estimated at 8,368,427 in 1911. The largest islands are **Luzon** (40,969 sq. miles) and **Mindanao** (36,292 sq. miles). The capital is **Manila**, with a population of over 223,000. Imports, 1911, £10,000,000; exports, £8,000,000.

Porto Rico, until '98 a Spanish colony, but then ceded to the United States by the Spanish-American treaty of peace, lies to the east of

San Domingo, in the West Indies. It is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council, consisting of 6 officials and 5 natives appointed by the President, and a Legislative Assembly of 35 members elected for 2 years on a franchise restricted by a small property qualification and a low educational test. The island of Culebra, between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, has been made a U.S. naval base. The island is mountainous, the climate healthy, and the chief exports are coffee, fruit, sugar, tobacco, and timber. Free trade between the island and the United States was inaugurated in July 1901 with very beneficial results on the sugar and tobacco trades. The United States send the great bulk of the imports and take most of the exports. There are 200 miles of railway. Area 3,435 square miles, and pop. 1,135,783, of whom about 60,000 are negroes, about 300,000 mulattoes, and about 590,000 whites. The chief towns are: San Juan, pop. 32,048; Ponce, 27,952.

Samoa Islands. By an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concluded Nov. 9th, '99, and approved in Jan. 1900 by the United States, the Samoa Islands, which lie in the Western Pacific, were divided, Upolu and Savaii being assigned to Germany, and Tutuils and the other Samoan islands E. of 171° E. long. to the United States, Great Britain renouncing all her rights over the islands. Tutuila (area 77 sq. miles, pop. 3,750) has the magnificent harbour of Pago Pago. The other islands have an area of about 25 sq. m., with about 2,000 inhabitants.

[For Panama Canal Zone see PANAMA.]

URUGUAY.

Uruguay is a republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Capital, Montevideo, pop. 308,339, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The Executive is vested in a President elected for four years by the two Chambers sitting together as a general assembly. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 19 chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a Chamber of 69 members elected for three years, one for each 3,000 of the male adults. In the intervals between the annual sessions a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assumes legislative power and control of general administration. The revenue is mainly derived from the Customs dues, a property tax, licences, stamp duties, etc. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory and free, under a greatly improved system in recent years. The peace establishment of the army is about 4,000; there is a national guard of about 35,000. The Italian cruiser *Dogali* was purchased in 1908, and renamed *XV. de Agosto*. A High Court of Justice was established in Dec. 1907, and the judicial system was reorganised. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture, and some mining is done. At Fray Bentos is established the great factory of the Liebig Extract of Meat Co. (Lemco). At this factory and its branches 371,255 cattle were slaughtered in 1910. Exports, chiefly wool, preserved beef, hides, ostrich feathers, etc. There are over 1,500 miles of railway open, all in British hands.

Area, 72,210 sq. miles; pop. (1910) 1,039,078. Revenue and expenditure, 1911-12 (estimated) £6,071,000; 1912-13 (estimated) £7,700,000. Debt, 1910, £28,559,335. Imports, 1911, £9,480,000; exports, 1911, £9,210,000. Exports to U.K., £1,318,915; imports from U.K., £2,418,000.

President, Don José Battle y Ordóñez (elected March 1st, 1911).—Vice-President, Don Feliciano Viera.

Minister in London, Señor Frederico R. Vidiella, 194, Queen's Gate, S.W.—Consul-General in London, Señor Don J. B. Terra, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General at Montevideo, R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G.

VENEZUELA.

A republic in South America, consisting of 14 federal states and 5 territories. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Brazil and Colombia, on the west by Colombia, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana.

President.

General Juan Vicente Gómez became President in Dec. 1908 as the result of a *coup d'état* during the absence in Europe of his predecessor, President Castro. In April 1910 he was formally elected.

Government.

The President is elected (for a period of 4 years) by Congress within 15 days of its first meeting. Congress consists of a Senate of 26 members elected by the legislatures of each state, and a House of Representatives, elected directly, one member to every 35,000 of population, and one more for an excess of 15,000. The term of office for both houses is 4 years. There is also a Council of Government of 10 members, also elected for 4 years. The constituent States have each its own legislature and executive. On a peace footing the forces are about 4,000 strong, and there is a national militia. Roman Catholicism is the State religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but is compulsory and free. La Guayra is the chief port of the Republic. There are over 570 miles of railway being worked. The chief exports are coffee, cacao, hides, balata, egret feathers, and rubber.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 364,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,300,000. Capital, Caracas, pop. 75,000.

Revenue and expenditure, 1912-13 (est.), £2,160,000.

Imports, 1911-12, £3,590,943.

Exports, 1911-12, £5,253,885.

Debt, external and internal, 1912, £7,598,717.

British Minister at Caracas, F. Harford, C.V.O.—Consul, C. de Lemos (Ciudad Bolívar).

Consul-General in England, Dr. A. Acosta Delgado, Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.

PRODUCTION, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

WHEAT SUPPLY OF THE WORLD.—THE WORLD'S HARVEST IN 1912.—IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.—THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.—BRITISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.—SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, etc.

THE WHEAT FIELDS OF THE WORLD.

The following table—showing the acreage, produce, and yield per acre of wheat in the countries named, in the year 1910, “so far as the particulars can be given”—is taken from Part IV., vol. xlv., of the Agricultural Statistics published by the Board of Agriculture in 1912. In a preface to these statistics, Mr. R. H. Rew, one of the Assistant Secretaries to the Board, expresses the view that the total acreage under wheat in the world is not far short of 240,000,000, of which the countries included in the table represent about 90 per cent. Of this vast area it would seem, so far as the figures permit comparison, and making some allowance for a

probable progress in the direction of greater comprehensiveness and more complete accuracy in the collection of returns, that about 45,000,000 acres have been added within the past fifteen years. An estimate of the increase of the wheat-eating population of the world is practically impossible, and consequently the relation of increased supply to increased demand cannot be expressed statistically. The course of the world's price, allowing for seasonal disturbances, would no doubt be the best index of any pressure of population on the means of subsistence, whether as regards wheat or any other product:—

Countries.	Acreage.		Produce.		Yield per Acre.	
	In 1910.	Mean of previous Years.	In 1910.	Mean of previous Years.	In 1910.	Mean of previous Years.
	Acres.	Acres.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United Kingdom. . . .	1,856,485	1,765,649	7,074,179	7,365,211	30'48	33'37
Australia	6,586,236	5,804,219	11,301,700	7,418,109	13'73	10'22
Canada	9,294,800	6,809,050	18,748,700	15,494,551	16'14	18'20
India, including Native States	28,106,500	26,637,460	44,956,800	35,847,448	12'80	10'77
New Zealand	311,000	226,517	1,097,837	809,695	28'24	31'67
Algeria	—	3,396,984	—	3,922,799	—	9'24
Argentina	14,416,278	13,878,323	17,563,125	19,752,483	9'75	11'39
Austria	2,997,540	2,892,432	7,051,746	6,954,345	18'81	10'23
Belgium	380,380	386,495	1,555,657	1,729,396	32' 2	35'80
Bulgaria	2,689,079	2,463,553	5,279,490	4,153,088	15'71	13'49
Chile	1,004,622	1,142,302	3,207,401	2,370,235	23'44	16'60
Denmark	—	99,880	547,106	499,530	—	42'10
Egypt	1,301,789	1,255,372	4,076,711	—	25'05	—
France	16,191,764	16,185,687	31,212,947	41,460,970	15'42	20'49
Germany	4,842,196	4,607,006	17,730,624	17,119,830	26'20	29'73
Hungary	9,371,178	9,150,124	22,668,314	19,081,132	19'35	17'47
Italy	11,753,742	11,631,230	19,170,208	23,790,802	13'05	16'36
Japan	1,164,872	1,098,448	2,965,755	2,593,541	20'37	18'89
Luxemburg	27,711	27,105	65,518	74,299	18'91	21'93
Mexico	2,626,487	—	1,490,585	1,307,504	4'56	—
Netherlands	135,228	138,180	538,023	509,578	31'83	34'54
Norway	—	12,399	35,583	37,934	—	22'69
Roumania	4,812,096	4,537,953	13,417,179	8,988,276	22'31	15'85
Russia:						
European, ex. Poland . .	51,890,666	47,340,524	68,792,700	52,494,208	10'61	8'87
Poland	1,257,355	1,234,584	2,835,900	2,540,534	18'04	16'46
Caucasia	9,465,441	8,083,959	15,541,500	11,210,058	13'14	11'09
Finland	—	—	—	16,106	—	—
Siberia and the Steppes .	8,428,231	6,314,261	9,489,000	8,723,658	9'01	11'05
Servia	952,392	918,108	1,933,275	1,400,077	16'24	12'20
Spain	9,409,376	9,185,212	17,176,285	14,934,937	14'60	13'01
Sweden	222,300	219,155	902,447	803,315	32'48	29'32
Switzerland	104,728	106,086	344,375	441,029	26'31	33'26
Tunis	1,126,320	1,025,984	505,083	613,599	3'59	4'78
United States of America .	49,205,000	46,930,182	84,287,692	83,970,231	13'70	14'31
Uruguay	—	654,989	—	876,306	—	10'70

THE WORLD'S HARVEST IN 1912.

The Bulletin of the International Institute in Oct. 1912 reported the following estimate of the World's Harvest for 1912 and its percentages as compared with the figures for 1911:

The countries comprised in the estimates are Prussia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, France, England and Wales, Ireland, Kingdom of Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Nether-

lands, Roumania, Russia in Europe, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Russia in Asia, Egypt, and Tunis.

Wheat, 1,745,000,000 cwt. ; 107·2 per cent.

Rye, 793,000,000 cwt. ; 117·8 per cent.

Barley, 548,000,000 cwt. ; 105·2 per cent.

Oats, 1,167,000,000 cwt. ; 120·7 per cent.

Maize, 1,810,000,000 cwt. ; 116·4 per cent.

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

The growth of the imports of the chief agricultural food products into the United Kingdom as shown by the following table, giving the proportional quantities per head of population for the products named:

Years.	Wheat (grain).	Wheat (flour).	Dead Meat.	Butter and Mar- garine	Cheese.	Eggs.
	lb.	lb.	lb.*	lb.	lb.	No.
'61-65	106	21	5'9	3'9	2'9	9
'66-70	116	16	4'2	4'3	3'4	14
'71-75	152	19	10'9	4'8	4'7	19
'76-80	174	28	10'2	6'2	5'7	22
'81-85	186	45	18'9	7'2	5'7	26
'86-90	170	43	23'3	8'7	5'8	31
'91-95	202	56	30'4	10'4	6'2	36
'96-1900	185	58	43'8	11'6	6'8	44
1901-5	230	48	46'1	13'2	6'8	54
1906-10	246	31	47'9	13'2	6'2	50
1911	242	25	52'0	13'0	5'8	50

* Including beef, mutton, and pork, fresh and preserved, and bacon and hams.

The sources of our chief food supplies from abroad were as follows in 1911:

	Foreign Countries.	British Possessions.
	Non-European.	European.
	Per cent.	Per cent.

Wheat (including flour in equivalent weight of grain)	19 8	31'6	48'6
Meat (live and dead)	15'5	59'3	25'2
Butter and margarine	75'4	1'1	23'5
Cheese	13'4	6'4	80'2
Vegetables, raw:			
Potatoes	56'9	11'0	32'1
Other	56'3	27'0	16'7
Fruit, raw (including edible nuts and excluding bananas)	70'8	11'6	17'6
Eggs	95'0	4'9	0'1

In his preface to the report on agricultural imports for the year 1911 [Cd. 6385], Mr. R. H. Rew points out that the number of cattle imported alive was smaller in 1911 than in any year since 1874, the numbers being: cattle, 200,398; sheep, 47,673. On the other hand, the imports of beef and mutton exhibit a practically uninterrupted increase from year to year. In 1911 the imports were: beef, 8,089,107 cwt.; mutton, 5,474,614 cwt. The total imported supply of all kinds of meat was the largest on record, and considerably greater than in 1910 and 1909. The supplies of pig-meat were 23 per cent. more in 1911 than in 1910, owing to increased arrivals of bacon and hams from North America, but the increased total is still considerably below the level of the years prior to 1909. The total value of poultry (alive or dead) imported was £918,000 in 1911, as compared with £821,000 in 1910. Supplies from Russia, Austria-Hungary, the United States, Canada, and other British Possessions were larger.

The total receipts of butter from abroad in 1911 were 4,303,000 cwt., or 23,000 cwt. less than in 1910. Of the total quantity received, 1,707,000 cwt. were from Denmark, 896,000 cwt. from Australia, and 638,000 cwt. from Russia.

Imports of margarine declined from 1,121,000 cwt. to 944,000 cwt. in 1911, nearly the whole of the reduction occurring in supplies from the Netherlands, from which country 896,000 cwt. were received last year.

The total importation of cheese was 2,348,000 cwt., being 108,000 cwt. less than in 1910. The consignments from Australia increased from 3,710 cwt. in 1910 to 12,602 cwt. last year.

The imports of eggs in 1911 amounted to 2,287,000,000, and were the largest recorded since 1904; the total value was £8,000,000. Of the total supply one-half was from Russia and one fifth from Denmark.

The total importation of whole fresh milk in 1911 was 11,200 cwt., being approximately equivalent to 123,400 gallons. The imports took place chiefly in January, February, March, November, and December. A little over three-fourths were from France and the remainder from the Netherlands.

The receipts of each kind of corn except wheat were thus larger than in 1910.

The reduction of wheat imports was entirely in the amount imported as grain, which was 98,068,000 cwt. in 1911 as against 105,223,000 cwt. in 1910. Supplies of wheat-flour were 100,000 cwt. more than in 1910.

The average value of foreign and colonial corn imported into the United Kingdom for the years named was, per imperial quarter:

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1905	31 0	20 1	15 4
1907	32 11	23 11	18 0
1909	39 8	23 8	17 0
1910	36 0	21 1	15 4
1911	34 0	24 1	16 5

The average value of British corn was as follows in the years enumerated:

Year.	Wheat	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1851	38 6	24 9	18 7
1861	55 4	36 1	23 9
1871	56 8	36 2	25 2
1881	45 4	31 11	21 9
1891	37 0	28 2	20 0
1901	26 9	25 2	18 5
1903	26 9	22 8	17 2
1904	28 4	22 4	16 4
1905	29 8	24 4	17 4
1906	28 3	24 2	18 4
1907	30 7	25 1	18 10
1908	32 0	25 10	17 10
1909	36 11	26 10	18 11
1910	31 8	23 1	17 4
1911	31 8	27 3	18 10

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

The International Agricultural Institute, which owes its inception to the King of Italy and which has been housed in a beautiful building constructed at his personal expense in Rome, has received the support of nearly all the countries of the world. Its current expenses are provided by the Governments of the countries sending representatives to the Institute, the British subscription at present being £960 per annum. The official language of the Institute is French, but the staff is international. The work of the Institute is divided into four technical branches: Produce, Rural Labour, Diseases of Plants, and Economical and Social Institutions. There is also an administrative branch and a library. The technical branches are designed to supply the world with reliable information—(a) on agricultural produce, so as to minimise the influence of perturbing influences on the markets; (b) on rural labour, in

order that the migratory movements, whether periodical or not, correspond as much as possible to the interests of production and labour; (c) on the diseases of plants, in order to render their diffusion more difficult, and facilitate the protection of such districts as are free from them; (d) on agricultural credit, insurance, and co-operative institutions, so that the knowledge of the means used and results obtained may help the diffusion and increase the efficiency of each system, as well as encourage mutual agreements. The Institute publishes in several languages monthly bulletins of statistics and occasional volumes of collected information, of agricultural intelligence, economic and social intelligence, and a weekly bulletin of bibliography. The publications may be obtained on payment from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, which has issued a leaflet on the work of the Institute.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in '89, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, with such other persons as His Majesty may from time to time think fit to appoint during his pleasure. The President of the Board receives a salary of £2,000 per annum. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture." The business of the Board is transacted in five divisions.

1. The Animals Division is charged with the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1911, the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, '87 and '91, and certain sections of the Dogs Act, 1906. The Diseases of Animals Acts and the Orders made thereunder deal with the steps to be taken to prevent the spread of certain contagious diseases among animals in Great Britain; and with the regulation of the importation, into Great Britain, of ruminating animals, and swine, horses, dogs, and other canine animals, and hay and straw from certain countries; the transit of animals, and the exportation of horses. Work is also undertaken for the encouragement and improvement of light-horse breeding.

2. The Fisheries Division is charged with powers and duties in England and Wales under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, the Cran Measures Act, 1908, and certain Acts relating to Shell Fisheries. It also conducts the English share of the International Fisheries Investigations in the North Sea and adjacent waters.

3. The Intelligence Division is charged with correspondence and inquiries relating to insect and fungus attacks of plants and diseases of bees, experiments, and general farming subjects; conducts business in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, Destructive Insects and Pests, and other Acts; inspects, reports, and advises upon Agricultural Education in England and Wales, and upon experimental and research

work; issues leaflets and the monthly *Journal* of the Board.

4. The Land Division administers the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts, and is concerned with transactions under the Universities and College Estates Acts, sales of glebe land, and the sanctioning of charges on land for works of improvement, and grants of land or advances of money under the Light Railways Act, 1896; the appointment of arbitrators and umpires, in certain cases, under the Agricultural Holdings Acts, and business relating to charges under these Acts.

5. The Statistical, Tithe, and Establishment Division collects the annual Agricultural Returns of acreage and produce of crops and live stock, statistics of fisheries, prices of agricultural produce, statistics of diseases of animals, etc., and prepares reports thereupon. Business in this division relates also to the re-apportionment and redemption of tithe rentcharge, corn rents, and extraordinary tithe rentcharge, the merger of tithe rentcharge, the definition of disputed boundaries in certain cases, the redemption of rents under sect. 45 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, the enfranchisement of copyhold land, exchanges of lands, the regulation and inclosure of commons under the Inclosure Acts, the constitution of Land Drainage Districts, and the sanction of loans under the Land Drainage Act, 1861. Matters relating to the staff of the Department are dealt with in this Division.

The administration of the Ordnance Survey and of Kew Gardens is under the control of the Board.

The *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* is published monthly, price 4d.

President, Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.
Permanent Secretary, Sir T. H. Elliott, K.C.B.
Parliamentary Secretary, Lord Lucas.
Offices, 4-6 and 8, Whitehall Place, 3 and 21, St. James's Square, and 43, Parliament Street, S.W.

Scotland and Ireland.

In 1911 a separate Department was created for Scotland which up to that time had been within the jurisdiction of Whitehall. In Ireland the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction was created in '99. Vice-President, Rt. Hon. T. Wallace Russell, M.P. Sec., T. P. Gill. Office, 4, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

Under the provisions of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts, 1909 and 1910, eight Commissioners, styled the Development Commissioners, are appointed to advise the Treasury in the administration of a national fund for the development of agriculture and other economic resources of the United Kingdom. The Commissioners are appointed by Royal Warrant for ten years, one of them (who, however, may be reappointed) retiring every two years. Two only of the Commissioners receive salaries, which together must not exceed £3,000 a year. The Commissioners are assisted by a staff of paid officials. Every application for a grant or loan is referred to the Commissioners, who, after considering the application, draw up a recommendation for the Treasury. Before making any recommendation for an advance for the purpose of improving rural transport the Commissioners must consult the Road Board (see p. 357).

Grants and loans are made out of a fund, which is fed by: (1) sums annually voted by Parliament; (2) a sum of £2,500,000 charged on the Consolidated Fund, and payable in five annual instalments of £500,000 each, in 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915; (3) sums received by way of interest and on repayment of loans, and the profits made as the result of a grant or loan in cases where the repayment of such profits is made a condition of the grant or loan.

The following are the names of the Commissioners in the order in which they are to retire: Sir Saint-Hill Eardley-Wilmot, K.C.I.E., Michael Andrew Ennis, Sir William Stowell Haldane, Alfred Daniel Hall, F.R.S., Sidney Webb, Lord Richard Fredk. Cavendish (Chairman), Vaughan Nash, C.V.O., C.B. (Vice-Chairman), and Henry Jones Davies. **Secretary**, H. E. Dale. **Offices**, Queen Anne's Chambers, The Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

During 1911-12 the Commissioners gave their sanction and support to considerable schemes for agricultural instruction and research, for forestry and for harbour improvements, and for such miscellaneous purposes as the organisation of agricultural co-operation, the purchase and equipment of a cattle-testing station, and the establishment of a national poultry institute. The scheme for agricultural instruction and research, when in full operation, should go some way towards organising into a coherent system the more scientific side of agriculture in this country, as the schemes for promoting co-operation should help in organising its more commercial side. In forestry, the Commissioners have assisted in providing the indispensable basis of future developments by extending research, education, and the provision of technical advice. During the year 1912-13 they hope not only to give further support to the schemes already sanctioned, but also to consider and submit to the Treasury comprehensive schemes for livestock improvement, for the acquisition of further knowledge of fisheries, and for the acquisition and administration of forestry demonstration areas in Great Britain.

The following grants and loans had been recommended to the Treasury up to March 31st, 1912:

Agriculture and Rural Industries.

Agricultural Organisation Society £
(England and Wales) . . . 3,000 G.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:
Agricultural research, experiments,
and technical advice to agricul-
turists £ 13,656 G.
Light-horse breeding 91,050 G.
The provision and maintenance of
Farm Institutes 80,000 G.
British Bee-keepers' Association 850 G.
Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction for Ireland:
Agricultural research 3,500 G.
Light-horse breeding 20,000 G.
Rothamsted Experimental Station:
The extension of the Station 3,100 G.
Scotch Education Department:
Extension work at the three Scot-
tish Agricultural Colleges, 1911-12 5,000 G.
Scottish Agricultural Organisation
Society 1,000 G.

Fisheries.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:
The improvement of the Fisheries
of England and Wales 6,440 G.
Congested Districts Board for Ire-
land:
The provision of modern fishing-
vessels 9,000 L.
Department of Agriculture and Tech-
nical Instruction for Ireland:
The improvement and development
of Irish Fisheries 46,750 G.

Forestry.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:
Forestry in England and Wales 2,900 G.
Cambridge University:
The provision of temporary quar-
ters for the Staff of the School of
Forestry 200 G.
Department of Agriculture and Tech-
nical Instruction for Ireland:
Forestry in Ireland £1,360 G. 25,000 L.
Edinburgh University:
The teaching of Forestry in the
University 11,000 G.

Harbours.

	£	£
Berwick	4,000 G.	
Buckie	8,000 G.	25,000 L.
Cullen	2,300 G.	2,300 L.
Findochty	1,500 G.	1,500 L.
Gardenstown	4,000 G.	4,000 L.
Portknockie	3,200 G.	2,800 L.
Port Seton	1,250 G.	
Scottish Office	525 G.	
(For Engineer's report on harbours works on the Anstruther—Pittenweem —St. Monance Coast.)		
Stonehaven	6,500 G.	7,000 L.
Wick and Pulteney	—	15,000 L.

* Amount not yet fixed.

Inland Navigation.

Lee Conservancy Board (River Stort
Navigation) £ 12,500 L.
Upper Medway Conservancy Board 7,000 L.
Total: Grants, £321,081; Loans, £111,100
(excluding Berwick).

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Persons engaged in Agriculture.

In the General Report on the 1901 Census of England and Wales, issued in 1904, the following comparison was made as to the number of persons engaged in Agriculture in the United Kingdom, as enumerated at the last three censuses:—

	1881	1891	1901
Farmers, Graziers Do. Sons or other relatives re- turned as assist- ing in the work on the Farm ..	633,787	597,878	577,177
Agricultural La- bourers, Farm Servants ..	280,964	297,099	320,976
Gardeners, Nur- serymen, Seeds- men, Florists ..	1,192,725	1,072,059	869,728
Others — Shep- herds, Farm Bailliffs, etc. ..	168,846	199,014	239,689
	86,009	83,706	102,242
	2,362,331	2,249,756	2,109,812

Agricultural Labourers' Wages.

Although time payments in cash form the main part of agricultural labourers' earnings, the method of remuneration varies very much in different parts of the United Kingdom.

The Board of Trade published in 1910 the results of an inquiry into the earnings and hours of agricultural labourers in the year 1907. The following table (extracted from that report) shows the average weekly earnings in 1907 of all adult male agricultural labourers regularly employed, in each of the four countries, and of ordinary labourers, horse-men, cattlemen, and shepherds in England and Scotland, so far as included in the returns received by the Board. It was not possible to give separate averages for Wales and Ireland for each class of agricultural labourer, the farms being generally too small to admit of distinctive duties being assigned to particular men. The amounts stated are inclusive of every payment, whether in cash or in kind, made to the men during the year, a money value having been attached to such payments as were not made in cash; deductions (if any) from the weekly cash wages on account of lost time, sickness, etc., were also taken into consideration. In England, Wales, and Scotland

the value of a cottage has been taken as £4 per annum, and in Ireland as £2 12s. per annum, or 1s. per week, although doubtless some cottages would let for more and others for less. Board and lodging has been computed at £20 16s. per annum (8s. a week) in England, £17 in Wales, £20 in Scotland, and £13 per annum (5s. a week) in Ireland.

Country.	Ordinary Labourers.	Horse-men.	Cattle-men.	Shep-herds.	All Classes.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
England ..	17 6	18 9	19 1	19 7	18 4
Wales and Monmouthshire ..	—	—	—	—	18 0
Scotland ..	18 11	19 8	19 4	20 5	19 7
Ireland ..	—	—	—	—	11 3

Average weekly earnings of the selected classes of agricultural labourers were slightly higher in 1907, in both England and Scotland, than in 1902, and appreciably higher in 1902 than in 1898. In both countries average earnings in 1907 were 2d. greater than in 1902, whereas in 1902 the average was 8d. more in England and 1s. 3d. more in Scotland than in 1898.

The highest average weekly earnings in England were in Durham, 22s.; in Wales, Glamorgan, 19s. 3d.; in Scotland, Dumbarton, 21s. 7d.; in Ireland, Antrim, 14s.

The lowest average weekly earnings were—in England, Oxford, 16s. 4d.; Wales, Cardigan, 16s. 6d.; Scotland, Caithness, 14s. 6d.; Ireland, Roscommon, 9s. 8d.

[Consult also the "Report on Inquiries made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in connection with the Census of Production Act, 1906, relating to the Total Output of Agricultural Land, the Number of Persons engaged, and the Motive Power employed," Cd. 6177, price 6d.]

Agricultural and other Land.

The general distribution of the land surface of the United Kingdom in the year 1911 may be shown as under. The figures for Ireland and for Jersey (included in the Channel Islands) include inland water area.

The surface which remains unaccounted for in the following table is about 15 per cent. of the whole, and includes not only water, wastes, land incapable of profitable cultivation, and the minor holdings of 1 acre or less which are not the subject of annual returns, but also the land required for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes:—

	Total Area (excluding Water).	Woods and Plantations.	Mountain and Heath Land used for Grazing.	Permanent Pasture.	Arable Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
England	32,394,303	1,715,473	2,463,482	13,903,494	10,574,932
Wales	4,749,651	184,361	1,342,754	2,046,109	724,288
Scotland	19,070,199	868,409	9,069,424	1,497,267	3,348,568
Great Britain	56,214,153	2,768,243	12,875,660	17,446,870	14,647,788
Ireland	20,247,197	306,661	2,453,899	9,766,120	4,943,809
Isle of Man	140,986	1,000	28,487	19,328	73,520
Channel Islands	44,467	169	1,596	9,581	21,605
United Kingdom	76,646,803	3,076,073	15,359,642	27,241,899	19,686,722

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Number and Size of Holdings.

Details of holdings above 1 acre for 1911 are given in the following table:—

	No. of Holdings, 1911.	Acreage under Crops and Grass.	Average Size.	
			1911.	1895.
England	374,653	24,478,426	65'3	65'3
Wales	60,657	2,770,397	45'7	47'1
Scotland	77,949	4,845,835	62'2	61'5
Great Britain	513,259	32,094,658	62'5	62'6
Ireland	521,054	14,709,930	32'0	29'5*

* 1896 figures.

The various sizes of these holdings were:—

	1-5 Acres.	5-50 Acres.	50-300 Acres.	Above 300 Acres.
England . . .	82,538	167,628	110,110	14,377
Wales . . .	10,210	32,112	17,965	370
Scotland . . .	17,848	34,300	23,122	2,079
Great Britain	110,596	234,040	151,197	17,426
Ireland . . .	62,354	307,577	*81,768	19,415

* 50-200 acres.

† Above 200 acres.

The total number of holdings above 1 acre in Great Britain was greater in June 1911 by 3,451 than in 1910. The farmed area of the country was 20,000 acres less.

Acreage under Crops.

The following table compares the preliminary returns of the acreage under crops in England and Wales in 1912 with the returns for 1911:

	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total acreage under all crops and grass *	27,169,462	27,248,823	—	79,361
Arable land	11,335,291	11,299,220	36,071	—
Permanent Grass *				
For Hay	4,941,320	4,830,823	110,497	—
Not for Hay	10,892,851	11,118,780	—	225,929
Total	15,834,171	15,949,603	—	115,432
Wheat	1,863,356	1,812,532	20,824	—
Barley	1,456,518	1,424,313	32,205	—
Oats	2,072,304	2,047,173	25,221	—
Rye	54,188	40,328	13,860	—
Beans	277,017	301,454	—	24,437
Peas	201,144	166,894	34,250	—
Buckwheat	4,990	5,654	—	664
Potatoes	463,007	429,172	33,835	—
Turnips and Swedes	1,072,857	1,124,572	—	51,715
Mangold	435,645	453,070	35,575	—
Cabbage	61,414	58,877	2,537	—
Kohl-Rabi	20,352	13,278	7,074	—
Rape	79,375	72,744	6,631	—
Vetches or Tares	129,808	102,736	27,072	—
Lucerne	56,374	53,123	3,251	—
Carrots	11,700	10,714	986	—
Onions	4,777	4,030	747	—
Flax	830	416	384	—
Hops	34,831	33,056	1,775	—
Small Fruit	77,979	77,189	790	—
Clover and Rotation Grasses :				
For Hay	1,554,768	1,637,432	—	82,664
Not for Hay	968,197	971,345	—	3,148
Total	2,522,965	2,608,777	—	85,812
Other Crops	110,036	108,325	1,711	—
Bare Fallow	273,734	323,763	—	50,029
Orchards †	244,831	248,676	—	3,845

* Excluding Mountain and Heath Land used for grazing (3,795,041 acres in 1912).
† Any crop or grass grown in orchards is also returned under its proper heading.

Live Stock.

The following table compares the preliminary returns of live stock in England and Wales in 1912 with the returns for 1911:

	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
Horses used for Agricultural purposes *	906,279	936,749	—	30,470
Unbroken Horses (including Stallions):				
1 year and above	234,918	239,834	—	4,916
Under 1 year	106,892	107,420	—	528
Total	1,248,089	1,284,003	—	35,914
Other Horses	158,010	136,916	21,094	—
Total of Horses	1,406,099	1,420,919	—	14,820
Cows and Heifers :				
In Milk	1,849,045	1,867,394	—	18,349
In Calf, but not in Milk	499,017	525,486	—	26,469
Other Cattle :				
2 years and above	1,112,176	1,128,315	—	16,139
1 year and under 2	1,239,346	1,211,577	27,769	—
Under 1 year	1,142,324	1,181,475	—	39,151
Total of Cattle	5,841,908	5,914,247	—	72,339
Ewes kept for breeding	7,147,561	7,470,075	—	322,514
Other Sheep :				
1 year and above	3,645,256	4,155,393	—	510,137
Under 1 year	7,260,767	7,705,182	—	444,415
Total of Sheep	18,053,584	19,330,650	—	1,277,066
Sows kept for breeding	334,069	375,583	—	41,514
Other Pigs	2,162,289	2,275,456	—	113,167
Total of Pigs	2,496,358	2,651,039	—	154,681

* Including mares for breeding.

The returns of horses on agricultural holdings were collected in 1911 in fuller detail than heretofore. In addition to horses used for agricultural purposes, mares kept for breeding and unbroken horses, a return was obtained for the first time of other horses kept on farms. The number of these was returned as 136,916, but it is probable that in previous years some now returned under this heading may have been erroneously included in the returns. The reduction shown in the classes for which a comparison is possible is therefore in all probability less than the above figures indicate.

Numbers of Live Stock, 1876-1911.

Number of horses,* cattle, sheep, and pigs in the United Kingdom in the years mentioned.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1876	1,863,410	9,995,028	32,262,579	3,734,429
1880	1,929,680	9,871,153	30,239,620	2,863,488
1885	1,909,200	10,868,760	30,086,200	3,686,628
1890	1,964,911	10,789,858	31,667,195	4,362,040
1895	2,112,207	10,753,314	29,774,853	4,238,870
1900	2,000,415	11,455,009	31,054,726	3,663,716
1905	2,116,800	11,674,019	29,076,777	3,601,659
1907	2,088,932	11,628,483	30,011,219	3,966,824
1909	2,091,681	11,760,078	31,838,833	3,542,867
1911	2,096,906	11,825,984	30,402,428	4,237,273

* Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares kept for breeding) and unbroken horses.

The Department of Agriculture for Ireland stated the total area under tillage as follows:

Crops.	1911.	1912.
	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	45,056	44,845
Oats	1,040,185	1,045,921
Barley and Bere	158,180	165,366
Rye	9,026	7,765
Beans	1,683	1,421
Peas	301	279
Potatoes	591,269	595,218
Turnips	270,795	271,761
Mangel - wurzel and Beet Root	77,857	81,690
Carrots	1,444	1,322
Parsnips	696	651
Cabbage	37,281	37,980
Vetches	2,317	2,008
Rape	2,941	3,109
Other Green Crops	29,127	28,379
Flax	66,618	54,917
Fruit	14,045	15,327
Total Area under Crops	2,348,821	2,357,969
Hay	2,512,403	2,479,159
Pasture (including mountain grazing)	12,433,029	12,418,867

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.

The **Agricultural Organisation Society** was established in April 1901, through the amalgamation of the British Agricultural Organisation Society with the National Agricultural Union. In 1911, after several conferences between representatives of the Development Commissioners, the Board of Agriculture, and the Society, arrangements were made for re-constituting the Society as a company not trading for profit and retaining its name. The new Articles of Association of the Company provide that the governing body shall normally consist of 36 members (with power to increase the number to 60), of whom half are to be elected by the members of the Society other than individual subscribers, one-third to be appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the remainder to be appointed by representative bodies or co-opted by the Governors. Special arrangements were made for the appointment of the first governing body, which is to hold office until the first ordinary general meeting of the Society after April 1st, 1914. Meanwhile the Development Commissioners in consultation with the Board of Agriculture agreed to recommend an interim grant of £3,000 to the existing Society, to enable its work to be carried on pending the establishment of the new body. The Society maintains a staff of organisers, and (a) advises with regard to the preliminary steps to be taken in the formation of a society; (b) supplies model rules giving societies a legal constitution without trouble or expense; (c) gives information concerning the working of other societies, with the object of mutual help and experience; (d) institutes systematic methods of administration in order to secure good management.

It is proposed, as circumstances permit, to continue the policy of establishing county branches of the Society, with an organising secretary and staff of organisers attached to each. By this means it will be possible to keep in close touch with local developments.

Three branches are already established—the North-Eastern, the Southern, and the North Wales.

The number of Societies affiliated to the **Agricultural Organisation Society** in Sept. 1912 was 453.

President, Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, M.P.; **Secretary**, Mr. J. Nugent Harris. **Offices**, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, Westminster. (Telegraphic Address: "Natalizio, London"; Telephone No. 494, Victoria.)

Land Law Reform Association. This Association advocates amendments of the law to encourage occupiers in improving either houses or agricultural holdings, by giving them absolute security for the results of their outlay; the rating of ground values; more adequate provision of land for small holdings, etc.; healthy and adequate housing for the working classes; abolition of copyhold, the customary tenure, obsolete manorial rights, and the law of primogeniture; the conveyance of land by registration of title, etc. **President**, J. Martin White, J.P. **Honorary Secretary**, James Rowlands, M.P., 21, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

The **Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society** was awarded from the Development Fund in 1911-12 a grant not to exceed £1,000.

In Ireland the question of State assistance for agricultural co-operation has been complicated by party jealousies, the Irish Department of Agriculture not seeing its way to support the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, and the Development Commissioners not seeing their way to support an independent scheme put forward by the Irish Department of Agriculture. The reports of the **Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd.**, indicate, however, that the agricultural co-operative movement in that country is growing steadily. There were, in September 1912, 928 co-operative farmers' societies, comprising creameries, credit banks, agricultural societies, poultry keepers' societies, and others of a miscellaneous character.

The Society is a voluntary association depending for its existence on subscriptions and on affiliation fees from the societies it organises. It receives no State grant, other than a subsidy of £350 a year from the Congested Districts Board. It has spent upwards of £100,000, privately contributed, in spreading co-operative organisation among Irish farmers. **Sec.**, R. A. Anderson. **Office**, The Plunkett House, 84, Merrion Square, Dublin.

A Joint Board for Co-operative Organisation, representative of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was formed in 1903. **Chairman**, Sir Horace Plunkett; **Vice-Chairmen**, Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, M.P., and Dr. Douglas; **Secretary**, Mr. R. A. Anderson, 84, Merrion Square, Dublin.

Sir Horace Plunkett is also the **Chairman of a Joint Board for Co-operative Agricultural Trade** formed in 1903. The three main directions in which agricultural co-operation is to be advanced by this development are: (1) The organisation of farmers is to be brought to a higher level of business efficiency by the exchange of experiences between the three organisation societies; (2) the co-operative agricultural trade is to be developed by joint action between the organised farmers of the three countries; and (3), regarding the agricultural interest as a whole, the new machinery which is to be established for these two purposes will be used, as the opportunity presents itself, for advancing and protecting the interests of the agricultural classes in relation to government.

Central Land Association. Formed in 1907 to strengthen the power and influence of Agriculture in Parliament; to combine all those who are interested in the land, as owners, land agents, occupiers, or otherwise to advance the interests of the agricultural community of the United Kingdom; to form County Committees to co-operate with the Central Committee in London, and to issue a programme of the immediate needs of the agricultural community. **President of the Association**, the Right Hon. Walter Long, M.P. **Chairman of Executive Committee**, Mr. Abel H. Smith. **Secretary**, W. A. Haviland. **Office**, Dacre House, Westminster, S.W.

SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1907, came into force on Jan. 1st, 1908. Its provisions were consolidated with those of previous measures dealing with the subject in the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, which came into force on Jan. 1st, 1909. A supplementary Act, the Small Holdings Act, 1910, provided compensation to tenants on whom notice to quit is served with a view to the use of the land for the provision of small holdings. The Board of Agriculture have prepared leaflets on "The Administration of the Small Holdings Acts," "How to Obtain an Allotment or a Small Holding," and "Agricultural Credit Banks," many thousands of copies of which have been circulated. They have also published reports on the working of a number of holdings. The number of Small Holdings Commissioners was increased in 1911 from two to eight, each having a group of counties assigned to him. The salary of a Commissioner is £1,000, rising to £1,200.

The Commissioners, in their latest report, state that up to Dec. 31st, 1911, 124,502 acres had been actually acquired or agreed to be acquired for small holdings by County Councils in England and Wales, of which 78,871 acres had been purchased for £2,493,121, and 45,631 acres leased for rents amounting to £55,637. Of this land, 94,154 acres had been actually let to 6,916 individual small holders and 186 acres sold to 13 small holders. In addition 4,597 acres had been let to 39 Co-operative Small Holdings Associations, who had sublet the land to 732 of their members; and 2,644 applicants had been provided with over 32,000 acres by private landowners direct, mainly through the instrumentality of the Councils. The land that has been acquired, but which is not yet let in small holdings, will probably provide for another 2,000 applicants, and the Councils of County Boroughs have acquired 1,303 acres which are let to 161 individual small holders and 63 members of Co-operative Associations. It appears, therefore, that the Act has resulted in the provision of land for 12,529 applicants in four years.

During 1911 fresh applications were received by County Councils from 4,301 individuals and 27 Associations. Of the individual applicants 58 desired to purchase holdings, 13 wished to hire or purchase, and the remainder wished to hire. The total quantity applied for was 77,425 acres. These figures show an increased demand as compared with the years 1909 and 1910.

During the four years since the Act came into operation, applications have been received from 35,187 individuals and 61 Associations, and the total quantity of land applied for amounts to 584,802 acres. Of the applicants who applied during 1911, 2,544 individuals and 16 Associations were provisionally approved as suitable for a total quantity of 43,338 acres. The proportion of applicants who expressed any desire to purchase holdings was only 2·12 per cent. of those who expressed a definite preference on the subject.

Of the 4,301 new applicants in 1911, 1,191, or nearly 28 per cent., are described as agricultural labourers, but the classification is necessarily not very exact. Since the Act came into operation, the total number of applicants who have been provisionally approved as suitable is 19,716 individuals and 17 Associations. Of the applicants approved during 1911, 686, or

27 per cent., asked for houses to be provided on their holdings.

The quantity of land acquired or agreed to be acquired by County Councils during 1911 was 36,358 acres, of which 25,994 acres were purchased for £848,845, and 10,363 acres were leased for rents amounting to £11,861. These figures show an increase of 3,000 acres over the quantity acquired during 1910.

The quantity of land purchased was 5,000 acres more than in 1910, and the quantity leased was 2,000 acres less. The average price of the land purchased in 1911 was £32 13s. an acre, and the average rent of the land leased £1 2s. 11d. an acre.

The total quantity of land acquired by County Councils since the Act came into operation was 124,502 acres, of which 78,871 acres have been purchased for £2,493,121, and 45,631 acres have been leased for rents amounting to £55,637. The average price of the land purchased was £31 7s. an acre, and the average rent of the land leased was £1 4s. 4d. an acre.

The number of small holdings provided by County Councils of which the holders were in actual possession on Dec. 31st, 1911, was 6,929. This does not include 732 holdings on land let by County Councils to Associations. The average size of the holdings provided in England and Wales was between 13 and 14 acres, but the average varies very considerably in different parts of the country. In addition to the holdings provided by County Councils, the returns made to the Board show that during 1911 330 applicants were provided with holdings amounting to over 5,000 acres by private landowners direct, mainly through the instrumentality of the Councils. The actual number so provided is probably considerably in excess of these figures, as a number of Councils were unable to supply any information on the point.

The number of dwelling-houses provided by County Councils on holdings let or sold during 1911 was 501, as compared with 440 in 1910. The amount of money which was spent or arranged to be spent by County Councils on the adaptation or equipment of their small holdings was £132,849, as compared with £125,097 in 1910.

Returns have been obtained from County Councils of the number of provisionally approved applicants, remaining on their books at the end of the year, for whom land had not been acquired or agreed to be acquired. The figures returned show a total of 8,548 individual applicants and 8 Associations who require in all 134,602 acres. The corresponding figures at the end of 1910 were 8,168 applicants and 7 Associations for 127,256 acres. It appears therefore that, even when everything possible is done to acquire land speedily, many Councils are finding it impossible to keep pace with the demand, and it is very largely true to say that the outstanding demand increases in proportion to the activity shown in administering the Act. It is, at any rate, a tribute to the work of the Councils that the provision of holdings has produced a demand for more, and that many of their tenants are so well satisfied that they are anxious to enlarge their holdings under the Councils.

Inquiries have been made from County Councils whether they are satisfied with the cultivation of the small holdings they have established, and whether the rents have been

punctually paid, and the replies received are on the whole extremely satisfactory. The severe drought in the summer proved a great handicap to many of the small holders on the lighter lands and in the grazing and dairying districts, but in spite of this the rents as a rule have been punctually paid, and there have been very few failures. During the past year 99 tenants in England and Wales gave up their holdings at their own request, and 20 tenants received notice to quit from the Councils. This shows that the proportion of unsatisfactory tenants is less than one-half per cent. Little has been done yet in the direction of co-operation, and a number of the tenants have not fully realised the fact that, if they are to make the most of their land, it is useless to attempt to grow the same crops as those produced by large farmers. A profit of 30s. to £2 an acre, which may provide a good living to the farmer of 300 or 400 acres, is not sufficient for a tenant of 20 acres, who, by the adoption of improved methods and the choice of special forms of cultivation, ought to aim at a profit of at least £10 to £15 an acre on many of the crops grown.

The Councils of County Boroughs received applications for small holdings in 1911 from 114 persons and 2 Associations, and the area applied for was 1,231 acres. The total number of individual applicants since the Act came into operation was 1,488, and applications were also received from 5 Associations, the total area applied for being 14,361 acres. The number of applicants who were approved was 361, and the land required to satisfy them was 3,710 acres. The total quantity of land acquired or agreed to be acquired by Councils of County Boroughs up to the end of 1911 was 2,021 acres, 1,046 acres having been purchased for £50,962, and 975 acres leased for rents amounting to £1,553 a year. The average price of the land purchased was £48 10s. 7d. an acre, and the average rent of the land leased £1 12s. an acre. At the end of 1911 the number of small holdings actually let to individual tenants was 161, and comprised 622 acres, 682 acres in addition being let to three Co-operative Associations, who sublet the land to 63 of their members.

The total quantity of land let for the purpose of allotments by the various local authorities in England and Wales on Dec. 31st, 1911, was 29,604 acres, of which 6,693 acres were the property of the Councils and 22,911 acres were leased. This land is let to 109,191 individual tenants and 22 Associations.

Applications were received for allotments dur-

ing 1911 from 14,958 individuals and 9 Associations, and the total quantity applied for was 3,975 acres. Allotment authorities are empowered by the Act to erect dwelling-houses for occupation with any allotment of one acre or more, and 39 applications for houses were received during the year, but at present none have been actually erected.

The returns show that 1,267 acres were acquired for allotments during the year 1911, as compared with 1,582 acres in 1910. The quantity purchased was 220 acres and the price paid £15,716; while the quantity leased was 1,047 acres, for which rents amounting to £2,626 were paid. The average price of the land purchased was £71 an acre, and the average rent of the land leased £2 10s. an acre. If the quantities purchased by the different classes of allotment authorities are considered separately, it appears that the average price paid by the Parish Councils was £51 an acre, by Urban District Councils £74 an acre, and by Town Councils £100 an acre. In the case of land leased, the average rent paid by Parish Councils was £1 19s. an acre, by Urban District Councils £2 18s. an acre, and by Town Councils £3 15s. 6d. an acre.

The land acquired by local authorities during 1911 provided allotments for 4,284 individuals and 3 Associations, and in addition a large number of applicants were provided with allotments on land acquired before 1911. The returns received showed an unsatisfied demand from 11,521 individual applicants and 10 Associations, and that the quantity of land required to satisfy them was 4,047 acres.

The Allotments and Small Holdings Association of England, Ltd., was registered in 1912 to carry on in a more complete form the work done by the Allotment and Small Holdings Association since 1883. By joining the Society, small cultivators and applicants for land are enabled through co-operation to make the most of the opportunities given by recent legislation. The President is C. Scaramanga Ralli; the Chairman, Frederic Impey; Hon. Secretary, Herbert New; and the Secretary, Geo. Steetly. Offices, 55, Temple Row, Birmingham.

The National Land and Home League for promoting the revival of country life. President, Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P.; Chairman of Council, Lord Saye and Sele; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Edward Pease. Offices: 6, John St., Adelphi, W.C.

The Lancashire Federation of Small Holdings Societies comprises 20 societies with more than 1,000 members. Hon. Secretary, A. Smith, 145, Leamington Road, Blackburn.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The establishment of Credit Banks has occupied a place in the programmes of both the great political parties, who approach the question from somewhat different standpoints. The two views, as presented by Lord Carrington on the one hand and Mr. Balfour on the other, were set forth at some length in the 1911 ANNUAL (p. 318). Briefly it may be said that the Liberal policy seeks to encourage tenant occupation under a local authority, while the Unionist policy aims at the creation of a large class of owning occupiers. Bills embodying both policies were introduced into the House of Lords in 1911. The Unionist policy was represented by the Small Ownership and National Land Bank Bill, introduced by Lord Dunmore, and by the Purchase of Land (England

and Wales) Bill, introduced by Lord Malmesbury. Both these Bills were referred to Select Committees. The National Credit and Insurance Societies Bill, introduced by Lord Carrington on behalf of the Government, was passed by the House of Lords on Aug. 9th, but withdrawn in December. A summary of the Bill was given in the 1912 ANNUAL.

In 1912 the Board of Agriculture entered into negotiations with some of the leading joint-stock banks with a view to obtaining their assistance in the encouragement of co-operative credit societies by allowing their local managers to assist in the formation of societies, to audit the accounts, and, where satisfied as to the security offered by the joint liability of the members, to advance money at

a favourable rate of interest to the societies. There were in existence at the end of 1911, 44 registered credit societies in England and Wales, and the number in operation is slowly increasing. The 31 societies which submitted returns for the year 1910 had 663 members, and net assets amounting to £1,924, including reserve funds representing the accumulated profits of their working amounting to £270.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, ETC.

The following institutions in England and Wales provide full courses of instruction in agriculture and the allied sciences. They are of university rank, and the highest courses can lead up to a degree. Courses of a less advanced character are also provided at them:—

- Oxford University.
 - Cambridge University.
 - Victoria University, Manchester.
 - University College of North Wales, Bangor.
 - Leeds University.
 - Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 - University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
 - University College, Reading.
- Courses more or less complete, but not leading up to a degree, are held at the following agricultural colleges:—
- South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
 - Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
 - Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Kingston, Derby.
 - Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Salop.
 - College of Agriculture and Horticulture, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.
 - Agricultural and Horticultural College, Uckfield.
 - Horticultural College, Swanley, Kent.

In addition, there are many institutions which either give general agricultural instruction of a less advanced character or confine themselves to some particular branch, *e.g.* dairying. Amongst these are:—

- British Dairy Institute, Reading.
 - Eastern Counties Dairy Institute, Ipswich.
 - National Fruit and Cider Institute, Long Ashton, near Bristol.
 - Royal Horticultural Society's School of Horticulture, Wisley, Surrey.
 - Royal Veterinary College, London.
- There are a number of agricultural or farm institutes, such as:—
- Agricultural Institute, Ridgmont, Beds.
 - Cumberland and Westmorland Farm School, Penrith.
 - Essex County Technical Laboratories, Chelmsford.
 - Hampshire Farm School, Basing.
 - Harris Institute, Preston.

The following are institutions in Scotland at which a complete course of instruction is given:—

- Aberdeen and North of Scotland College of Agriculture, Aberdeen.
- Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Edinburgh.
- West of Scotland College of Agriculture, Glasgow.

Royal Agricultural Society of England.

This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom, was founded on May 9th,

During the year they had granted loans for productive purposes to 119 members, averaging £12 per loan, the rate of interest charged being generally 5 or 6 per cent. The Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Organisation Society are engaged in spreading among communities of small holders a knowledge of the advantages to be derived from the formation of credit societies.

1838, as "The English Agricultural Society," and was incorporated by Royal Charter on March 26th, 1840. It has two sides to its work: (1) *The practical*, the chief feature of which is its annual shows, at which the best pedigree animals, as well as the newest inventions in agricultural implements and labour-saving appliances, are exhibited; (2) *The scientific*, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding-stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an Experimental Farm and "Pot Culture" station at Woburn, where elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture, are carried on. Its *Journal* contains articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The Society has, in conjunction with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, instituted annual examinations for the award of National Diplomas in the science and practice of Agriculture and of Dairying. It seeks in many other ways to foster the study of agriculture, including the publication of insect and other Diagrams, a Text-book on agriculture (now in its forty-fourth thousand), Pamphlets, and lantern slides. The governing body of the Society consists of a President (elected annually), 12 trustees, 12 vice-presidents, and members of council elected from the 54 Electoral Districts into which the United Kingdom has been divided. The representatives of one of three groups of Electoral Districts go out of office each year. The members number about 19,500, including nearly all the chief landowners, practical farmers and stock breeders of the country. Membership of the Society entitles to the use of a large and well-stocked library of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a reading-room. The Society's consulting chemist is Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, M.A., F.I.C.; the consulting botanist is Prof. R. H. Biffen, M.A.; and the zoologist is Mr. Cecil Warburton, M.A., all of whom members may consult on payment of a small fee. The seventy-fourth annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce will be held in Bristol from July 1st to July 5th, 1913. Sec., Mr. Thomas McRow, 16, Bedford Square, W.C.

Royal Veterinary College.

The College was founded in 1791, and incorporated by Royal Charter 1875. It is administered by Governors and a General Purposes Committee. Subscribers pay £2 2s. per annum, or £21 for a life subscription. The College itself is under the supervision of a Principal, or Dean, assisted by a number of Professors. Students' fees are £22 6s. for the first and £21 15s. 6d. for the second and subsequent years. Principal and Dean, Prof.

Sir John McFadyean, M.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. Sec., Mr. R. A. N. Powys. College, Great College Street, Camden Town, N.W.

Rothamsted Experimental Station.

The Rothamsted Experimental Station owes its existence to the late Sir John Bennet Lawes, who, as Mr. Lawes, came into possession of the ancestral estate of Rothamsted in 1834, and almost immediately began experiments on vegetation, at first in pots and then on the fields of the Home Farm. The foundation of the Experimental Station is ascribed to the year '43, for then many of the fields now under experiment took their present form; in that year also Lawes obtained the assistance of Dr. (afterwards Sir J. H.) Gilbert, and thus began the long partnership in investigation which only terminated at his death in 1900.

At Rothamsted field experiments have been carried out on a large scale to ascertain the **manurial requirements of the various farm crops, and the yield under various conditions.** Feeding experiments have been conducted with cattle, sheep and pigs, and analyses made of the whole bodies of these animals in various stages of fattness.

The **Lawes Testimonial Laboratory** was the outcome of a public subscription among the agriculturists of England in '54. In 1906 the "**James Mason**" Laboratory for agricultural bacteriology was added, being the gift of Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P. New chemical and biological laboratories are at present being built.

In '09 Sir John Lawes created the **Lawes Agricultural Trust**, endowing it with stock to the value of £100,000, the Laboratory and the lease of the land on which the experimental plots are situated. He intrusted the management to a Committee composed of four members nominated by the Royal Society, two by the Royal Agricultural Society, one each by the Chemical and Linnean Societies, and the owner of Rothamsted. The income from the Trust being barely sufficient to carry on the routine work of the station, a society was formed with the object of raising funds to extend the experiments. The Committee of the Society consists of the Duke of Devonshire (chairman), Lord Carrington, Sir John Brunner, Bart., Sir Walter Pridaux, Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P., Mr. R. Mond, Capt. J. A. Morison, M.P., and Mr. J. Martin White, in addition to the members of the Lawes Agricultural Trust Committee.

Director: E. J. Russell, D.Sc.

Chemist: N. H. J. Miller, Ph.D.

Soil Investigations (Goldsmiths' Co. Foundation): (vacant).

Bacteriologist: H. B. Hutchinson, Ph.D.

Plant Physiologist and Botanist, Miss W. E. Brencley, D.Sc.

Organic Chemist: W. A. Davis, B.Sc.

Other Societies.

The **Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.** Secretary, John Stirling, 3, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.

The **Royal Dublin Society**, founded in 1737, incorporated 1750, for the advancement of agriculture and other branches of industry, and for the advancement of science and art. The Society's work in connection with agriculture includes the holding of four shows: show and sale of bulls in February; spring show of breeding cattle, hackney and agricultural

horses, and agricultural machinery in April; horse and sheep show in August; winter show of fat cattle, farm produce, etc., in December. The Society's rooms and offices are at Leinster House, Dublin. The library contains 50,000 volumes; the reading-rooms are open daily—10 a.m. to 10 p.m. A chemical laboratory and lecture theatre adjoin Leinster House. The agricultural premises at Ball's Bridge occupy 40 acres, and are connected by the Society's branch railway with the railway system of Ireland. The exhibition halls cover an area of nearly 8 acres. President, Rt. Hon. Lord Ardilaun, D.L.; Hon. Secs., R. G. Carden, D.L., and Sir Joseph M'Grath, LL.D.; Registrar and Chemical Analyst, Richard J. Moss, F.C.S.; Librarian and Editor, A. H. Forde, Ph.D., F.G.S.; Agricultural Superintendent, R. Bruce; Consulting Botanist, Sir Frederick W. Moore, M.A.; Consulting Entomologist, Prof. G. H. Carpenter.

The local Chambers of Agriculture (112 in number) in England and Wales are associated with the **Central and Associated Chamber of Agriculture** (Secretary, A. H. H. Matthews, 1, Orchard Street, Westminster, S.W.), and concern themselves principally in influencing legislation in the interests of the farmers.

Scotland has its own Chamber, to which 71 local societies are affiliated. Secretary, Isaac Connell, Solicitor Supreme Courts, 18, Duke Street, Edinburgh.

The **Smithfield Club** (Incorporated), formed in 1793, has also to be credited with excellent services in encouraging the breeding and proper fattening of live stock and exhibiting agricultural produce and implements. Secretary, E. J. Powell, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The **British Dairy Farmers' Association.** Secretary, F. E. Hardcastle, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The **Bath and West and Southern Counties Society**, for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce. Sec. and Ed., T. F. Plowman, 3, Pierrepont Street, Bath.

The **English Guernsey Cattle Society.** Secretary, Robert F. Ling, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The **Farmers' Club.** Membership 1,050. Secretary, H. Trustram Eve, 2, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.

The **Royal Counties Agricultural Society.** Secretary, Franklin Simmons, Basingstoke.

The **Welsh National Agricultural Society.** Hon. Director, W. Forrester Addie; Secretary, T. Whitfield, jun., Cambrian Chambers, Oswald Road, Oswestry.

Great attention is now being paid to instruction in **Dairying**, which may be specially studied at

The **British Dairy Institute** at Reading. Manager and Chief Instructor, Miles Benson.

The **Midland Agricultural and Dairy College**, Kingston, Derby.

The **Dairy Institute**, Worleston, Nantwich. Thorough training in practice and theory of dairy-work.

The **Dairy School of The West of Scotland Agricultural College**, Kilmarnock, N.B.

The **Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution** grants pensions to farmers and their wives, widows, and unmarried orphan daughters who have become reduced in circumstances. Sec., C. B. Shaw, 26, Charles Street, St. James's London, S.W.

FORESTRY AND AFFORESTATION.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Forestry were summarised in the 1910 and 1911 editions.

In 1912 the President of the Board of Agriculture appointed a Committee to advise the Board on matters relating to forestry. In the first instance the Committee were asked to consider and advise upon proposals for a forestry survey; to draw up plans for experiments in silviculture and to report upon questions relating to the selection and laying out of forestal demonstration areas; and to advise as to the provision required for the instruction of woodmen.

The promotion of forestry was one of the objects for which the Development Commission was constituted in 1910, and at an early stage of their proceedings the Commissioners appointed four of their number as a Forestry Committee. As a guide in dealing with applications for grants for the developing of forestry, the Committee formulated a number of principles which were stated in the 1912 ANNUAL, and which may almost be reduced to one, namely, that education and the provision of technical advice are the best lines of advance for the immediate present. In accordance with this principle the Commissioners have recommended grants from the Development Fund of £500 a year in aid of technical advice and instruction at each of five centres in England and Wales—Oxford, Cambridge, Cirencester, Bangor, and Newcastle; further grants amounting to £1,200 a year in aid of research work; and a grant of £1,000 for minor forestry experiments. All these grants are necessarily provisional, pending the establishment of a central demonstration area, where in the Commissioners' opinion a great—perhaps the principal—part of the State-aided educational and research work in forestry should be centred. The Commissioners think that such an area may be found among the existing Crown woods, probably in the Forest of Dean and its neighbourhood, in which case, the heavy cost of acquiring a privately-owned forest would be avoided.

In Scotland the Commissioners have recommended considerable grants for the assistance of the Forestry School at Edinburgh. But the main outstanding requirement of Scotch forestry education, as of English, is a demonstration area. This question is being considered in detail by a Committee appointed by the Secretary for Scotland.

Meanwhile the Commissioners see no reason why local authorities should not be assisted by loans on easy terms to afforest suitable land under their control, such as water catchment areas. They have already received a few schemes; but desiring to encourage local activity in this direction they have issued a public notice and drawn to it the special attention of some of the authorities who are known to control land not under wood. If this invitation produces a satisfactory response from the authorities, they hope that it may prove possible at a comparatively small cost to the State to add considerably to the afforested areas of the country, and incidentally to gain experience which may be of value to the State, to local authorities, and to private owners.

The Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods and Forests are the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and G. G. Leveson-Gower. Office: Whitehall Place, S.W.

Facilities for Instruction.

In Jan. 1904 the Commissioners of Woods and Forests established a **School of Forestry in the Forest of Dean**, at Parkend. The school is for working youths and men only, between the ages of 20 and 25. The course of instruction extends over 2 years, beginning in October each year, and only 12 students can be admitted each year, preference being given to young men in the Crown employ. Students are paid 15s. a week. The subjects taught include silviculture, the protection and management of woodlands, preparation of plans, measurement of timber, felled and standing, forest botany, surveying, and accounts. Applications for admission should be sent to V. F. Leese, Deputy Surveyor of the Forest of Dean, Whitmead Park, Parkend, near Lydney, Gloucestershire.

A complete course of instruction in scientific and practical forestry is given at **Oxford University**, which grants a diploma in forestry to successful students.

A Reader in Forestry has been appointed by the **University of Cambridge**. A diploma in forestry is now granted, after a course of instruction for two years in theoretical and practical forestry.

The **University College of North Wales**, Bangor, and **Armstrong College**, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, offer special advantages as centres of instruction in forestry. There is a school for woodmen at Newcastle. Forestry branches have been added to the **Agricultural Colleges** at Cirencester and Wye. Forestry instruction is also given at **Edinburgh University**, and there are lectureships at the three Scottish colleges of agriculture.

The **Royal English Arboricultural Society** has a membership of nearly 1,300, representing the landowners, land agents, and foresters of the United Kingdom. President, E. R. Pratt. Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Davidson, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society (instituted 1854). Any person interested in forestry and desirous of promoting the objects of the Society is eligible for election as a member. Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Galloway, S.S.C. Offices, 19, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Irish Forestry Society, formed in 1902, to advance Scientific and Practical Forestry in Ireland. President, Lord Castletown; Sec., A. H. Walkey, 12, College Green, Dublin.

The **Midland Reafforesting Association**, of which Sir Oliver Lodge is president, aims at planting waste places in the Midlands, and especially pit mounds in the "Black Country," where it is estimated that 14,000 out of 30,000 acres of waste could be profitably afforested. At Bloxwich and Old Hill the Association owns model plantations of about 2 acres each, and it has formed in all 19 plantations with an area of about 70 acres. Secretary, P. E. Martineau, 55, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

MINES AND MINERALS OF THE WORLD.

The following figures are extracted from a report [Cd. 5284, price 1s. 8d.] published by the Board of Trade in 1910. Except where otherwise stated the figures relate to the year 1908.

Coal.

The main sources of the world's coal supply in 1908 were:—

	Metric tons.
United States	377,259,000
United Kingdom	265,726,000
Germany	215,286,000
Austria-Hungary	48,966,000
France	37,384,000
Russia	25,059,000
Belgium	23,558,000
Japan	14,917,405

The total production of coal in the world in 1908 was estimated at about 1,068 million tons, the value of which is estimated at more than 409 million pounds sterling. Compared with 1907, quantity and value showed a decrease of 49 million tons and 8½ million pounds sterling respectively.

In his report to the Home Secretary on Mines and Quarries for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1910, Mr. Redmayne stated that the total value of the minerals raised in the United Kingdom during the year amounted to £122,105,582, an increase of £2,728,643 as compared with 1909. This increase is mainly accounted for by the increased value of coal. The total output of coal was 264,433,028 tons, and the value, £108,377,567, showing an increase of 658,716 tons and of £2,102,667 respectively on the figures for 1909. The average price of coal was 8s. 2'36d. per ton in 1910 as compared with 8s. 0'7d. in 1909. The quantity of coal exported, exclusive of coke and manufactured fuel and of coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, was 62,085,476 tons, or nearly 1,000,000 tons less than that for 1909. This decrease was due to the Continental Countries having taken less of our coal. The decrease would, however, have been greater but for the fact that more coal was exported to South America than in the preceding year. France received over 9,500,000 tons, Germany over 9,000,000 tons, Italy over 8,750,000 tons, Sweden nearly 4,000,000 tons, Russia nearly 3,250,000 tons, Egypt, Spain, the Argentine and Denmark, each over 2,500,000 tons, and the Netherlands nearly 2,250,000 tons. Adding the 2,930,467 tons exported in the form of coke and manufactured fuel, and the 19,525,735 tons shipped for the use of British and foreign steamers engaged in foreign trade, the total quantity of coal which left the country was 84,541,678 tons, as against 86,037,006 tons in 1909. The amount of coal remaining for home consumption was 179,891,350 tons, or 4'05 tons per head of the population. In the manufacture of coke and briquettes, 36,487,218 tons were used, and 20,485,514 tons in the blast furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron, as against 35,924,723 tons and 19,463,471 tons respectively in the previous year. During the 33 years (1873-1910) the total value of the mineral raised amounted to £3,103,204,269, and of this sum coal accounts for £2,576,353,911, or 83 per cent. In that period, 7,120,840,000 tons of coal were raised, and of this amount 1,660,539,000 tons, or more than 23 per cent. of the total production, were shipped abroad as exports in the form of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel, and as coal used for steamers engaged in foreign trade.

Gold.

The output of fine gold in the world in 1908 was 655,338 kilos (or 21,059,593 oz., the value being put at nearly £89,500,000), of which the British Empire supplied nearly 60 per cent.

The main sources of supply were:—

British Empire :	Kilos.
Great Britain and Ireland .. .	24
Australia .. .	96,643
Canada .. .	14,809
India* .. .	15,945
New Zealand .. .	14,685
Transvaal .. .	219,474
Rhodesia* .. .	18,551
British Guiana .. .	1,966
Gold Coast* .. .	8,748
Foreign Countries :	
United States .. .	142,278
Russia .. .	41,924
Mexico* .. .	24,434

* Estimated.

Copper.

The total quantity of copper raised in the world amounted to 799,233 metric tons, which includes 78,705 tons from the British Empire.

Lead.

The output of lead in the world amounted to 1,023,216 tons, of which 241,481 tons were raised in the British Empire and 781,735 in foreign countries.

Petroleum.

Of the 37,183,749 tons of petroleum raised in the world the British Empire produced 781,662 tons and foreign countries 36,402,087.

Salt.

Of the salt produced in the world, which was 16,558,676 tons, the British Empire supplied 3,545,150 tons, of which 1,873,550 came from the United Kingdom and 1,300,477 from India.

Silver.

The quantity of fine silver obtained in the world was 6,058,873 kilos, of which the British Empire produced 1,273,784 kilos, and foreign countries 4,785,089 kilos. The production of the United Kingdom was 4,207 kilos.

Tin.

The tin raised in the world amounted to 112,958 metric tons, of which 67,601 were produced in the British Empire. The output of the United Kingdom was 5,133 tons.

Zinc.

The tonnage of zinc produced in the world was 780,060 metric tons, of which 122,761 were produced in the British Empire and 657,299 in foreign countries.

The Miners of the United Kingdom.

In the United Kingdom in 1911 there were 1,067,213 persons employed at 3,325 coal mines—	
Males under ground .. .	863,512
" above .. .	197,422
Females .. .	6,279
There were 29,025 employed at 652 metal-liferous mines—	
Males under ground .. .	17,490
" above .. .	11,354
Females .. .	181
Total at coal and metal mines, 1,096,238.	

There were 82,863 employed at quarries, viz.—

Inside workers .. .	52,053
Outside .. .	30,810

The number of lives lost by accidents was 1,265 in coal mines, 43 in metalliferous mines, and 99 in quarries.

IRON AND STEEL.

In a report on the extent of the iron ore resources of the world which was presented at the eleventh International Geological Congress at Stockholm, it was estimated that the total weight of iron ore existing in deposits which have been more or less developed amounts to 22,488,000,000 tons, representing 10,192,000,000 tons of iron. This total, even were the present rate of output not exceeded on the average, would only be sufficient to supply the requirements of the world for considerably less than two centuries. The actual resources of the principal ore-producing countries are estimated to be, in the United States, 4,258,000,000 tons, the equivalent in metallic iron being 2,305,000,000 tons; in Germany, 3,877,000,000 tons, estimated to yield 1,360,000,000 tons of metallic iron; in the United Kingdom, 1,300,000,000 tons, equal to 455,000,000 tons of metal; in France, 3,300,000,000 tons, equal to 1,140,000,000 tons of metal; and in Spain, 711,000,000 tons, equal to 349,000,000 tons of metal.

In addition to these quantities which are estimated to exist in present workings, the potential resources of the world not yet developed are estimated to amount to 123,377,000,000 tons of ore representing 53,136,000,000 tons of iron, the principal deposits being in Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The total quantity of pig iron produced in the world amounted in 1905 to about 53,500,000 tons, and in 1910 to about 65,000,000 tons, the chief producers being the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, in the order stated. These countries between them are accountable for about 80 per cent. of the whole output.

It is noteworthy that whereas the output of steel in Germany was nearly 13·6 per cent. greater in 1910 than in 1907, and that in the United States about 11·7 per cent. greater, the output in the United Kingdom was nearly the same. The steel production in France is stated to have been about 727,000 tons more in 1910 than in 1907; that of Austria-Hungary 443,000 tons more; and that of Belgium 308,000 tons more.

The quantity of steel produced by the open-hearth process in the United Kingdom (4,600,000 tons) is at present more than double that produced by the Bessemer process (1,780,000 tons). In Germany, on the other hand, the proportions are reversed, about two-thirds of the total production consisting of Bessemer steel. In the United States the production of Bessemer steel is also exceeded by that of steel produced by the open-hearth process, and most of the new plant recently erected in that country is of the open-hearth variety.

Nearly the whole of the German steel is basic steel, the native ores being for the most part such as are suitable for the Gilchrist-Thomas process. Nine-tenths of the open-hearth steel produced in the United States is basic steel, whereas the entire output by the Bessemer process is acid steel. In the United Kingdom for various reasons acid steel is much in demand, and most of the steel produced, whether by the Bessemer or open-hearth process, is acid steel.

The large importation of iron ores (nearly one-third of the total quantity smelted) by this country is determined to a great extent by this demand, the greater part of the ores raised in the United Kingdom, with the exception of

those obtained from Cumberland and Lancashire, containing too large a percentage of phosphorus to be available for the acid process.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON.

The following figures are taken from a Parliamentary Return (P. 283), price 7d., drawn up by the Board of Trade in December 1911 and published in 1912. The figures represent tons of 2,240 lb.

United Kingdom.

Year.	Total Production.	Per head.	Total Consumption.	Per head.
1890 . .	7,904,000	0·21	6,825,000	0·18
1900 . .	8,960,000	0·22	7,705,000	0·19
1905 . .	9,608,000	0·22	8,740,000	0·20
1909 . .	9,532,000	0·21	8,501,000	0·19
1910 . .	10,012,000	0·22	8,978,000	0·20

Canada.

1909 . .	676,000	0·10	826,000	0·12
1910 . .	715,000	0·10	965,000	0·14

United States.

1890 . .	9,203,000	0·15	9,322,000	0·15
1900 . .	13,789,000	0·18	13,554,000	0·18
1905 . .	22,992,000	0·23	23,154,000	0·28
1909 . .	25,795,000	0·29	25,907,000	0·29
1910 . .	27,304,000	0·29	27,414,000	0·29

Germany (including Luxemburg).

1890 . .	4,576,000	0·09	4,904,000	0·10
1900 . .	8,370,000	0·15	8,958,000	0·16
1905 . .	10,700,000	0·18	10,481,000	0·17
1909 . .	12,442,000	0·19	12,111,000	0·19
1910 . .	14,556,000	0·22	13,916,000	0·21

Russian Empire (excluding Finland).

1890 . .	888,000	0·01	1,019,000	0·01
1900 . .	2,848,000	0·02	2,899,000	0·02
1905 . .	2,660,000	0·02	2,672,000	0·02
1910 . .	2,933,000	0·02	2,987,000	0·02

France.

1890 . .	1,930,000	0·05	1,875,000	0·05
1900 . .	2,670,000	0·07	2,786,000	0·07
1905 . .	3,028,000	0·08	2,943,000	0·08
1909 . .	3,574,000	0·09	3,596,000	0·09
1910 . .	3,968,000	0·10	4,087,000	0·10

Austria-Hungary.

1890 . .	950,000	0·02	996,000	0·02
1900 . .	1,433,000	0·03	1,498,000	0·03
1905 . .	1,516,000	0·03	1,528,000	0·03
1909 . .	1,964,000	0·04	2,046,000	0·04
1910 . .	2,011,000	0·04	2,062,000	0·04

Belgium.

1890 . .	775,000	0·13	1,006,000	0·17
1900 . .	1,003,000	0·15	1,290,000	0·20
1905 . .	1,289,000	0·18	1,762,000	0·25
1909 . .	1,590,000	0·21	2,041,000	0·27
1910 . .	1,822,000	0·24	2,483,000	0·33

Sweden.

1890 . .	449,000	0·09	421,000	0·09
1900 . .	519,000	0·10	486,000	0·09
1905 . .	531,000	0·10	468,000	0·09
1909 . .	438,000	0·08	398,000	0·07
1910 . .	594,000	0·11	535,000	0·09

Spain.

1890 . .	261,000	0·01	228,000	0·01
1900 . .	295,000	0·02	280,000	0·02
1909 . .	422,000	0·02	379,000	0·01
1910 . .	•	•	•	•

* Figures not yet available.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

THE OUTPUT OF THE LOOMS AND SPINDLES OF THE WORLD.

This article is devoted to the special treatment of the textile industries, with a view to affording some indication as to their general progress. No attempt is made to discuss in detail the ramifications of each section of these industries, but attention is mainly confined to two important aspects:—

1. The sources of supply of raw material.

2. The production of trade in manufactured goods in this country, contrasted with that of our principal competitors.

It does not appear that any attempt to present such figures as this article does in a concise form, has been made before; and the compilation of these tables has involved a good deal of special investigation of official records, British and foreign. The particulars given below, it is hoped, will enable the reader to grasp the important and salient points connected with this branch of industry, the most important of any existing in this country from the point of view of its foreign trade.

COTTON.

Out of an annual crop ranging between 14,000,000 and 18,000,000 bales, the United States furnishes on the average about 75 per cent. India is responsible for a further average amount of 3,500,000 bales (of which, however, nearly half is consumed in that country itself), and the remainder is not of sufficiently high quality to be available for most manufacturers. Egypt produces another 1,250,000 bales, and a further 1,000,000 is derived from various parts of the world.

The following table sets out the American and other crops at various dates during the past 27 years, and the takings of British, Continental, and American manufacturers respectively.

Production and Consumption of Cotton.

	1884-5.	1892-3.	1900-1.	1911-12.
	(1,000 Bales)	(1,000 Bales)	(1,000 Bales)	(1,000 Bales)
Production—				
United States .	5,136	8,044	10,425	15,722
Other countries .	2,101	2,600	3,414	4,760
Total . .	7,237	10,644	13,839	20,482
Consumption—				
Great Britain .	2,746	3,706	3,269	4,160
Continent . .	2,604	4,576	4,576	5,720
United States .	1,527	3,189	3,635	5,211
Other countries .	567	1,170	1,060	3,135
Total . .	7,444	12,641	12,540	18,226

It will thus be seen that, while consumption in this country has steadily increased, in other parts of the world it has grown much more rapidly, and that production is on the whole hardly keeping pace with the demand. Indeed lack of raw material has occasioned compulsory short time in the European mills quite recently. In future, apart from the development of new sources of supply, absolute scarcity seems certain, owing to the very large reliance at

present placed on supplies from the United States.

Two additional tables will further elucidate the real position. The first shows the amount of the American cotton crop over a series of years:—

American Cotton Crop.

	1,000 Bales.		1,000 Bales.
1882-3 .	6,992	1907-7 .	13,346
1892-3 .	6,717	1907-8 .	11,582
1896-7 .	8,436	1908-9 .	13,541
1903-4 .	10,124	1909-10 .	10,268
1904-5 .	13,420	1910-11 .	11,852
1905-6 .	11,048	1911-12 .	15,722

American home requirements have on the whole very greatly increased, as will be obvious from the following figures of

American Cotton taken for Consumption.

Year ended Aug. 31st.	Northern Mills.	Southern Mills.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1894	1,601,173	718,515	2,319,688
1896	1,660,271	904,701	2,504,972
1898	2,211,740	1,231,841	3,443,581
1900	2,068,300	1,597,112	3,665,412
1902	2,050,774	1,937,971	3,988,745
1904	2,137,369	2,007,509	4,144,878
1906	2,453,498	2,398,404	4,852,352
1908	2,007,422	2,234,395	4,241,817
1910	2,265,414	2,267,358	4,532,772
1911	2,230,419	2,254,625	4,485,044
1912	2,589,255	2,622,026	5,211,311

The decline in 1908 was quite temporary, and due to the effect of a severe financial crisis, while 1910 was a poor year, owing to crop shortage. In the latter year, for the first time, Southern consumption exceeded Northern, and seems likely to continue to do so.

Position of British and Foreign Cotton Manufacturers.

In this connection it is interesting to form some idea of the relative position of British and foreign cotton manufacturers at different dates. The following estimate has been prepared by the *New York Chronicle*, giving the number of spindles at various periods during the past 42 years.

The World's Cotton Spindles.

	U.K.	Continent.	U.S.	Other Countries.	Approximate Total.
	Million spindles.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.
1870	37½	13	7	—	57½
1880	44½	21	10½	2	78
1890	44½	26	14	4	88½
1900	46	32	19	7	104
1905	48½	35	24	8½	116
1907	52	36	26	9	123
1909	56	39	28	10	133
1910	56	39	29	10	134
1911	56	41	29	11	137
1912	57	42	30	11	140

It is evident from these figures that while the production in the United Kingdom is increasing, and is still much larger than in any other part of the world, its proportion to the whole output is very much smaller, and British makers consequently find increasing difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies. Further, and this concerns the cotton producers of the whole world, the supply of raw material is not developing so rapidly as the demand. It is estimated that 500,000 additional bales are required in the aggregate annually, while on a broad average production is increasing very slowly. Of course this difficulty is accentuated by the speculation in cotton which is so constantly taking place, but it is not caused by it. No effective remedy can be looked for, apart from a considerable increase in production, and it is therefore important to examine what the prospects are of that increase taking place.

United States Cotton Supplies Decreasing.

Naturally attention must first be directed to the probability of a larger output from the United States, which is now and will probably remain the chief and most important source of supply, because the quality there is superior to that of any other part of the world. It cannot be said that the outlook in this connection is very hopeful. While a larger area is being planted in the United States, every year, the yield per acre has on the whole decreased. The causes of this seem to be in the main two: (1) There has been great industrial expansion, chiefly in the Southern States, during the past ten years, and this has rendered the supply of coloured labour smaller and more precarious; (2) it seems probable that the soil itself in the older plantations has become less productive, owing to exhaustion. Though it is true that some American authorities contend that there are vast fields in the Southern States, and especially in Texas, suitable for the production of cotton, which have not yet been brought under cultivation, and that America may still be relied upon to furnish the world's needs, this is a possibility rather than a probability.

British Cotton-Growing Association.

The question of seeking supplies in other directions has therefore become very urgent. This task has been seriously taken up by the British Cotton-Growing Association, a body formed by the Lancashire producers. Whatever results may be achieved in the future, and the outlook may be described as fairly promising, the output of the British Colonies so far has been small, amounting in 1909 to 24,595 and in 1910 to 22,877 bales.

Cotton Manufactures in various Countries.

The table already given of the spindles of the world furnishes a rough guide as to the progress of the industry in various countries. A further test of the progress of the chief nations concerned is to be found in the export figures. Taking cotton yarn first, the following are the particulars of the exports of this country, Germany, and France during the past 13 years.

Value of Exports of Cotton Yarn.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)
1899.	8,059	1,145	252
1900.	7,741	1,455	217
1901.	7,977	1,425	158
1902.	7,404	1,585	127
1903.	7,407	1,625	182
1904.	8,955	1,492	270
1905.	10,318	1,705	759
1906.	11,836	1,605	732
1907.	15,417	1,895	754
1908.	12,844	1,825	388
1909.	11,822	2,450	400
1910.	13,338	2,740	600
1911.	15,665	2,960	645

British trade is very much larger than that of the other two countries put together, but it will be seen that it has shown a fluctuating tendency for some time past, while that of both Germany and France has been improving on the whole. This, however, reflects no discredit upon British producers. Owing to a number of favourable circumstances they practically had a monopoly for many years; and that that monopoly has now disappeared, though a preponderating share still remains, merely indicates that their rivals have surmounted the difficulties which earlier they had to encounter.

As regards cotton manufactures, figures can be given relative to four countries, though it should be explained that with regard to the United States the statistics include cotton yarn.

Value of Exports of Cotton Piece Goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	France.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)
1899	59,489	10,305	5,113	6,970
1900	62,009	12,235	4,801	6,077
1901	65,708	10,990	4,054	7,054
1902	65,054	12,960	4,702	7,042
1903	55,267	13,181	5,543	7,238
1904	64,078	16,085	5,495	8,398
1905	70,821	19,010	9,333	10,181
1906	75,372	19,625	10,589	12,269
1907	81,048	21,600	6,461	14,088
1908	70,231	17,510	5,237	11,768
1909	68,280	16,085	6,376	13,279
1910	78,685	18,255	6,079	13,126
1911	90,513	19,575	8,172	13,354

WOOL.

While cotton is only grown in tropical and semi-tropical countries, wool is mainly a product of temperate regions. The sheep is, however, an animal which can live under very varied climatic conditions, so that there are few countries of the world, except in the immediate regions of the Equator and the Arctic circles, where wool is not produced in fair quantities. Its use as a material for producing wearing fabric is, however, almost confined to the temperate regions, and it is from them that the world's supplies are mostly obtained. In a great many countries using wool freely for manufacturing purposes, the

home supply is an important element, and even in Great Britain nearly a seventh of the quantity used is obtained from the British farmer. Under present conditions of cheap transit, however, the breeding of sheep is most economically and efficiently carried on where good grazing land is to be had very cheaply, and hence the world's sources of supply are, apart from domestic production, mainly from new and only partially developed countries. The relative importance of the different sources of supplies may be seen from the following table.

Imports into Europe of Extra-European Wool.

	Australasian.	Cape.	River Plate.	Other sorts.	Total.
	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales
1898	1,679	287	543	494	3,003
1899	1,662	266	537	491	2,956
1900	1,437	131	396	455	2,419
1901	1,719	214	533	395	2,861
1902	1,654	245	468	427	2,794
1903	1,442	229	538	460	2,669
1904	1,423	206	443	518	2,590
1905	1,693	219	448	520	2,880
1906	1,750	229	442	626	3,047
1907	2,190	306	474	581	3,551
1908	1,971	291	476	435	3,173
1909	2,328	400	482	626	3,836
1910	2,442	361	435	593	3,831
1911	2,500	382	467	587	3,936

It may be noted that, although European imports do not cover the whole of the demand, they do cover the great bulk of it. Not much wool is imported into the United States, and in other parts of the world in which woollen industries exist on a limited scale, the manufacturers are dependent upon the domestic supply.

The foregoing table shows the immense predominance of Australasia as a wool producer. In good years it is responsible for about two-thirds of the whole imports into Europe, and even in poor years the proportion exceeds one-half. This point needs to be insisted upon, for it is the key to the whole question of supply—an important one at the present moment, because, as in the case of cotton, there is liable to be a dearth of wool, the significance of which is that the industries dependent upon it are materially affected. A further examination of the table reveals the cause of that dearth. It was the prolonged drought in Australia which decimated the flocks of sheep and caused wool supplies to shrink very considerably. There is, however, this important difference between the scarcity of wool and that of cotton—that the animal product is scarce temporarily only. Australian supplies have now regained, and even exceeded, the level of ten years ago, and have shown steady expansion since 1908. Irrigation on a large scale will probably minimise the danger of drought, and an average equality between imports and requirements may safely be calculated upon. Even in the improbable event of supplies from Australia being permanently diminished, a stimulus would be given to production elsewhere, so that in time the balance would be redressed, however inconvenient might be the consequences meanwhile. The problem thus presented by wool is therefore of a comparatively insignificant character, compared with that of cotton. It may be noted, however, that it is of special importance to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as it consumes about two-thirds of the total European imports of Australasian wool. River Plate wool is mainly used on the Continent, and supplies from thence do not show on the whole an increasing tendency.

Importation of Colonial Wool.

A broad survey of the expansion in Colonial wool supplies during the last half-century, and of the variations which have taken place in prices, is shown in the following table, which gives the imports of Colonial wool into England and America:—

Year.	Australasian Bales.	Cape Bales.	Total Colonial Bales.	Average value per bale.	Total value.
				£ s. d.	£
1860	187,000	79,000	266,000	25 15 0	6,850,000
1870	546,000	152,000	698,000	16 15 0	11,691,000
1880	869,000	219,000	1,088,000	20 5 0	22,032,000
1885	1,094,000	188,000	1,282,000	14 0 0	17,948,000
1890	1,411,000	288,000	1,699,000	14 15 0	25,060,000
1895	2,001,000	269,000	2,270,000	11 0 0	24,979,000
1900	1,456,000	140,000	1,596,000	13 10 0	21,546,000
1901	1,745,000	217,000	1,962,000	10 10 0	20,601,000
1902	1,699,000	234,000	1,933,000	11 15 0	22,713,000
1903	1,451,000	234,000	1,685,000	13 10 0	22,747,000
1904	1,371,000	201,000	1,572,000	14 10 0	22,794,000
1905	1,633,000	209,000	1,842,000	15 15 0	29,011,000
1906	1,833,000	238,000	2,071,000	17 0 0	35,207,000
1907	2,103,000	287,000	2,390,000	16 5 0	39,435,000
1908	2,072,000	276,000	2,348,000	13 5 0	31,111,000
1909	2,296,000	380,000	2,676,000	15 0 0	40,140,000
1910	2,411,000	377,000	2,788,000	16 5 0	45,395,000
1911	2,524,000	376,000	2,900,000	15 0 0	43,500,000

It will be seen that imports of Australasian wool were steadily progressive until they reached a maximum in the year 1895, at which time the cost was the lowest on record up to date. Since then, with fluctuations, due

to market causes, into which it is not now necessary to enter, imports declined until 1904, since when there has again been an upward movement, and the total of 1895 has now for seven years been exceeded. Prices rose con-

siderably in 1909 and 1910. Increase in consumption is taking place yearly, and will probably for some time proceed at least as fast a pace as increase in the supplies. In all industries connected with wool, higher prices tend considerably to check the demand for manufactured goods. While woollen fabrics are necessarily used in most temperate climates, the consumer can economise by wearing garments longer and by buying them of cheaper material. This is important to bear in mind in connection with tables given later, relative to exports of woollen goods.

Consumption of Wool in the United Kingdom.

As showing how production in the United Kingdom has been affected by the scarcity or abundance of supplies, the following table is of interest:

Average.	Domestic Clip (Estimated).	Imports.	Exports.	Left for Home Cons'p'n.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1861-70 . .	150	220	87	283
1871-80 . .	156	381	186	351
1881-90 . .	134	578	322	390
1891-95 . .	146	744	399	491
1896-1900	139	701	318	522
1901-5 . .	134	656	313	477
1906 . . .	130	683	298	515
1907 . . .	131	805	345	591
1908 . . .	134	755	305	524
1909 . . .	142	848	454	536
1910 . . .	143	843	373	613
1911 . . .	136	832	353	633

It will be seen that the quantity left for home consumption is, on the whole, gradually increasing, owing to active trade and to greater consequent purchasing power.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Yarn.

This being the broad position as regards supply and demand for the raw material, it is now of interest to see how different countries are faring in the matter of exports. The following table gives the exports of woollen and worsted yarn from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France respectively.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1897 . . .	4,840	2,230	967
1898 . . .	4,674	2,245	1,179
1899 . . .	4,876	2,865	1,483
1900 . . .	4,492	2,840	1,383
1901 . . .	3,488	2,815	969
1902 . . .	3,531	3,125	1,371
1903 . . .	4,198	2,956	1,410
1904 . . .	4,209	3,286	1,235
1905 . . .	4,244	3,176	1,659
1906 . . .	5,340	2,955	2,134
1907 . . .	5,758	3,765	2,806
1908 . . .	4,609	3,305	1,905
1909 . . .	5,004	3,010	2,799
1910 . . .	4,967	3,875	3,048
1911 . . .	5,007	4,405	3,154

The United Kingdom still remains the largest exporter of the three, but it is noticeable that its relative importance has seriously diminished during the period covered by the table; while both Germany and France, especially the former, have improved their position, and it is not improbable that in a few years the United Kingdom will lose the leading place. This can certainly not be regarded as satisfactory. The explanation is that yarn being a comparatively simple form of manufacture, any superiority British manufactures originally possessed in its production has now practically ceased.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.

Turning to the exports of woollen and worsted manufactures, the following table includes the same three countries as in the last table, with the addition of the United States. As regards the last named, however, the figures include yarn as well as piece goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	United States.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1897 . . .	15,976	10,480	10,620	189
1898 . . .	13,700	10,055	8,914	218
1899 . . .	14,789	10,860	10,556	209
1900 . . .	15,682	11,790	9,089	260
1901 . . .	14,237	10,630	8,544	309
1902 . . .	15,261	13,345	8,810	302
1903 . . .	15,864	12,075	8,735	344
1904 . . .	17,993	12,480	8,412	398
1905 . . .	19,597	14,685	7,736	419
1906 . . .	20,585	13,310	8,957	424
1907 . . .	22,154	14,275	9,820	441
1908 . . .	19,154	12,935	7,814	394
1909 . . .	20,646	12,775	8,483	473
1910 . . .	25,080	13,105	8,500	474
1911 . . .	25,351	13,135	7,680	450

Here again the British have a superiority, but here also of later years the Germans are running them more and more closely in the race—though a considerable portion of their gain so far has been at the expense of France. United States exports have improved largely in percentages, but are still on a small scale, as the high duties on wool and all classes of machinery hamper the export trade very considerably. It will be noticed that in nearly all the countries considerable fluctuations occur from year to year, and this leads to an important point which deserves emphasis—that this trade largely depends upon fashion as well as on the cost of the raw material and on general trade conditions. With all allowances, however, it would appear as if British manufacturers were not adequately holding their own against foreign competitors. The Germans have shown great ability for a great many years past to produce cheap goods with a good appearance, and it is this fact, no doubt, which has largely enabled them to develop their export trade. The speciality of France in this branch of manufacture is the production of very high-class goods, the demand for which is, on the whole, of decreasing quantity. British superiority is in medium qualities, and this is fairly well maintained, though there is no reason why more should not be done in other directions. It will be noticed that British export figures

suffered considerable diminution for some years after '97, and the subsequent diminution is largely due to the adoption of the Dingley Tariff in the United States in '97, which imposed such heavy duties on woollen and worsted goods as largely to destroy a profitable export trade which British exporters had previously carried on there. This loss has, however, now been considerably more than made up by growth in other directions.

JUTE.

The supplies of jute are mainly derived from India, and the crop of course varies from year to year. The acreage under jute in British India in 1909-10 was stated as 2,937,800 acres, as compared with 2,732,000 acres in 1908-9. Nearly the whole jute area lies in Bengal. The estimated yield of jute in 1908-9 was, as will be seen from the table below, much under the average, but there has since been decided improvement. The total consumption of the whole world is estimated at 9,000,000 bales, of which over 4,000,000 are used in India itself. This is an increase of about 30 per cent. as compared with 1904. In 1906-7 the Indian spindles used for jute were 491,496 in number, as compared with 331,382 five years previously, while during the same period the number of looms increased from 16,119 to 24,088. The jute industry is now a very important economic factor in British India. The following are particulars for the past seven years of the

Indian Jute Crop.

1905-6	8,986,000 bales.
1906-7	9,860,000 "
1907-8	6,187,500 "
1908-9	6,310,800 "
1909-10	8,818,000 "
1910-11	7,954,000 "
1911-12	9,426,000 "
1912-13 (estimated)	10,000,000 "

As regards manufactures of jute, they form one of the smallest textile industries in the United Kingdom. As will be seen from the following table, Great Britain has an immense superiority over the only important European rival, France; but here again it is hardly satisfactory that while British shipments tend on the whole to decrease, those of France are growing in magnitude.

Exports of Jute Yarn and Manufactures.

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.
1898 . .	2,265	305
1899 . .	2,362	366
1900 . .	2,361	427
1901 . .	2,658	434
1902 . .	2,438	442
1903 . .	2,579	460
1904 . .	2,531	549
1905 . .	2,680	617
1906 . .	3,463	804
1907 . .	3,980	786
1908 . .	2,860	450
1909 . .	2,250	481
1910 . .	2,217	607
1911 . .	2,261	648

LINEN.

The United Kingdom does a satisfactory export trade in linen goods, the industry in the north of Ireland being particularly important, and the business tends on the whole to increase. The chief rival is France, whose trade is now much larger proportionately than it was a few years ago, though it is still insignificant as compared with British trade, and it has also to be borne in mind that the French figures include hemp exports.

Exports of Linen Yarn and Manufactures.

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.
1898 . .	4,393	512
1899 . .	5,073	962
1900 . .	5,225	1,266
1901 . .	5,020	1,096
1902 . .	5,430	1,477
1903 . .	5,540	1,203
1904 . .	5,732	1,681
1905 . .	6,340	1,627
1906 . .	7,001	2,033
1907 . .	7,345	2,414
1909 . .	7,545	2,189
1910 . .	8,280	2,049
1911 . .	7,845	2,090

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Though the rubber industry is not a new one, the advent of motors has so changed the trade as to make it practically a modern enterprise. Up to 1875, or thereabouts, about 5,000 tons of caoutchouc sufficed for the world's requirements, and this moderate quantity was manipulated and turned into the manufactured article by a hundred and fifty rubber factories in Europe and America. The raw material came chiefly from South America, where it was collected from the native forests, and the idea of supplementing the quantity by cultivated rubber existed in the minds of few people. The estimated annual consumption of rubber, owing to the development of the electrical industry and introduction of motor and cycle tires is now 100,000 tons, and to meet such a demand the rubber tree is being planted in every part of the tropical world suitable for its culture, as rapidly as can be done. Public companies have acquired and developed rubber estates in Ceylon, Java, Samoa, the Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and Africa, and there is little doubt that, as accurate statistics of results become available, improvements will be made in the methods of cultivation and collection, which will render the cost of putting rubber on the market much less, and will bring it to a higher perfection. No substitute, which can be applied equally well to all the purposes for which rubber is used, has yet appeared upon the market, but in any case the margin of profit on natural rubber is large enough to allow of a diminution of price and yet attract capital. The various forms of rubber made are sheet, biscuit, crêpe, worm, lace, flake, and scrap rubber.

MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

THE WORLD'S STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING-VESSELS, 1912.
 THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING 1911, AND (U. K.) 1911-12.
 THE BIGGEST AND FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS.
 BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.
 MARINE STEAM TURBINES.

[Much of the following information has been obtained from the Register Book and the annual Shipbuilding and Wreck Returns published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.]

The total number of steamships and sailing-vessels of the world, of 100 tons and upwards, in the Register Book issued July 1st, 1912, was 30,316, of 44,600,677 tons.

The number of steamships was 23,217, having a gross tonnage of 40,518,177.

The number of sailing-vessels was 7,099, with a net tonnage of 4,082,500.

The World's Steamships and Sailing-Vessels, 1912.

Flag.		Steamships.		Sailing-ships.		Steamships and Sailing-vessels.	
		No. of Steamers	Tonnage Gross.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage Net.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
British {	United Kingdom	8,524	17,730,940	755	482,680	9,279	18,213,620
	*Colonies	1,490	1,471,830	675	188,910	2,165	1,660,740
	Total	10,014	19,202,770	1,430	671,590	11,444	19,874,360
American (United States) {	Sea	1,171	1,797,929	1,558	1,050,900	2,729	2,848,829
	*Northern Lakes	588	2,262,480	34	96,854	622	2,359,334
	Philippine Islands	77	47,440	14	2,884	91	50,324
	Total	1,836	4,107,849	1,606	1,150,638	3,442	5,258,487
Argentine		228	171,631	66	32,720	294	204,351
Austro-Hungarian		392	902,704	3	363	395	903,067
Belgian		152	267,131	8	4,553	160	271,684
Brazilian		370	290,887	64	14,443	434	305,330
Chilian		98	108,834	42	36,418	140	145,252
Chinese		65	87,242	—	—	65	87,242
Cuban		60	62,236	7	1,083	67	63,319
Danish		548	703,520	281	54,079	829	757,599
† Dutch		602	1,104,220	99	25,686	701	1,129,906
French		932	1,638,501	559	414,017	1,491	2,052,518
German		1,908	4,276,191	305	352,792	2,213	4,628,983
† Greek		346	648,667	87	19,563	433	668,230
Italian		536	1,119,121	554	279,461	1,090	1,398,582
† Japanese		960	1,344,991	—	—	960	1,344,991
Mexican		41	36,813	14	3,129	55	39,942
Norwegian		1,495	1,695,321	637	597,275	2,132	2,292,596
Peruvian		19	25,346	38	16,916	57	42,262
Portuguese		105	85,481	100	26,603	205	112,084
Roumanian		22	28,539	1	285	23	28,824
*† Russian		690	751,627	517	181,964	1,207	916,591
Spanish		526	756,136	64	15,849	590	771,985
Swedish		1,006	866,853	403	103,090	1,409	969,943
† Turkish		141	120,412	175	60,645	316	181,057
Uruguayan		46	58,915	14	12,098	60	71,013
Other countries		79	53,239	25	7,240	104	60,470
Total		23,217	40,518,177	7,099	4,082,500	30,316	44,600,677

* Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

† In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing-vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies) are omitted from the Register Book.

‡ Japanese sailing-vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

MERCANTILE MARINE: SHIPBUILDING.

The World's Shipbuilding, 1911.

The following table shows the number of vessels (of 100 tons and above) launched in the United Kingdom and abroad during 1911:—

Country.	Merchant Ships.				War Ships.	
	Steamships.		Sailing-ships.		No.	Tons Displacement.
	No. of Steamers	Tonnage Gross.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage Gross.		
United Kingdom . . .	700	1,782,908	72	20,936	50	230,786
British Colonies . . .	29	11,708	33	7,954	—	—
British Total . . .	729	1,794,616	105	28,890	50	230,786
*America, United States of .	82	130,592	60	40,977	17	115,981
Austria-Hungary . . .	10	36,696	6	1,140	2	20,269
Denmark . . .	14	17,889	4	800	4	962
France . . .	43	117,502	36	7,970	22	58,712
Germany . . .	125	241,954	29	13,313	35	131,945
Holland . . .	60	79,272	53	13,778	2	620
Italy . . .	6	16,060	8	1,341	16	75,318
Japan . . .	73	39,095	36	5,264	7	37,431
Norway . . .	70	35,260	1	175	1	100
Other Countries . . .	25	22,932	24	4,804	13	96,745
Foreign Total . . .	508	737,252	257	89,382	119	538,083
World's Total . . .	1,237	2,531,868	362	118,272	169	768,869

* Of the mercantile tonnage of the U.S.A., a large portion (30 vessels of 75,876 tons) was built for service on the Great Lakes.

The World's Totals may be summarised thus:—

	Merchant Vessels.		Warships.		Grand Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British Built . . .	834	1,823,506	50	230,786	884	2,054,292
Foreign " . . .	765	826,634	119	538,033	884	1,364,717
Total . . .	1,599	2,650,140	169	768,869	1,768	3,419,009

The largest steamers launched during 1911 were the following:—

	Tons gross.	Built in.
Titanic . . .	45,300	U.K.
Laconia . . .	18,150	"
Arlanza . . .	14,760	"
Shinyo Maru . . .	13,377	Japan.
Orama . . .	12,927	U.K.

Of the total output in this country, 77·6 per cent., or 1,399,770 tons (1,389,956 steam tons and 9,814 sailing tons), has been built for registration in the United Kingdom.

In this connection it should be noted that from the information at present in the possession of Lloyd's Register, the gross tonnage of United Kingdom vessels lost, broken up, etc., during 1911 was 281,750 tons (235,196 steam, 46,554 sail), while the sales to foreign and colonial owners have reached the record total of 695,300 tons (589,646 steam, 105,654 sail). On the other hand, 3,426 tons (all steam) were built abroad for United Kingdom owners, and purchases from foreign and colonial owners during the same period amounted to 87,933 tons (84,723 steam, 3,210 sail).

The steam tonnage of the United Kingdom would thus appear to have increased by about 650,000 tons, and the sailing tonnage to have decreased by about 139,000 tons. The net increase of United Kingdom tonnage at the end of 1911 is therefore about 511,000 tons.

From the Annual Statements of the Naviga-

tion and Shipping of the United Kingdom, issued by the Board of Trade, showing the number and tonnage of vessels on the Register at the end of each year, which statements, however, take into account vessels of less than 100 tons, it appears that the net increases in the United Kingdom tonnage for the previous five years were as follows: 1906, 778,516 tons; 1907, 630,701 tons; 1908, 161,873 tons; 1909, 150,686 tons; 1910, 66,694 tons.

The amount of tonnage launched for abroad during 1911 was 404,074 tons, forming over 22½ per cent. of the total output, as compared with 19½ per cent. in 1910, 24½ per cent. in 1909, 40 per cent. in 1908, 34 per cent. in 1907, 20½ per cent. in 1906, 21½ per cent. in 1905, 18½ per cent. in 1904 and 18 per cent. in 1903 and 1902. Norway provided the largest amount of work for the shipbuilders of the United Kingdom, viz.: 23 vessels of 89,889 tons (nearly 5 per cent. of the total output). The British Colonies occupied the second position with 59,974 tons, being followed by Austria-Hungary (51,157 tons), Holland (26,665 tons), Germany (20,527 tons), and Japan (19,814 tons).

The total output of the world during 1911 (exclusive of warships) appears to have been 2,650,140 tons (2,531,423 steam, 118,717 sail). This is an increase of about 692,000 tons on the figures for 1910. According to the latest information received by Lloyd's Register up to the

LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMSHIPS.

end of 1911, the gross tonnage of all nationalities totally lost, broken up, etc., during the twelve months amounted to about 863,000 tons gross (592,000 steam, 271,000 sail).

The net increase of the world's mercantile tonnage at the end of 1911 was thus about 1,787,000 tons. Sailing tonnage was reduced by 153,000 tons, while steam tonnage increased by 1,940,000 tons.

Of the tonnage launched in the world during 1911, the United Kingdom acquired 53 per cent. Of the total merchant tonnage output of the world during 1911, over 68 per cent. was launched in the United Kingdom; but, if only sea-going merchant steamers of 3,000 tons gross and upwards be taken into account, out of the total of 345 such steamers, of 1,885,852 tons, launched in the world, nearly 78 per cent. of the tonnage was launched in the United Kingdom.

Of the vessels launched during 1911, 624 of 1,486,489 tons (including 77 vessels of 235,736 tons launched abroad) were built under the Society's inspection with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book. These figures show an increase of 436,000 as compared with those for 1910.

Shipbuilding Returns, 1912.

At the close of the quarter ended Sept. 30th, 1912, there were 505 vessels, of 1,846,820 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom, and 82 warships of 494,538 tons displacement. The details were:—

Steam, 487 ships; tonnage, 1,843,002.
Sail, 18 " " 3,827.
War, 82 " " 494,538.

Of the merchant ships, 383 of 1,428,036 tons were for British owners; of the warships, 70 with 376,888 tonnage were British.

Ships Lost, Condemned, etc., in 1911.

Steam and sailing vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., during 1911, of 100 tons register and upwards.

Flag.	Total.	
	No.	Tons.
British { United Kingdom	138	210,440
{ Colonies	40	31,940
America, United States of	84	57,103
Austro-Hungarian	3	1,369
Danish	21	6,074
Dutch	5	9,952
French	40	19,560
German	29	36,148
Italian	24	27,695
Japanese	20	17,946
Norwegian	75	65,196
Russian	34	20,135
Spanish	13	22,530
Swedish	49	21,874
Other European Countries	30	46,131
Central and South America	28	32,610
Other Countries	3	2,623
	636	629,326

Of the vessels lost, 51 were abandoned at sea; 23 were condemned; 28 were burnt; 75 foundered; 44 were missing; 80 were lost by collision; and 322 were wrecked. Besides these, 252 vessels of 255,517 tons were broken up, dismantled, etc., in consequence of old age or on account of their not being deemed fit for profitable navigation.

The World's Big Merchant Steamers.

The following table, compiled from Lloyd's Register Book, gives a good idea of the great increase which has taken place during recent years in the size of large ocean steamers. The steamers flying the British flag are in a great majority, comprising 54½ per cent. of the total number of ocean-going vessels of 5,000 tons and above.

Flag.	20,000 and above.	15,000 to 19,999	10,000 to 14,999	7,000 to 9,999	5,000 to 6,999	Grand Total.
British	7	6	97	211	438	759
French	1	—	7	11	75	94
German	3	9	23	49	152	236
American (U.S.)	1	—	10	11	48	70
Other Flags	1	2	10	46	176	235
Total	13	17	147	328	889	1,394

The names, gross tonnages, and flags of the largest steamers now sailing are as follows:—

Name.	Tonnage.	Flag.
Olympic	45,324	British
Mauretania	31,938	British
Lusitania	31,550	British
George Washington	25,570	German
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	24,581	German
Adriatic	24,541	British
Rotterdam	24,149	Dutch
Baltic	23,876	British
France	23,666	French
Amerika	22,622	German
Cedric	21,035	British
Celtic	20,904	British
Minnesota	20,718	American (U.S.)

Fast Merchant Steamers.

From the 1912-13 edition of Lloyd's Register Book, where detailed particulars are given of all steamers of 12 knots and above, it appears that 54 British and 44 foreign merchant steamers of 1,000 tons and upwards are capable of maintaining at sea a speed of 20 knots and above, 19 of which are of 10,000 tons gross and upwards.

The following table, which only takes into account ocean-going steamers of 5,000 tons and above, shows the great superiority of the United Kingdom as regards fast merchant steamers.

COUNTRY.	NUMBER OF OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS OF			Grand Total.
	20 knots and above.	18 knots and under 20.	16 knots and under 18.	
United Kingdom	8	34	65	107
France	5	4	13	22
Germany	4	3	7	14
America (U.S. of)	—	9	16	25
Other Countries	4	6	28	38
Total	21	56	129	206

The following is a list of some of the fastest merchant steamers at present engaged in the passenger service on the North Atlantic:—

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Speed.
Lusitania . . .	British	31,550	25
Mauretania . .	British	31,938	25
France	French	23,666	24
Kronprinzessin Cecilie . .	German	19,503	23½
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	German	19,361	23½
Kronprinz Wilhelm	German	14,908	23
Olympio	British	45,324	22½
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	German	14,349	22½
Campania . . .	British	12,950	22
La Provence . .	French	13,753	22
Oceanic	British	17,274	21
La Savoie . . .	French	11,168	21
La Lorraine . .	French	11,146	21

Marine Steam Turbines.

Up to the end of Sept. 1912 there have been launched 96 merchant steamers and yachts fitted with turbine engines, representing a gross tonnage of about 429,000 tons. Of the merchant vessels, 50 per cent. are capable of a speed of 20 knots and upwards, the largest being as follows:—

	Tonnage.	Flag.
Imperator . . .	50,000	German
Mauretania . .	31,938	British
Lusitania . . .	31,550	"
France	23,666	French
Carmania . . .	19,524	British
Empress of Russia	15,000	"
Chiyo Maru . .	13,426	Japanese
Shinyo Maru . .	13,377	"
Tenyo Maru . .	13,454	"
Royal Edward . .	11,117	British
Royal George . .	11,146	"

A combination of reciprocating and turbine engines seems to be gaining ground. Twelve steamers of over 102,000 tons, fitted with such combination, have already been launched, the largest being the Atlantic steamers *Olympic* and the ill-fated *Titanic*.

The latest development in the propulsion of vessels is concerned with the internal combustion engine. Of vessels so fitted 13 were launched up to the end of Sept. 1912 of a tonnage varying from 1,000 to 5,800 tons. A considerable number of large vessels of this type are at the present time under construction, most of which are between 4,000 and 10,000 tons.

Numbers of Seamen.

The number of persons employed in vessels (registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) belonging to the United Kingdom, which were returned as employed in the home and foreign shipping trade, exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and in inland navigation, was:—

	1890.	1900.	1903.	1909.
British	186,147	174,537	176,520	198,474
Lascars and Asiatics	22,734	36,023	41,021	43,060
Foreigners	27,227	36,893	40,396	31,873
Total	236,108	247,448	257,937	274,307

The number employed in registered sailing-vessels under 300 tons was in 1890, 42,721; in 1900, 25,056; in 1903, 21,452; and in 1906, 20,002.

The number of British seamen in British ships in '93 was 186,628. From '93 to 1901 the

number steadily declined to 172,912; then it began to rise again, and reached the highest figure yet recorded, 198,474, in 1909.

War Risks of Shipping.

A Committee appointed by the Treasury to consider the question of a national guarantee for the risks of shipping in time of war made its report in July 1903. Consult Cd. 4161 (*5th ed.*) for Report and Cd. 4162 (*2s. 11d.*) for minutes of evidence. The committee, after giving full weight to the very diverse and conflicting opinions put before them by the witnesses, came to the conclusion that it was not desirable that the State should undertake to make good to shipowners or traders the losses incurred by them through the capture of shipping by the enemy in time of war. They held "that the dangers to be apprehended from our present situation, and the advantages which could under any circumstances be secured by a national guarantee, are neither of them so great as the advocates of such proposals have generally supposed . . . and that if a national guarantee is to be given at all, it will be necessary that it should take the form of a free indemnity." Sir George Clarke appended a memorandum stating his conviction that State action, in the direction of a system of indemnity at fixed rates, was necessary; and favouring a scheme whereby the State should lay down a schedule of rates corresponding to zones of voyages, and should empower insurance offices to issue policies on commission.

LLOYD'S.

This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd towards the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1692 to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. In 1773 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house, to the number of 79, took rooms on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever since this great institution has been established. In 1870 an Act of Incorporation was applied for, and obtained in '71. This Act has been partly repealed and amended by a further Act obtained in 1911 under which the objects of the Society are defined as: "The carrying on by members of the Society of the business of insurance of every description, including guarantee business; the advancement and protection of the interests of members of the Society in connection with the business carried on by them as members of the Society and in respect of shipping and cargoes and freight and other insurable property or insurable interests or otherwise; the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information; the doing of all things incidental or conducive to the fulfilment of the objects of the Society." To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1,500 agents in all parts of the world constantly reporting to headquarters, where clerks are employed both day and night.

Lloyd's also maintains an extensive system of signal stations for reporting vessels, etc., which is of great benefit to the shipping community. An inquiry office is also maintained, where the relations of crew or passengers may obtain, without cost, information concerning the movements of the vessel in which they are interested. In addition to "Lloyd's List," published daily, the Corporation publish "Lloyd's Weekly

Shipping Index " every Thursday, "**Lloyd's Calendar**" annually, and "**Lloyd's Book of House Flags and Funnels.**" A "**Captains' Register**" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 24,000 in all. The record of losses is kept in the "**Loss Book.**"

The medal of the Society is presented to those who have, by extraordinary exertions, contributed to the saving of life at sea; and the **Medal for Meritorious Services** is granted to officers and others who, by extraordinary exertions, have contributed to the preservation of vessels or cargoes. In 1803 "**Lloyd's Patriotic Fund**" was established for the relief of sailors and soldiers, their relatives and dependants, who suffered in the great war. This fund is still administered by trustees, the majority of whom are members of Lloyd's, the chairman being Mr. Herbet de Rougemont.

Lloyd's is, of course, open only to members and subscribers. Members of Lloyd's may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members. There are also annual subscribers and associates. Underwriters are required to deposit with the Committee in respect of liabilities incurred on account of marine and transport risks at least £5,000 in approved securities, the dividends on which are received by the depositor. The Committee have also adopted a system under which separate security, applicable only to claims on fire policies and other policies not covering marine and transport risks, is required from members on their admission, and members who engage in such business, and who were elected before the adoption of this system, have generally furnished similar security. A system has also been instituted under which all underwriting moneys are held in trust for underwriting purposes only; and underwriters' accounts are annually audited by approved accountants who certify as to the solvency of the underwriter. **Non-Marine insurance** business transacted at Lloyd's is subject to the Assurance Companies Act of 1909, and since July 1st, 1910, when that Act came into force, every member of Lloyd's, without exception, undertaking such non-marine business, has complied with its requirements, which are as follows: (a) "All premiums received by or on behalf of the underwriter in respect of fire and accident insurance or reinsurance business carried on by him, either alone or in conjunction with any other insurance business for which special requirements are not laid down in this schedule, shall without any apportionment be placed in a trust fund in accordance with the provisions of a trust deed approved by the Board of Trade. (b) He shall also furnish security to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade (or, if the Board so direct, to the satisfaction of the committee of the association), which shall be available solely to meet claims under policies issued by him in connection with fire and accident business and any other non-marine business carried on by him for which special requirements are not laid down in this schedule. The security may be furnished in the form of either a deposit or a guarantee, or partly in the one form and partly in the other. The amount of the security to be furnished shall never be less than the aggregate of the premiums received or receivable by the underwriter in the last preceding

year in connection with such fire and accident and other non-marine business. (c) The accounts of every underwriter shall be audited annually by an accountant approved by the committee of the association, who shall furnish a certificate to the committee of the association and to the Board of Trade in the form prescribed by the Board of Trade." These requirements are practically those indicated above which have existed at Lloyd's for many years. The deposits and guarantees provided by underwriting members of Lloyd's as security for their underwriting liabilities now exceed seven millions sterling. Members are also required to pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £21. But those members elected prior to Dec. 31st, '92, only pay an annual subscription of £16 16s. Non-underwriting members are exempted from the deposit, but pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £7 7s. Subscribers pay annually £7 7s. and associates £5 5s.

Secretary, Rear-Admiral Edward Fitzmaurice Inglefield.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

This is a Society voluntarily maintained by the shipping community with the primary object of the classification of vessels. It is the recognised authority on such matters all over the world. The Society's affairs are managed by a General Committee of 72 members, composed of merchants, shipowners, and underwriters, shipbuilders and engineers, representing the principal shipping centres of the country. In technical matters affecting the Society's rules for the construction of vessels and machinery, the Committee has also the advantage of the co-operation of a body of experts, 15 in number, selected by the principal institutions of the United Kingdom associated with naval architecture and engineering, the iron and steel and forgemaking industries. **Branch Committees** of the Society are established on the **Mersey** and on the **Clyde**. In the case of new vessels, after the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Committee, the building of the vessels proceeds under the supervision of the Society's surveyors, who, when the vessels are completed, send a detailed report to the Committee, by whom the class is assigned. The highest class for iron and steel vessels is represented by the character 100A1, and for wooden vessels by A1. It is from the latter character that the phrase "**At Lloyd's**" is derived.

In addition to the classification of vessels other duties have from time to time been entrusted to the Society. Under the authority of Government it controls the testing of **anchors and chains** at all the public proving-houses in the country. During the year ended June 30th, 1912, nearly 616 miles of chain cable and 8,350 anchors were tested. Lloyd's Register has, moreover, been entrusted by Parliament with the duty of **assigning freeboards to vessels** under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the load lines of 16,293 vessels have been dealt with by the Committee. The Society also conducts the **testing of steel** used in the construction of vessels and machinery. During the above-stated period 1,060,111 tons of steel were submitted to the tests required by the Rules.

On June 30th, 1912, 10,445 vessels of 21,710,257 tons were classed in the Society's Register Book.

At the end of September 1912, 498 vessels of 1,820,392 tons were building at home and abroad under the supervision of a surveying staff which includes at present 344 officers stationed at all the principal shipping centres of the world. During the 10 years ended June 30th, 1912, 11,931,022 tons of new vessels were classed by the Society.

Lloyd's Register was established in 1834 by the amalgamation of the two rival registers of shipping which then existed—viz. the "Green Book," founded in 1760 by a Committee of Underwriters, and the "Red Book," founded in 1798 by a Committee of Shipowners. Lloyd's Register issues annually to its subscribers a very bulky **Register Book**, containing full particulars of not only vessels classed with the Society, but also of all seagoing vessels and steel and iron vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America. The 1912-13 edition of the Register Book contains over 32,000 vessels of 100 tons and upwards. A **Register of Yachts** is also published annually, giving detailed particulars of 7,726 yachts of all nationalities. Another Register is also issued yearly by the Society in New York, giving similar particulars of 3,494 yachts belonging to the United States and Canada. The Society publishes very complete **statistical returns** quarterly and annually regarding vessels building and vessels lost all over the world. See **MERCANTILE MARINE**. **Offices:** 71, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

TRINITY HOUSE.

Trinity House was incorporated in the year 1514, by King Henry VIII. In the present day the Trinity House exists in several capacities: (1) **As the General Lighthouse Authority** for England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and Gibraltar, it deals with the Lighthouses, Light-vessels, Buoys, Beacons, Fog-signals, and removal of dangerous Wrecks on our shores, exercising control over the Local Light Authorities within their own area, as well as over the other General Lighthouse Authorities of the United Kingdom. There are **District Stations** at Blackwall, Sunderland, Yarmouth, Harwich, Ramsgate, Cowes, Penzance, Milford Haven, Cardiff, Holyhead, and Gibraltar. (2) **As the Chief Pilotage Authority** of the Kingdom it has the management of all matters relating to Pilots and Pilotage in the London, English Channel, and certain other Districts on our coasts. (3) **As an Ancient Corporation** it possesses estates and almshouses, and awards pensions and bounties to distressed mariners and their widows. (4) **As Nautical Advisers** two of the Elder Brethren in turn assist the Judges in the Admiralty Division of the High Courts of Justice in determining marine causes tried at law. The Elder Brethren consist of members of the Royal Family and statesmen, retired officers of high rank in the Royal Navy, and commanders in the Mercantile Marine, as shown in the accompanying list:—**Master**, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.; **Deputy-master**, Capt. H. A. Blake; **Elder Brethren**, H.M. King George V., Capt. Sir G. R. Vyvyan, K.C.M.G. (retired), The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., Rear-Admiral Hector B. Stewart (retired), The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.L., Capt. A. E. Bell, Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B., Capt. A. W. Clarke, Capt. Robert Hoare, The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Capt. L. H. Crawford, C.B., The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour,

M.P., The Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G., Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., Capt. O. P. Marshall, Capt. Thomas Golding, Capt. J. G. H. Flint, The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., Capt. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., The Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G., Capt. G. R. Mansell, R.N., M.V.O. **Secretary**, H. G. Willett; **Engineer-in-Chief**, Sir Thomas Matthews; **Scientific Adviser**, The Right Hon. the Lord Rayleigh, O.M. **Headquarters**, Trinity House, Tower Hill, London, E.C.

SHIPPING SOCIETIES.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, Ltd., is a general mercantile and shipping exchange. It was opened in April 1903, is an amalgamation of the old Baltic in Threadneedle Street and the Shipping Exchange in Billiter Street, and consists of nearly 2,500 members, merchants, shipowners and brokers (grain, shipping, oil, oil-seed, etc.). **Chairman**, W. Bridges Webb; **Secretary**, J. A. Findlay; **Offices**, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom consists of 32 shipowners' associations of the United Kingdom. It communicates with the chief Government Departments on all matters affecting the interests of British merchant shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an **executive council**, to which each affiliated association elects one member. **President**, T. Royden; **Vice-President**, C. W. Gordon; **Sec.**, Hon. Noel M. Farrer. **Offices**, 5, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. '81. The L. C. of C. takes cognisance of, and action in regard to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into **sections**, each dealing with subjects of interest to particular classes of business men, and 46 trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises a good **commercial library**, and through its **Statistical and Information Department** inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, etc., are conducted. The Chamber issues **certificates of origin** for goods exported to Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland, and Turkey, both to members and non-members; special certificates on trade customs and usages as required; also commercial travellers' certificates for Switzerland, Russia, Spain, and other countries. The **Commercial Education Department** issues certificates for proficiency in commercial subjects, the number of candidates sitting for examination for senior and junior certificates and for teachers' diplomas in 1912 being 11,432, as against 12,518 in 1911. An **Employment Department** furnishes fully qualified mercantile assistants and procures employment free of charge for commercial education certificate holders. The **Chamber of Commerce Journal** is issued monthly, price 6d. **President**, The Right Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O., **Office**, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. **Secretary**, Charles E. Musgrave.

RAILWAYS.

The length of the world's railways is about 640,000 miles. The United States heads the mileage with 241,000; then follow in order Russia 41,000 miles; Germany 38,000 miles; India 32,000 miles; France 30,000 miles; Austria-Hungary 27,000 miles; the United Kingdom 23,417 miles; Canada 25,000 miles; Australia 17,800 miles; and Argentina 15,850 miles.

The total capital invested in the world's railways is about £9,250,000,000.

In the United Kingdom.

The Railway Returns issued by the Board of Trade show that the total railway mileage open in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31st, 1911, was 23,417, viz.:

16,200 miles in England and Wales,
3,815 in Scotland,
3,402 in Ireland.

These figures represent "length of line" only, irrespective both of the number of tracks and of sidings. Thus, of the total mileage of 23,417, single track accounts for 10,311; double track, 11,642; three tracks, 291; and four tracks, or more, 1,173. The total length of "track" is 39,916 miles. Adding to this figure the length of sidings, reduced to single track (14,660), we get a total of 54,576 miles of track. Compared with 1910, the "length of line open" shows an increase of 30 miles, and the "length of track" (including sidings) an increase of 265 miles.

The English and Welsh railway companies owned on the date mentioned 19,472 locomotives, and 662,709 other vehicles; the Scotch 2,505 locomotives, and 152,320 other vehicles; and the Irish 897 locomotives, and 25,584 other vehicles.

Numbers of Passengers.

The following table compares the numbers of ordinary passengers of each class (exclusive of season-ticket holders) carried during each of the years 1910 and 1911:—

	1910.	1911.
First class	29,788,000	30,163,000
Second class	28,148,000	25,564,000
Third class	1,248,793,000	1,270,590,000
Total	1,306,729,000	1,326,317,000

The receipts from first-class passengers, other than season-ticket holders, were higher in 1911 than in any other year since 1903. The tendency to abolish the intermediate class continues, and the receipts from second-class passengers, other than season-ticket holders, further declined in 1911 by more than 5 per cent. The increase in receipts from first class passengers during the years 1910 and 1911 was no doubt attributable in some degree to the abolition of the second-class on certain systems. Thereceipts in 1911 from third-class passengers, those from season-ticket holders, and those from "mails, parcels, etc.," were the highest which have been recorded in the returns.

The number of passengers conveyed by the "tube" railways of the metropolis was approximately 175,000,000 in 1911, as compared with 173,000,000 in 1910. The fact that these passengers travel by trains in which there is no distinction of classes must be borne in mind in comparing the numbers shown in the above table, in which all passengers by such trains are included with the third-class total.

Companies' Capital.

The total paid-up capital of the companies at the end of 1911 was £1,324,000,000, of which about £198,000,000, or approximately 15 per cent., represents nominal additions due to consolidation, conversion, or division of stocks.

Receipts, etc.

The following statement shows the gross receipts from each class of passenger traffic in the last two years covered by the returns:—

	1910.	1911.
Ordinary passengers:	£	£
First class	3,408,000	3,520,000
Second class	2,127,000	2,014,000
Third class	32,935,000	33,705,000
Season-ticket holders	4,777,000	4,923,000
Mails, parcels, excess luggage, carriages, borses, dogs, etc.	9,511,000	9,793,000
Total	52,758,000	53,955,000

The receipts from goods traffic were £63,285,055, and from miscellaneous sources £9,959,515, making a total of £127,199,570.

Expenditure.

The working expenditure was £78,617,824, the net earnings, therefore, being £48,581,746.

The following is an analysis of the expenditure of the companies per train mile:—

	d.
Maintenance of way	6'58
Locomotive power	11'79
Rolling stock	3'61
Traffic expenses	12'61
General charges	1'77
Rates and taxes	2'84
Government duty*	0'19
Compensation:	
To employees	0'16
Personal injuries to passengers	0'08
Damage to goods	0'25
Legal and Parliamentary expenses	0'16
Miscellaneous	1'30

Total (exclusive of expenditure on steam-boats, docks, harbours, and canals) 41'62

* For Great Britain only. The railway passenger duty is not charged in Ireland.

Electrical Working.

At the end of 1911 the length of line (in equivalent of single track) worked solely by electricity was 206½ miles, and 258 miles were being worked partly by electricity. The corresponding lengths of line at the end of 1910 were 205 and 229½ miles respectively. The total quantity of electrical energy used in 1911 was 250,296,470 Board of Trade units as compared with 235,933,706 in 1910. These figures do not represent the entire quantity of electrical energy generated, which exceeds the quantity used, owing to wastage in conversion.

Accidents.

During the year 1911, 1,070 persons were killed and 8,345 were injured by accidents due to the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles. The average yearly figures for the previous ten years were 1,115 and 7,240 respectively. The number of passengers killed on the railway by accidents to trains was 14; by accidents from other causes, 92.

THE KING'S HIGHWAY.

Under the provisions of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, the Treasury appoints five persons to constitute a Road Board "for the purposes of improving the facilities for road traffic in the United Kingdom, and of the administration of the road improvement grant." The grant consists at present of the proceeds, less cost of collection, of the motor spirit duties, and the excess or balance of the net proceeds, less cost of collection, of all excise duties payable in respect of carriage licences after payment to local authorities through the Local Taxation Accounts of sums specified in Part V. of the Revenue Act, 1911.

The Road Board have power to act either directly by themselves in constructing and maintaining new roads, or indirectly through the existing highway authorities, to whom they may make grants or loans, with the approval of the Treasury, in consideration of the authorities undertaking either to construct such new roads or effect such improvement in existing roads as appear to the Board to be required for facilitating traffic. Under the terms "improvement of roads" are included the widening of any road, the cutting off the corners of any road where land is required to be purchased for that purpose, the levelling of roads, the treatment of a road for mitigating the nuisance of dust, and the doing of any other work in respect of roads beyond ordinary repairs essential to placing a road in a proper state of repair; and the expression "roads" includes bridges, viaducts, and subways. The sums expended by the Road Board out of income on the construction of new roads or the acquisition of land, or in respect of any loan raised for any such purpose, must not in any year exceed one-third of the estimated receipts of the Road Board for that year.

The following are the members of the Board: Sir George S. Gibb (chairman), Right Hon. Lord Pirrie, K.P., Right Hon. Lord Kingsburgh (Sir John Hay Macdonald), Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland, Lord St. Davids, Sir Charles Rose, Bart.; Secretary, W. Rees Jeffreys. Offices, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster.

In their second report the Board state that their income during the year 1911-12 was—from motor-spirit duties £591,782, from carriage-licence duties £103,271, and from interest from investments £23,064. These amounts, added to previous income, brought up the total receipts of the Board from the date of constitution to £2,184,314.

Out of this sum the Board had made or indicated grants and loans amounting in the aggregate to £1,777,438, and in addition had intimated their willingness to grant £875,000 to assist the construction of a new western approach to London.

The grants and loans indicated exceeded those formally made by £534,534. This arises from the fact that after the intention of the Board to make a grant has been indicated to any highway authority some time is necessarily occupied in discussing and settling particulars and details in connection with the work towards which the grant is proposed to be made, so that the indications at any date will always be in excess of the grants. The grants and loans made were apportioned to the following objects:

Improvement of road crusts	£446,772
Road widenings and improvement of curves and corners	56,833
Road diversions	18,276
Reconstruction and improvement of bridges	15,128
New roads and bridges	4,928
Total	<u>£541,937</u>

In settling the amount of a grant the Board have generally endeavoured, so far as the funds available would permit, to fix it in each case, as nearly as practicable, at 75 per cent. of the net cost of the improvement contained in the work.

As regards the character of the work of road improvement, towards which the first efforts should be directed, it appeared to the Board, in their preliminary consideration of this question, that the main factors in the road problem of to-day are concerned with the condition of the road crusts. In some districts roads are so narrow and tortuous that improvements in width and at corners and curves are really urgent, but this condition of things is by no means general throughout the country; and "the amount of inconvenience, remedial within practical limits, which is caused by the existence of narrow or tortuous rural roads is, except in certain districts, limited both in time and in extent."

"The condition of road crusts is, however," say the Board, "a most urgent problem. Upon that depends both the alleviation of the intolerable and injurious nuisance arising from mud and dust, and also the mitigation of the burden of increasing cost of maintenance which is creating such widespread apprehension. Many miles of important roads in nearly every county are not constructed or surfaced so as to be suitable for motor traffic; and on the other hand the motor traffic, which on surfaces properly constructed and bound with waterproof bituminous binding material probably causes less damage and wear than is caused by horse-drawn traffic, is destroying and wearing existing waterbound road surfaces in many districts to such an extent that the cost of the frequent renewal which they require to keep them in fair condition imposes on the ratepayers a considerable burden."

The length of public roads maintained by local authorities in England and Wales in 1909-10 was 150,908 miles, of which 27,826 were "main roads" as defined in the Highways Acts. The amount expended (otherwise than out of loans) upon their maintenance and repair was £8,288,479, the average cost per mile ranging from £816 in the City of London to £23 in rural districts.

The number of accidents caused by vehicles in England and Wales in 1911 was 31,157, as compared with 27,443 in 1910. Of these accidents, 1,286 were fatal. Of the fatal accidents, 754 were caused by mechanically propelled vehicles. These vehicles were also responsible for 18,208 of the 29,871 non-fatal accidents reported to the police.

The Roads Improvement Association was formed in '86 and incorporated in '93, to secure reform in the system of administering the highways of the United Kingdom, and to obtain better, wider, dustless, and more conveniently planned roads and footways. Hon. Sec., Wallace E. Riche. Offices: Caxton House, Westminster.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Anticipations of a revival of electric prosperity during 1912 were more than justified. Every department showed a gratifying increase in activity, and orders were secured at prices which allowed of a reasonable return to manufacturers and factors. During the lean years through which the industry has been passing, due largely to the introduction of the metal filament lamp, competition was so keen for the limited business going that prices dropped to a level which precluded any but the most meagre profits, and in many cases orders were accepted on terms involving a loss in order to keep works going and staffs occupied.

This unprofitable state of things has now, it is to be hoped, passed away for good, and manufacturers are in a position to refuse orders which do not yield an adequate margin over cost. While this is due in great measure to the increasing volume of business, it has been assisted by understandings entered into by some of the largest firms for a mutual stand against price-cutting. The British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association, which has been formed to safeguard and to further the interests of the home industry, is proving of material assistance in this connection.

The check given to the demand for new generating plant owing to the lessened current consumption of the new high-efficiency incandescent lamps, and the fall in revenue which inevitably followed, induced station engineers to adopt strenuous methods for increasing their outputs. New consumers were encouraged to instal electric light, as much by its cheapness under the new conditions as by its cleanliness, safety, and convenience, while the low rates now available to power users, as well as to those employing electric heating and cooking apparatus, have caused a "boom" in the application of electrical energy for uses other than lighting.

The progressive demand on all hands for electricity as a result of low tariffs, high-efficiency lamps, and effective educational campaigns, is taxing the resources of electric supply undertakings in many large towns, and the need for additional plant is becoming urgent.

Glasgow, Belfast, Leeds, Bradford, Manchester, and Birmingham, among other provincial towns, have at the present time gigantic plant extension schemes in hand, while several London undertakings, including those at Hackney, Stepney, and St. Pancras, have made, or are about to make, provision for an immensely increased output.

The number of Provisional Orders applied for in 1912 again exhibits a substantial increase, the Board of Trade Returns showing that 36 applications were received, as compared with 28 in 1911. Of the applications in 1912, 17 were made by local authorities and 19 by companies or individuals, and 31 were granted wholly or in part, and subsequently confirmed by Parliament, while Orders were refused in five instances. Since the Act of 1882 1,414 Orders have been applied for, and 1,113 confirmed by Parliament. Of these, 346 have since lapsed, or have been revoked or repealed, leaving 767 still in operation.

During the year there have been no great developments in generating plant design, although improvements in detail are always being introduced, which in the aggregate affect materially the efficiency of the power house. Increased attention is being given to the use of crude oil as fuel for internal combustion engines, and the Diesel engine, which is the best-known example of a prime mover employing crude oil fuel, is being adopted in many electric supply stations where sets of moderate output are called for. For the largest sizes of electric generators the steam turbine holds the field against all competitors, and seems likely to retain this position, at any rate until the internal combustion engine can be built in much larger units than appear at present to be practicable.

Improvements in electric incandescent lamps are still being effected, and the wire lamp of to-day is a very different thing from the early forms which caused so great a sensation in electrical circles several years ago. Nearly every maker is now selling lamps with filaments of drawn tungsten wire instead of those produced by the squirted process. The drawn wire lamp is stronger at any time of its life, is less subject to fracture though vibration or handling, is cheaper to manufacture, and is as efficient and has as long a life as the squirted variety. It is now possible to obtain commercially satisfactory lamps with an efficiency of about one watt per Hefner candle, giving no more than 10 candle power at 200 to 250 volts. This is not the limit, and we are promised lamps in still smaller units.

There are now no fewer than 10 undertakings which offer energy for heating and cooking at $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per unit, either on a flat rate or in conjunction with a standing charge based on the apparatus installed.

Southampton, Reading, Luton, Bradford, Sunderland, and Carlisle are among the provincial towns where this progressive policy is observed, while in the London area the undertakings at Marylebone, Barnes, and Poplar offer similarly attractive terms. Other towns will no doubt follow suit as the managements concerned realise that current can be sold profitably for such purposes at this low figure.

From the subjoined table showing the aggregate records of electricity supply undertakings, it will be seen that the total net profit more than maintains the rate of increase recorded for the preceding years. It is extremely gratifying to note that the net profit per £100 of capital shows a steady increase—this year by 0.18 to 4.51—in spite of the fact that a progressively larger proportion wisely is being set aside to meet depreciation and sinking-fund charges. The proportion reserved in this manner during the year under review was 2.57 per £100 of capital, as compared with 2.47 last year. The number of Board of Trade units sold again shows a healthy increase, the figure for the first time having exceeded 1,000,000,000, the average price charged having been reduced from 1.97d. in 1909-10 to 1.87d. in 1910-11. The load factor, it is satisfactory to note, still maintains its upward tendency, and now stands at 20.19 per cent. as compared with 19.14 per cent. in the previous year.

Aggregate Records of Electric Supply and Electric Traction.

An abridged Summary of the Returns Analysed in the *Electrical Times* Tables.

(1) Electric Supply Undertakings.

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Number of undertakings	311	310
Financial Results:	£	£
Capital expenditure . . .	60,552,721	62,550,922
Revenue . . .	7,430,533	7,919,591
„ meter rents, etc. . .	284,104	307,139
Total revenue . . .	7,714,637	8,226,730
Working expenses . . .	3,596,693	3,801,378
Gross profit . . .	4,117,944	4,425,352
Depreciation and reserve (Cos.) * . .	1,493,332	1,604,096
Net profit . . .	2,624,612	2,821,256
Gross profit per £100 of capital . . .	6'80	7'08
Depreciation and sinking fund per £100 of capital . . .	2'47	2'57
Net profit per £100 of capital . . .	4'33	4'51

Technical Records:

Board of Trade units sold . . .	903,178,395	1,016,538,412
Average price per unit . . .	1'97d.	1'87d.
Working expenses per unit . . .	96d.	90d.
Plant capacity in kws. . .	851,043	908,033
Maximum load in kws. . .	538,793	574,746
Load factor . . .	19'14%	20'19%

(2) Electric Tramway Undertakings.

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Number of undertakings	89	95
Financial Results:	£	£
Capital expenditure . . .	44,090,650	46,644,551
Traffic revenue . . .	9,614,301	10,405,278
Other revenue . . .	188,925	210,352
Total revenue . . .	9,803,226	10,615,630
Operating costs . . .	5,907,849	6,403,051
Gross profit . . .	3,895,377	4,212,579
Depreciation and reserve (Cos.) * . .	1,075,057	1,176,676
Net profit . . .	2,820,320	3,035,903
Gross profit per £100 of capital . . .	8'83	9'03
Depreciation and sinking fund per £100 of capital . . .	2'44	2'52
Net profit per £100 of capital . . .	6'40	6'51

* And sinking fund or loan repayments (Local Authorities).

Technical Records:

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Miles of track . . .	2,774'57	2,920'04
Car miles run . . .	221,839,268	327,769,280
Passengers carried . . .	2,149,072,584	2,336,652,892
Passengers per car mile . . .	9'69	9'83
Revenue per car mile . . .	10'40d.	10'50d.
Average fare per passenger . . .	1'07d.	1'07d.
Operating costs per passenger . . .	66d.	66d.
Operating costs per car mile . . .	6'39d.	6'46d.

The following figures from "Garcke's Manual" show the total subscribed capital in shares and debentures in the case of companies and of loans in the case of municipal undertakings both for traction and general supply purposes for the years 1911 and 1912:

	1911.	1912.
	£	£
Municipal supply . . .	44,754,454	45,704,059
„ traction . . .	44,454,593	45,903,038
Companies' supply . . .	46,104,326	52,532,060
„ traction . . .	160,875,794	165,546,429
	296,189,167	309,688,586

This shows a total increase of £13,495,419 as compared with £14,516,753 the previous year. Of this total the Companies have been responsible for an increase in share and debenture capital of £11,098,369, and the local authorities for additional loans aggregating £2,396,050.

Electric Traction.

Tramway development in the United Kingdom has been almost at a standstill for the last year or so. Tramways have been laid down in practically every district where there seemed a prospect of remunerative traffic, and there is little room for lengthy new construction. In London, particularly, the motor omnibus is proving a very sharp thorn in the side of the electric tramcar. It is not easy to see what will be the ultimate effect of this strenuous competition; but although the motor-bus has come to stay, it is never likely, so far as can be seen at present, to supersede the tramcar, and there is room for co-operation between the two systems.

From the subjoined table it will be seen that there are 2,920'4 miles of electric tramway track now in operation throughout the United Kingdom, 1,744 being under the control of local authorities. The number of passengers carried during the year 1910-11 was 2,336,652,892, equal to about sixty times the population of the United Kingdom.

The trackless trolley omnibus, which shares with the motor-bus the ability to overtake and pass other vehicles in the streets, while being operated electrically by means of double overhead conductors, is likely soon to be adopted in many districts. It is cheaper to instal and to operate than an electric tramway, and on many routes, where the latter could not pay, the trolley-bus could earn a satisfactory revenue. Its chief value is as a feeder to existing tramway systems, and local authorities and companies are proposing to run trolley-buses for this purpose in many districts.

Little new construction has been carried out lately by the London County Council, but several short lengths to link up existing routes have been laid down or are proposed. A tramway connected with the South London system will be laid over the new St. Paul's Bridge, and will pass through a subway beneath St. Paul's Churchyard, linking up finally with the line in Aldersgate Street.

The electrification of steam railways is making steady progress, and the year 1913 will see much reconstruction of suburban and even of main lines. The single-phase section of the London, Brighton and South Coast Company's suburban lines continues to prove both satisfactory and remunerative, and further extensions are now in hand, while it is probable that electric trains will be running between London and Brighton within the next few years.

The electrified portion of the Lancashire and

Yorkshire Railway between Southport and Liverpool is about to be extended from Town Green to Ormskirk, and it is probable that the section between Ormskirk and Southport will later on be reconstructed, thus forming a loop-belt between Liverpool and Southport. The North-Eastern Railway also has extensions in hand in connection with its electrified lines on Teeside.

In London many schemes are proposed or actually under way. During the year under review the Central London Railway extension to Liverpool Street was opened, and has already justified its existence; while westwards the Company is extending to Ealing in conjunction with the Great Western Railway. It is also probable that the line will before long be taken, partly as a tube and partly on the surface, through the Thames Valley, serving a district which is at present badly in need of improved railway facilities.

The London and South-Western Railway has, it is understood, decided to electrify its

suburban lines between Waterloo and Kingston, the loop-line being converted to electric working *via* Wimbledon. Direct current at 1,200 volts, with overhead conductors, will probably be the system employed. This line will compete with the proposed Central London Railway Thames Valley line.

Further developments are also going forward in the District Company's system, and a new line is proposed to Wimbledon and Sutton, as well as short extensions at other points. The annoying change at Earl's Court Station from an electric train to one driven by steam, which all who proceed to Addison Road or Willesden *via* Earl's Court experience, will soon be obviated by the reconstruction of this section for electric working.

Substantial progress may be looked for in the ambitious scheme for the electrification of the London, Tilbury and Southend Company's main lines; while the East London line to New Cross is now being electrified, and will be opened for electric traffic early in the year.

OUR INLAND WATERWAYS.

The total mileage of canals and navigations at present used in the United Kingdom is about 4,670 miles. Of this total extent about 3,639 miles lie in England and Wales, 183 in Scotland, and 848 in Ireland. About 3,310 miles are not railway-owned or controlled; 1,360 miles, or nearly a third of the whole extent, are so owned or controlled. The net revenue from these waterways in 1905 (the last year for which complete figures are available) was as follows: England and Wales, £536,554; Scotland, £22,096; Ireland, £25,690; total, £584,340. A considerable proportion of this revenue was, however, derived from the letting of land and from other sources not directly connected with navigation. The total net rental from navigation tolls in 1905 was £232,607.

Waterways are of three kinds: canals; canalised rivers, often called "navigations"; and open rivers, including estuaries. The following table summarises, approximately, these divisions as they exist in England and Wales:

	Miles.
Canals	1,927
Navigations	1,313
Open rivers	813
Total	4,053

By far the larger part of these waterways forms part of a connected system which lies chiefly in the English Midlands and in the southern part of the Northern Counties, and is entirely unconnected by inland water routes with the Scottish canals and rivers.

In 1906 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the canals and inland navigations of the United Kingdom and to report on: (1) Their present condition and financial position. (2) The causes which have operated to prevent the carrying out of improvements by private enterprise, and whether such causes are removable by legislation. (3) Facilities, improvements, and extensions desirable in order to complete a system of through communication by water between centres of commercial, industrial, or agricultural importance, and between such centres

and the sea. (4) The prospect of benefit to the trade of the country compatible with a reasonable return on the probable cost. (5) The expediency of canals being made or acquired by public bodies or trusts and the methods by which funds for the purpose could be obtained and secured, and what should be the system of control and management of such bodies.

With some exceptions the Commissioners, whose report was summarised in the 1911 edition, were of opinion that, as a whole, the evidence presented to them showed that "waterways, even in their present condition, can obtain some share of local traffic in populous and industrial districts, where numerous works or collieries and wharves are situated on their banks or in their neighbourhood. In such cases, waterways are competing not against their modern rival, the railway, but against their original rival, the road. But the evidence also shows that our waterways do not, except to a small extent, and therefore, it may be assumed, cannot, in their present state, effectively compete with railways for long-distance traffic of any kind."

After considering at length the great policy of waterway improvement adopted in France, Belgium, and Germany, and the results of that policy, the Commissioners believed that, with the modifications which differing circumstances make necessary, it could be applied to this country. Their first recommendation was the constitution of a central public authority, or **Waterway Board**, consisting of three or five Commissioners, which should acquire certain existing routes by a procedure resembling that adopted in the Port of London Act. The routes in question constitute what is popularly known as the "Cross," since they take the plan, roughly, of a St. Andrew's cross with its centre at Birmingham and its extremities at London, Hull, Liverpool, and Gloucester. The Commissioners proposed that the navigation over these routes should be made capable of accommodating barges of 100 tons at an estimated cost of about 1½ millions, to be defrayed in part by the State.

CABLES OF THE WORLD.

In 1897 there were 1,300 submarine cables, with a total length of 162,000 nautical miles; and in 1911 the numbers had increased to 2,795 cables, with a total length of 269,530 nautical miles. Of these, 2,322 cables with a length of 45,530 nautical miles belonged to Governments; and 473 cables with a length of 224,000 nautical miles belonged to private Companies. Great Britain initiated submarine telegraphy, and the globe is now almost encircled by British cables—the Eastern and Associated (private), and the Pacific (State). The following details of the more important cables of the world have mostly been selected from the full account given in the 1912 edition of *The Electrician Directory* :—

Principal Government Cables.

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
British India	157	1,988
France and Algeria	49*	2,596
France (Internat. and Colonial)	16	8,479
Germany	97*	3,099
Great Britain	217*	2,701
Inter-Colonial System (Pacific Cable)	5	7,838
Japan	120	3,773
Spain	26	3,132

* Including half of the cables owned jointly by other Governments.

Principal Companies' Cables.

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
Anglo-American	18	9,518
Central and South American	21	11,793
Commercial	15	16,585
Commercial Pacific	6	10,010
Compagnie Française	24	11,430
Deutsch Atlantische	5	9,660
Eastern	134	40,961
Eastern Extension	32	24,771
Eastern and South African	16	10,060
Western (and associated lines).	43	23,848
Western Union	8	7,351

Great Britain is connected with Europe by Government cables, and also by the Eastern Co.'s route to Vigo and Gibraltar, and thence to Malta; while Scandinavia and Russia are reached by the cables of the Great Northern Co., except as regards Norway, which is now served by the two Government systems.

There are 16 cables across the North Atlantic, most of them belonging to, or controlled by, the Commercial, Anglo-American, and Western Union companies. But two are owned by a French company, and two are German. The West Indies are reached at Jamaica, either *via* Halifax to Bermuda, or *via* New York or Florida to Havana. North Africa is connected to Europe by the Eastern Co.'s cables from Gibraltar to Tangier, Malta to Tripoli, and Malta to Alexandria.

The east coast of South America is reached at Pernambuco by the Eastern Co.'s cables as far as Azores or Lisbon, and from there by the Western Co., *via* St. Vincent. The Western Co. has completed a new cable giving Buenos Aires direct communication with Europe, *via* Ascension. The French Government has laid a cable to Senegal, which is met there by the lines of the South American Cable Co. A

German company (subsidised by Government) also has a route to Brazil, *via* Teneriffe. The west coast of America is linked on to the European systems at St. Vincent; and the Central and South American Co. has cables from North America to Valparaiso, *via* Colon, or Vera Cruz, and Salina Cruz.

The Eastern Co. affords direct communication to Cape Town, *via* Madeira, St. Vincent, Ascension, and St. Helena; and, in conjunction with the Eastern Extension cables, this is continued to Perth and Adelaide, *via* Mauritius and Keeling Islands. This forms an all-British route to Australia, 12,871 nautical miles in length, the charge for ordinary messages being at the rate of 3s. per word, and for deferred 1s. 6d.

The Eastern and South African Co.'s cables run from Aden to Durban, branching from Zanzibar to Mauritius, where they meet the Australian route.

A German company has cables, *via* Liberia, to the German Colonies in West and South-west Africa.

Between Great Britain and India, the Eastern Co.'s cables run *via* Malta to Alexandria, and thence through the Red Sea, *via* Aden, to Bombay. The Eastern Extension cables continue this route from Madras to the Straits Settlements and Singapore; and from there they branch out to Hong-Kong, Manila and Shanghai, and also, *via* Java, to Port Darwin, where they connect with the Australian land lines. From New South Wales the same company gives connection with New Zealand.

The British Pacific Cable was opened for traffic on Dec. 8th, 1902. The cable is "all-British," owned and worked by the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and runs from Vancouver, on the west coast of Canada, to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island in the Pacific, and thence to New Zealand and Queensland respectively. A new cable is to be constructed from New Zealand to Australia. For the year ending March 1912 the subsidy to be provided is estimated at £47,519.

The Commercial Pacific Co. (an American undertaking) connects the United States of America, *via* Honolulu, with the Philippines, and thence with China; while from Guam a branch goes to Bonin, where it is linked on to the cables of the Japanese Government.

During 1911-12 the Atlantic Cable Companies, the Pacific Cable Board, and the Eastern and Associated Companies introduced a general system of half-rates for deferred telegrams in plain language to the British Dominions and the United States. And further reductions were made in the rates for Press telegrams, which, for example, can now be sent to East Canada for 3½d. per word (ordinary) or 2½d. per word (deferred), and to Australasia at 7½d. per word (ordinary) or 4½d. per word (deferred). No doubt these reforms have at last been made largely owing to the pressure brought to bear by the Postmasters-General of Great Britain and Canada—as foreshadowed at the Imperial Conference 1911, when a State-owned Trans-Atlantic Cable was advocated. The Government, however, have at present shown a preference for Wireless Telegraphy as a sufficient method of improving Imperial communications. (See IMPERIAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.)

BRITISH TRADE IN 1912.

THE PROGRESS OF OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

As a preliminary to the detailed consideration of the main trade movements of 1912, it is convenient and useful to examine some of the broader features of our external commerce, so as to gain a clear view of its general characteristics, while at the same time such a survey affords indications of its tendency. It is also advantageous to regard the matter under various heads, with the view of ascertaining in which direction progress is being made, and in which matters are backward or stationary. By way of introduction, therefore, we give a series of specially compiled tables, based on official statistics, which are designed to show what the general movements have been over a long term of years. We begin with a table exhibiting, decade by decade, what have been the

Sources of British Imports.

Imports from	1891.	1901.	1911.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)
Russia	24,100	21,904	41,337
Scandinavia (including Denmark) . .	19,810	29,792	39,174
Germany	27,032	32,207	43,167
Holland	27,502	32,872	42,627
Belgium	17,253	24,656	35,112
France	44,777	51,213	49,072
United States	104,409	141,015	124,442
South and Central America	15,564	26,019	52,874
Other countries . . .	55,830	56,728	80,899
Total foreign . .	335,977	416,416	503,704
British India	32,234	27,392	45,493
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	9,526	10,589	19,744
South Africa	6,254	5,132	9,465
Australia	23,060	24,218	39,105
New Zealand	8,193	10,595	17,850
N. American Colonies	12,608	19,855	26,140
Other possessions . .	7,580	7,793	13,657
Total colonial . .	99,464	105,574	171,454
Grand total . . .	435,441	521,990	680,158

The actual years included in the above table were marked by a very varying degree of activity—a fact which has to be allowed for when making comparisons. In 1891 trade was on a declining scale, as the result of the Baring crisis and other causes. In 1901 the Boer War was in progress, and this in various ways tended to swell both imports and exports; but on the whole business was rather on the down-grade. The year 1911 was one of record prosperity, so that the striking increase in the figures during twenty years is subject to some discount. Still, with every due allowance for accidental circumstances, our purchasing power has greatly expanded, and our economic position is thoroughly sound.

As regards the proportion which our imports from foreign countries bear to those from

British possessions, fluctuations of a decided kind are inevitable. As is shown later, the most important import items consist of food-stuffs and raw materials, and as the production of these in any part of the world is largely dependent on climatic conditions, the proportions necessarily vary. In some directions, however, the changes seem likely to be of a permanent character. Among these may be noted the large increase in our purchases from Russia, Scandinavia, and Germany, all countries whose economic progress during the past two decades has been great, while the great growth in the figures of South and Central America, to our North American Colonies is due to large areas having been brought under cultivation, which were previously not producing.

Destination of British Exports.

When we come to the question of exports, climatic conditions only play a subsidiary part, as two-thirds of the shipments consist of manufactured goods; but it is a matter of satisfaction that our trade is expanding most rapidly with the more progressive countries, and that, in spite of commercial rivalry with Germany, that country now takes nearly twice as much from us as twenty years ago.

Exports to	1891.	1901.	1911.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)
Russia	8,193	14,211	22,317
Scandinavia (including Denmark) . .	9,619	13,521	18,828
Germany	29,944	34,221	57,424
Holland	14,989	13,744	18,027
Belgium	13,272	12,625	22,237
France	24,337	23,701	36,091
United States	41,067	37,651	56,099
China and Japan . .	9,581	15,097	24,392
South and Central America	25,958	21,629	50,775
Other countries . . .	38,810	48,346	80,945
Total foreign . .	215,776	234,746	387,133
British India	32,549	35,746	53,869
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	3,650	4,877	7,133
Australasia	28,231	29,582	20,889
South Africa	8,638	18,939	45,140
N. American Colonies	593	9,250	22,706
Other possessions . .	19,677	14,724	20,008
Total colonial . .	93,338	113,118	169,745
Grand total . . .	309,114	347,864	556,878

The distribution of our exports among British possessions and foreign countries is proportionately the same as in the case of imports, and varies within comparatively narrow limits. An illustration of the importance of propinquity in trade relations is to be found in the fact that nearly a third of our exports go to European countries.

Percentages of Imports from and Exports to Foreign Countries.

By way of supplement to the foregoing tables, and in order to facilitate comparisons, we give a list of percentages, showing at a glance the proportions which the imports from and the exports to various countries bear to the aggregate figures, the years being the same as those already selected:—

Percentages of Imports from Various Countries.

Imports from	1891.	1901.	1911.
Russia	5'5	4'2	6'1
Scandinavia (including Denmark). . .	4'5	5'7	5'7
Germany	6'2	6'2	6'4
Holland	6'2	6'3	6'2
Belgium	3'9	4'7	5'1
France	10'4	9'8	7'2
United States	24'1	27'0	18'3
South and Central America	3'6	4'9	7'8
Other countries	12'6	10'9	12'0
Total foreign	77'0	79'7	74'8
British India	7'5	5'3	6'7
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	2'2	2'0	2'9
South Africa	1'4	1'0	1'4
Australia	5'3	4'6	5'8
New Zealand	1'9	2'0	2'6
N. American Colonies	2'9	3'8	3'8
Other possessions	1'8	1'6	2'0
Total colonial	23'0	20'3	25'2
Grand total	100'0	100'0	100'0

Percentages of Exports to Various Countries.

Exports to	1891.	1901.	1911.
Russia	2'7	4'1	4'0
Scandinavia (including Denmark). . .	3'1	3'9	3'3
Germany	9'7	9'9	10'3
Holland	4'9	3'9	3'2
Belgium	4'3	3'6	4'0
France	7'9	6'9	6'5
United States	13'3	10'8	10'0
China and Japan	3'1	4'4	4'4
South and Central America	8'4	6'2	9'1
Other countries	12'6	13'9	14'6
Total foreign	70'0	67'6	69'4
British India	10'5	10'3	9'7
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	1'1	1'2	1'3
South Africa	2'8	8'5	3'7
Australasia	9'1	5'5	8'1
N. American Colonies	0'1	2'6	4'2
Other possessions	6'4	4'3	3'6
Total colonial	30'0	32'4	30'6
Grand total	100'0	100'0	100'0

NATURE OF THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In addition to the analysis of what may be described as the geographical distribution of our external trade, it is well also to consider its nature. This is done, as regards imports, in the following table, where the goods we receive are dealt with in categories over a period of eleven years:—

Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

	1900.	1905.	1911.
Food-stuffs, etc. (£1000) (£1000) (£1000)			
From foreign countries	177,592	172,095	189,903
From British possessions	42,378	59,205	74,055
Total	219,970	231,300	263,958
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.			
From foreign countries	120,910	135,837	171,619
From British possessions	51,120	52,081	76,540
Total	172,030	187,918	248,159
Articles wholly or partly manufactured.			
From foreign countries	112,773	127,543	145,215
From British possessions	15,636	16,042	20,342
Total	128,409	143,585	165,557
Miscellaneous.			
From foreign countries	2,159	1,676	1,968
From British possessions	507	541	515
Total	2,666	2,217	2,483
Summary.			
From foreign countries	413,434	437,151	508,795
From British possessions	109,641	127,869	171,452
Grand total	523,075	565,020	680,157

Usually food-stuffs constitute the most important portion of our imports, as the density of our population and the fact that wheat and many other food staples can be produced most cheaply in countries where the soil is prolific and agricultural land abundant, renders us as well as other European nations (particularly Germany) more and more dependent on overseas supplies which are brought to us, mainly in British vessels, at very low cost. It may be noted, however, that while in 1900 the excess of food-stuffs over raw material imported was about 22 per cent., in 1911 it was only 5 per cent., the reduction being partly due to poor

harvests and partly to trade activity, and the dearthness of many classes of raw material.

Our manufactured imports show steady, though by no means unreasonable, increase. When it is remembered that they largely consist of goods not produced at home at all, or of those which can only be manufactured here at a disadvantage, it will be realised that figures give no cause for anxiety.

Exports of Home Products to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

	1900.	1905.	1911.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
Food-stuffs, etc.	6,703	10,772	17,972
To foreign countries			
To British possessions	7,346	8,296	11,065
Total .	14,049	19,068	29,037
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.			
To foreign countries	41,363	33,964	50,236
To British possessions	3,624	2,773	3,490
Total .	44,987	36,737	53,726
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.			
To foreign countries	146,369	168,456	223,692
To British possessions	81,933	100,192	138,531
Total .	228,302	268,648	362,223
Miscellaneous.			
To foreign countries	2,322	3,187	5,487
To British possessions	1,532	2,177	3,646
Total .	3,854	5,364	9,133
Summary.			
To foreign countries	196,757	216,379	297,387
To British possessions	94,435	113,438	156,732
Grand total .	291,192	329,817	454,119

Our exports in 1911 constitute a record, and the expansion since 1900 is very noteworthy. Food-stuffs form an unimportant section on the whole, and that of raw materials, etc., consists largely of coal, particulars as to which are given later. More than three-fourths of the total consists of manufactured goods, the increase in which during the past eleven years have been more than 58 per cent.

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

The upward movement in trade, which has been continuous since 1908, made further considerable and even rapid progress in 1912, after signs of irregularity during a portion of 1911. The figures of imports and exports during the first ten months of the year show decided expansion, even as compared with 1911, though labour troubles were numerous and serious. At the time of writing there are no evidences of retrogression; the two leading industries of the country—iron and steel and

textiles—are unusually busy. The figures for imports, which largely consist of food-stuffs and raw material for our manufactures, have been as follows. Expansion has been the characteristic throughout, and particularly in the later months:—

Month.	Imports.		
	1910.	1911.	1912.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
January	53,910	62,695	67,003
February	51,151	56,069	59,712
March	58,109	58,543	61,188
April	59,556	51,851	60,415
May	55,230	53,930	55,130
June	54,630	51,106	50,668
July	49,374	51,064	53,304
August	52,019	50,606	59,687
September	51,547	53,701	57,185
October	58,011	60,815	71,026
Totals (10 months)	543,527	550,380	600,318

Export figures were also very satisfactory in 1912, and the known volume of orders now in hand promises well for activity in the immediate future.

Month.	Exports (Home Products only).		
	1910.	1911.	1912.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
January	34,803	37,731	40,417
February	31,692	36,653	37,490
March	34,392	40,864	40,714
April	35,292	35,692	32,887
May	33,607	37,615	38,832
June	34,800	36,113	34,972
July	38,389	34,608	41,986
August	36,639	36,083	43,779
September	38,964	36,819	43,204
October	37,961	43,546	48,334
Totals (10 months)	356,539	375,724	402,615

Coal.

While 1911 was a year of unrest in the coal industry, 1912 was marked in the earlier months as one of acute crisis. A general strike begun in March, which lasted six weeks, and was only terminated by special legislation. Serious, however, as were its effects upon the poorer classes of the community, its influence on transit facilities and on our leading industries was less than had been anticipated. Large consumers had the foresight to lay in large stocks in advance, with the result that industrial operations were impeded rather than checked, and prices showed, under the circumstances, no remarkable fluctuation. The value of Best London, which stood at 19s. 6d. per ton early in Nov. 1911, was only 20s. 6d. in the middle of Jan. 1912. It rose to 24s. 6d. early in March, and remained pretty steadily at that figure until May. It then declined to 19s. in July, rising 1s. per ton in the latter month, and continuing at 20s. until near the end of Sept. The price early in Nov. 1912, was

TRADE MOVEMENTS IN 1912.

21s. 6d. per ton. Owing to the strike already alluded to, exports slightly declined, but, owing to a higher level of price, the values were more. Our shipments during the first nine months of the past eight years were as follows:—

First nine months.	Exported. Tons.	Shipped for the use of steamers. Tons.
1905 . . .	36,679,155	13,071,367
1906 . . .	42,872,853	13,845,545
1907 . . .	48,647,690	13,884,772
1908 . . .	48,533,473	14,490,794
1909 . . .	48,723,638	14,042,879
1910 . . .	48,322,399	14,528,745
1911 . . .	49,566,969	14,346,947
1912 . . .	47,546,767	13,202,091

Cotton.

(See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, p. 345.)

The cotton industry enjoyed a prosperous year, in spite of two serious drawbacks—a lock-out of operatives in Dec. 1911 and Jan. 1912, and the coal strike in March and April. Prices of raw material varied rather considerably. Midland Upland was quoted early in January at 5'18d., a price not appreciably more than that ruling in Dec. 1911, but showed a slightly rising tendency until the early part of March, when the price was 5'91d. A further hardening tendency was noticeable during the next four months, and at the end of June a rate of 6'60d. was ruling. In the early part of July there was a further sharp advance to 8'84d., but about the middle of the month a reaction occurred, which culminated at the end of August in a quotation of 6'44d., this fall being brought about by the abundant supplies coming forward. In the early part of November the price stood at 6'78d.

Exports of cotton yarn again showed considerable expansion, their total for the first ten months of 1912 being 207,614,800 lb. as compared with 184,459,900 lb. during the corresponding period of 1911. Considerably more than a third of the whole amount went to Germany and the Netherlands, whose aggregate requirements were more than in 1911. Shipments to India, another large customer, were also greatly increased, while those of Turkey, Egypt, and Argentina also showed remarkable growth. In fact, in nearly every direction there were larger shipments, the chief exceptions being the United States and Japan. The export of cotton piece goods again showed marked improvement, the total for the first ten months of 1912 being 5,789,310,200 yards, which compares with 5,555,788,600 yards in the same period of 1911. India, by far our largest customer, bought nearly 30 per cent. more, while Roumania, Argentina, the Netherlands, and the British West Indies all bought more freely. There were, however, considerably smaller shipments to Turkey and China, mainly owing to political causes. Exports of cotton-thread were almost stationary.

Flax and Linen.

Some irregularity characterised the market for flax during the year, prices being highest

in March, then gradually declining until the middle of July, and later hardening, but there were no abnormal movements. Our imports of this raw material were considerably larger in 1912 than in 1911, and we bought more freely, both from Russia and Belgium. Exports of linen yarn showed no important variation, the total for the first ten months of 1912 being 15,066,000 lb., which compares with 15,325,400 lb. for the same period of 1911. Our three most important customers are, in the order named, Germany, Belgium, and the United States. Of these, the first took rather less, and the second and third rather more, than in 1911. Shipments of linen fabrics were substantially larger than in 1911, the total for the first ten months of 1912 being 175,557,200 yards comparing with 160,033,700 yards in the same period of the previous year. More than half of this total went to the United States, whose takings considerably increased, while British India, Canada, Argentina, and Cuba were also better customers, though the demands of Brazil showed a substantial decline. Exports of linen thread were larger than in 1911.

Jute.

Jute continued high in price throughout 1912, but the upward and downward movements were not excessive. Medium, which was quoted at £20 10s. per ton in Nov. 1911, showed no decided upward tendency until February, and touched its highest level (£25) in March. Thereafter there was a decline until the end of August, from which time, however, the quotation again advanced, standing at £26 15s. early in November. Exports of jute yarn, which go mainly to Brazil, were on a larger scale than in the previous year, the total for the first ten months of 1912 being 44,199,000 lb. and for the same period in 1911, 39,128,000 lb. Shipments of piece goods also showed some improvement, increasing for the first ten months from 124,318,000 yards to 136,012,300 yards. The United States and Canada, by far our most important customers, took more, and the requirements of Argentina expanded.

Iron and Steel.

Iron and steel manufacturers were well employed in 1912, and though work was of course impeded temporarily by the coal strike, the volume of business done during the year was large. The shipbuilding industry was especially active. Indeed, it was a matter of great difficulty to keep pace with the orders placed. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the price of pig-iron rose considerably. Middlesbrough warrants, which, early in Nov. 1911, stood at 46s. 10d. per ton, had advanced by the new year to 50s., and though the latter price was not fully maintained during the next two months, mainly on account of labour uncertainties, a further upward movement began in March, which was fairly continuous during the next six months, the price being 65s. 9d. per ton in the middle of September, while early in Nov. 1912 it stood at 66s. 9d. per ton. In spite of the active home demand, our exports of pig-iron expanded considerably, as will be seen from the following table, which also indicates our principal customers and the variation in their requirements during the last three years:—

Exports of Pig-Iron.

First nine months.	1910. Tons.	1911. Tons.	1912. Tons.
Germany, Holland, and Belgium ..	237,297	196,102	203,820
France	85,849	108,862	97,262
Italy	113,457	108,322	99,665
Japan	53,096	89,271	102,891
British Colonies and India ..	128,066	107,279	89,513
United States ..	149,638	87,807	75,772
Other countries ..	155,779	173,114	210,002
Total	922,182	870,757	968,934

Our exports of manufactured iron and steel were also on an expanding scale in 1912. Shipments of railroad material (including rails) were considerably larger, but there was a slight decline in the demand for galvanised sheets and tinned plates. Exports of machinery, cutlery, and hardware were larger.

Sugar.

The most important event in connection with this commodity was the announcement by the British Government of the withdrawal of this country from the Sugar Convention in Sept. 1913. The prospect of this change and of larger supplies brought prices down from the high level of 1911. In November of that year 88 per cent. beetroot was quoted at 17s. 4d. per cwt., but by the early part of Jan. 1912 it had fallen to 15s. It remained pretty steady at about the latter figure until April, but then gradually declined until a quotation of 11s. was touched early in July. Then there was some temporary recovery, but early in November the price was only 9s. 3d. per cwt.

Particulars follow for the past eight years of the

World's Production of Sugar.

Year ending Sept. 1st.	Beetroot. Million tons.	Cane. Million tons.	Total. Million tons.
1905 ..	4'93	4'37	9'30
1906 ..	7'22	4'63	11'90
1907 ..	7'15	4'81	11'96
1908 ..	7'03	4'80	11'83
1909 ..	6'93	7'65	14'58
1910 ..	8'15	8'50	16'65
1911 ..	8'33	8'10	16'43
1912 ..	8'99	6'34	15'33

Owing to crop deficiencies in 1911, our imports, both of refined and unrefined sugar, showed a decline in 1912. Details of our purchases for the past eight years are as follows:—

1st ten months.	Refined. Cwts.*	Unrefined. Cwts.	Total. Cwts.
1905 ..	11,639,512	11,195,999	22,835,511
1906 ..	14,818,360	12,761,001	27,606,964
1907 ..	16,230,882	12,197,194	28,428,076
1908 ..	15,844,607	11,716,440	27,561,047
1909 ..	15,084,174	12,585,014	27,669,076
1910 ..	12,963,446	14,846,921	27,952,858
1911 ..	14,845,215	15,516,339	30,361,554
1912 ..	12,509,245	14,187,658	26,696,903

* Includes candy for the last six years.

Scarcity of supplies and high prices also occasioned a decline in our exports of confectionery and jam, after a previous steady and rapid growth. Particulars for the past ten years are as follows:—

Exports of Confectionery, Jam, etc.

Year	Cwts.	£
1903	319,931	802,879
1904	314,879	812,213
1905	345,530	894,242
1906	425,603	1,037,572
1907	429,742	1,081,544
1908	423,956	1,092,001
1909	477,126	1,242,258
1910	556,148	1,539,077
1911	657,945	1,846,583
1912(10 mths.)	466,474	1,066,323

Tea.

Prices of tea underwent no important movements in 1912. Indeed the fluctuations throughout were quite unimportant. India Pekoe, which stood at 8½d. per lb. early in Nov. 1911, had fallen to 8½d. early in Jan. 1912, and remained steady at that figure until March. It then for some weeks fell to 8d., but early in May recovered to the old price, and then advanced to 8½d., at which it remained steady for some months. The quotation early in Nov. 1912 was 8d. The growth of tea production during the present century has been as follows:—

Tea Exports from Principal Tea-producing Countries of the World.

Year.	India. 1,000 lb.	Ceylon. 1,000 lb.	China. 1,000 lb.	Total.* 1,000 lb.
1900	192,547	149,265	196,462	616,387
1902	184,027	150,830	206,739	625,057
1904	214,784	157,929	193,861	655,566
1905	217,297	170,184	182,937	652,556
1906	236,732	170,527	188,371	681,826
1907	231,691	182,024	192,761	703,478
1908	233,467	180,049	187,942	700,073
1909	248,031	191,860	190,151	710,387
1910	257,733	181,683	193,768	715,841
1911	272,000	187,700	118,400	700,000

* Includes exports from Japan, Java, and Natal.

The growth in the exports of India during the period has been almost continuous, and those of China, though smaller than formerly, have shown growth of recent years, apart from the set-back in 1911. Production in Ceylon seems, however, to have touched its maximum for the present, and the world's output is advancing less rapidly than the demand, a fact which accounts for the hardening of prices.

The great growth in the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom is shown in the table below. We now use annually four times as much as in 1859, though the population has meanwhile grown only a little over 50 per cent. Rather more than half a century ago the consumption was 2½ lb. per head per year, while it is now rather more than 6½ lb. China, formerly the sole source of supply, now occupies a relatively unimportant position, though during the last few years its exports to this country have decidedly recovered.

TRADE MOVEMENTS—TELEPHONES.

Tea entered for Home Consumption.

Yr.	China. 1,000 lb.	India. 1,000 lb.	Ceylon. 1,000 lb.	Total.* 1,000 lb.
'59	76,304	None	None.	76,304
'69	101,080	10,716	None.	111,796
'79	126,340	34,092	None.	160,432
'90	57,530	101,962	34,516	194,008
'95	26,201	116,343	74,024	221,800
'00	13,144	138,025	92,477	249,792
'05	6,659	150,530	89,386	259,089
'06	5,671	159,235	91,954	270,138
'07	9,729	162,491	87,078	273,997
'08	8,921	157,442	92,960	275,415
'09	8,191	160,147	95,134	273,549
'10	10,283	162,434	93,327	280,954
'11	10,288	162,523	93,371	287,079
'12†	9,278	135,824	78,890	245,757

* Including other countries.
† Ten months only.

Wool.

(See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, P. 346.)

In spite of various strikes, and of some other adverse conditions, the demand for this important staple was good throughout 1912, and its prices showed, on the whole, a hardening tendency.

The following table is designed to give a bird's-eye view of the imports of wool into this country over a lengthened period. It will be seen that Colonial supplies still greatly preponderate, owing to the predominant position of Australasia as a producer, but that supplies from foreign countries are increasing more rapidly.

Imports into the United Kingdom.

	Colonial. Bales.	Foreign. Bales.	Total. Bales.
1884 ..	1,285,641	318,998	1,604,639
1888 ..	1,534,343	468,617	2,002,960
1892 ..	1,705,904	505,638	2,271,542
1896 ..	1,074,878	402,181	2,077,059

Colonial. Bales.

Foreign. Bales.

Total. Bales.

1904 ..	1,194,482	527,182	1,721,664
1906 ..	1,316,223	599,174	1,915,397
1907 ..	1,629,561	603,105	2,232,666
1908 ..	1,630,832	479,777	2,110,609
1909 ..	1,761,168	650,294	2,411,462
1910 ..	1,726,739	607,971	2,334,713
1911 ..	1,755,910	614,115	2,370,031

Woolens and Worsteds.

Speaking generally our export trade in fabrics, of which the chief constituent is wool, was well maintained, and even increased in 1912 so far as woollen yarn and piece goods were concerned. The shipments of the former were considerably increased, while the demand for woollen cloths also expanded, as will be seen from the following comparative figures:—

Exports of Woollen Piece Goods.

1st ten months.	Yards.
1903 ..	42,195,300
1904 ..	54,543,100
1905 ..	59,911,100
1906 ..	67,716,400
1907 ..	72,273,000
1908 ..	63,933,200
1909 ..	64,100,100
1910 ..	79,343,300
1911 ..	82,975,000
1912 ..	84,402,000

Worsted yarn was exported less freely than in 1911, the total for the first ten months of 1912 being 47,621,900 lb., as compared with 50,094,500 lb. in the corresponding period of the previous year. Germany, by far our most important customer, took less, and the requirements of Belgium and Russia were also smaller, though France bought more. Exports of worsted piece goods also fell off, the total for the first ten months of 1912 being 65,980,800 yards, while during the same period of 1911 they were only 60,041,900 yards. Canada and China bought more, but nearly every other country, including the United States, purchased less.

TELEPHONES.

In accordance with an agreement entered into by the Unionist Government in 1905, the State took over from Jan. 1st, 1912, the whole business of the National Telephone Company—a great corporation with £3,000,000 of capital, employing about 18,000 men and women, and supplying for the use of the public about half a million telephone instruments. The terms of the agreement were outlined in the 1911 ANNUAL. Practically the whole of the Company's staff were taken over by the Post Office. Previously to the year 1912 the National Telephone Company, which was an amalgamation (completed in 1889) of various companies formed to develop the telephone industry of the country, conducted the greatest part of the telephone business in the United Kingdom in local areas under licence from the Postmaster-General, but the trunk lines (consisting of 643 trunk wire centres, 2,666 trunk circuits, and 172,670 miles of wire) connecting the various areas together were, in accordance with the Telegraph Act of 1892, worked by and were the property of the Postmaster-General.

The only municipality working telephones

after Jan. 1st, 1912, was the corporation of Portsmouth, which had 2,519 telephones.

There are International Telephone Lines connecting England and Belgium and England and France. In May 1911 a new four-wire telephone cable was laid across the Straits of Dover between Abbot's Cliff and Cape Grisnez. This was the first commercial use of a submarine cable fitted with inductance or loading coils, which are designed to minimise the attenuation and distortion of speech transmitted through the cable. This improvement has considerably extended the area over which telephonic communication between this country and the Continent is practicable.

A Parliamentary Return (316, price 2d.) "showing the telephone charges, the number of miles of telephone lines in operation, and the revenue and expenditure of each country in Europe," was published in 1911.

Some experiments in wireless telephony were carried out in 1912 at the wireless station of Monte Maria in Italy, resulting in the successful transmission of messages to the island of Ponza, a distance of 65 miles.

THE COLONIES AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION AND INVESTMENT.

In "the British Dominions beyond the seas" we have an abundance of excellent land at low rents waiting for capital and labour to combine in its development; and there capable employees have better opportunities of becoming in due course employers. So it is in this direction that the surplus of British labour and capital should flow; in other words, we have the supply that would most appropriately satisfy their demand. There the enterprising investor can get greater profits with adequate security. Intelligent and adaptable workers whose energies and ambitions feel cramped in the old land may in most cases turn with confidence to these new lands colonised by the British—where, generally, their own language and similar laws and customs prevail. In this way, the emigrant who has learned to "think Imperially" will find additional satisfaction in the knowledge that he is not deserting the British flag, not even leaving Great Britain altogether, but helping its wonderful expansion into a Greater Britain.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

In connection with Australia's history the nineteenth century will always stand as the period of great pioneering, and the twentieth as that in which the people multiplied in numbers and acquired national strength.

For a hundred years the Australian people have been establishing themselves and growing strong. The rough work has been accomplished. Only population is now needed to build up a powerful nation, and, with the extraordinary range of rich and congenial livings offered by the Commonwealth, the growth of the present four and a half millions of citizens to ten and twenty millions is certain to be very rapid.

The Old World has millions of people anxious for new homes overseas, but there are many young countries in competition for these emigrants. Australia is one among many lands bidding for the energetic European. But she is in the happy position of being able to hold out such bright prospects to the capitalist who wants profitable investment, and to the poor man who seeks good wages for his labour, that she is absorbing an increasing proportion of the emigrants from the United Kingdom.

The capitalist and the emigrant in looking for an outlet for their money or energies have in view three primary considerations. They want first a healthy country; then a country rich in natural possibilities; and then a country which is in a state of only semi-development, and so in need of the assistance of more people and more capital. Australia has these three qualifications to a remarkable degree. The Commonwealth is a land of sunshine and moderate temperatures; and how healthy it is the following comparative figures show:

The present death rate per thousand head of the population in the following countries is:—

Australia	10'4
England and Wales	14'5
Scotland	15'3
Ireland	17'2
France	19'3
German Empire	18'1
Italy	21'4
Russia	30'0

Some idea of the wealth of the Australian people is conveyed in the following figures showing the value per head of the population of a few countries' exports and imports for the latest available year:—

	£	s.	d.
Australia	29	11	4
United Kingdom	21	19	9
Canada	19	18	8
United States	8	0	3
Argentine	26	11	3
German Empire	12	2	0

Another striking indication of the prosperity of Australia is given by the Government Savings Banks. Between 1901 and 1911 the deposits per head of the total population in these banks increased from £8 12s. to £13 8s. 5d. The banks generally restrict interest-bearing amounts to £200, which means that practically only the wage-earners of the Commonwealth adopt this means of saving, and yet the total amount now deposited reaches upward of £60,000,000. In 1901 there were 267 out of every 1,000 people in the Commonwealth who deposited money in these banks, while in 1910-11 the number had increased to 362. This speaks very forcefully of the country's money-spinning capabilities.

Australia offers the best of wages to almost every class of skilled and unskilled labour. Some of the rates now ruling are: Labourers, 7s. to 8s. a day; bakers, 50s. to 60s. a week; blacksmiths, 10s. a day; boiler-makers, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. an hour; bricklayers, 1s. 4d. an hour; brick-makers, 1s. an hour; carpenters, 1s. 3d. an hour; butchers' carters, 35s. to 45s. a week; coach painters, 1s. 3d. an hour; coopers, 50s. to 60s. a week; engineers, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. an hour; engine-drivers, 30s. to 50s. a week; gas-fitters, 1s. 4½d. an hour; masons and stone-cutters, 1s. 4½d. an hour; painters and paper-hangers, 1s. 2d. an hour; plasterers, 1s. 3d. an hour; plumbers, 1s. 4½d. an hour; saddlers (piecework), 48s. to 50s. a week; shipwrights, 11s. to 12s. a day; farm labourers of all kinds, from 15s. to £1 a week with rations and lodging and half as much again, or even more, for the harvest season.

Australia offers excellent investment not only to the large capitalist, but also to the man with a few hundred or a few thousand pounds. Under the Commonwealth tariff there is a wide field for manufacturing enterprise. In the producing industries, too, the prospect is of the brightest. Australia abounds in rich agricultural lands of various kinds, capable of production of almost every description. The country offers the agriculturalist every sort of soil and climate, from the ideal apple lands of Tasmania to the sugar and rubber lands of the sub-tropical Queensland coast. Experienced farmers with capital are assisted by the State Governments to acquire holdings. Generous advances of money are made, and very low rates of interest charged; and a long period of years is allowed to pay the money back. No country in the world offers the rural settler such money-making opportunities under such congenial conditions. Agricultural labourers

and domestic servants are granted assisted passages on liberal terms.

Dominion of Canada.

This vast Dominion—with an area almost as large as the whole of Europe and a population less than that of Greater London—has long been known to have marvellous resources in the fertility of its soil, the abundance of its minerals, its fisheries, and its healthy climate; but only in the last few years has experience shown that in the North-West enormous tracts of land are so eminently suitable for the growth of wheat that before long it will probably be sufficient to supply the whole demand of Great Britain. Canada is destined, however, to be something more than the granary of the British Empire, for manufactures will be needed to supply the wants of the large population supported by that agriculture; and such manufactures can be readily carried on in a country where there is plenty of coal and iron, and, in addition, abundance of water power (especially from the Niagara Falls). Even as it is, the annual income from manufactures amounted to \$569,817,720 in 1901, and in 1910 to \$1,164,695,932. At present, however, the country is pre-eminently agricultural; and farmers with some capital, farm labourers, and female servants are the classes most likely to find good openings. The climate is healthy and invigorating; and though temperatures are very low in the winter, the cold, being dry and bright, and usually still, is not so much felt as it would be in a moister and more windy climate. On the coast of British Columbia and in Vancouver Island the climate resembles that of the South of England, being quite different from that of the prairies. The production of wheat has greatly increased, especially in the North-West Provinces, and new railways are being made to aid in the development. The Canadian Pacific Railway has been described as having completed the federation of the Dominion; and in addition to this the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways are rapidly finishing new links from East to West. In 1911 the total yield of wheat was 215,851,300 (estimated) bushels, valued at \$133,557,000, as compared with 149,989,600 in 1910, and 166,744,000 in 1909.

In the district of Portage la Prairie (Manitoba) farms that were once bought at 25 cents an acre were soon worth from \$30 to \$60 an acre; and bare prairie land round Brandon, which in 1884 sold for \$5 an acre, was covered with farms and worth \$30 to \$40 an acre ten years later. And now the same condition of things is being illustrated farther west. In 1901 the prices of land sold by the railway companies ranged from 12s. to 16s. per acre, and are at present worth from £3 to £3 8s. and over. In Saskatchewan alone there were 4,664,834 acres under wheat in 1910. In Alberta, also famous for its fertile soil, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. supplies "ready-made" farms to settlers with small capital. Free grants of 100 to 200 acres of forest land (on conditions of residence and cultivation) are made in Ontario and New Brunswick, and of 160 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. In most parts of Manitoba and the North-West Provinces the land does not require clearing. In all parts improved farms can be bought at reasonable prices. The value of the coal produced in 1911

was \$26,378,477; of the gold, \$9,762,096; and of the silver, \$17,452,128.

In Ontario wages of farm hands range from \$15 to \$40 per month (with board, etc.) during the working season. In Manitoba they average \$25 to \$36 (with board), and in Saskatchewan and Alberta from \$29 to \$40 in summer. In harvest-time these wages are largely increased for experienced men. Carpenters at Toronto are paid 37 cents an hour, and at Montreal 35 cents. Bricklayers at Montreal get 45 cents, and at Toronto 52½ cents an hour. In Winnipeg the wages of bricklayers and masons are 67½ cents an hour (seven to eight months' season), and of carpenters 35 to 45 cents an hour. General labourers in the North-West Provinces and in British Columbia get \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, and in other provinces \$1.25 to \$1.75. The wages of general servants are \$10 to \$20 per month (with board) in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario; and \$15 to \$25 in Manitoba and the North-West Provinces, and \$20 to \$25 in British Columbia. The necessities of life, except fuel and clothing, are generally cheaper than in the United Kingdom. That capable workmen are prosperous enough to save money is shown by the deposits in savings banks. In 1911, \$58,994,331 were on deposit in P.O. and Dominion Government Savings Banks.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior remarks, "There still remain vast areas of the fairest parts of the world in the northern half of the American continent that were wildernesses in 1900, but which will teem with industry and population before the milestone marking the half of the present century has been passed, and it is these virgin lands that are to-day drawing from the homes of their fathers the hundreds of thousands of settlers who are arriving in Canada." The number of immigrants in 1911 was the largest on record—350,374 (144,076 British). But adequately to develop this grand British Dominion more men and more money are wanted from Great Britain. That is why Earl Grey, the ex Governor-General, in a speech made shortly after his return to this country, said, "Direct to Canada and to the other self-governing Dominions the surplus population which swarms annually from these islands across the seas. Continue to give the preference of your investments to enterprises which will help the growth of Greater Britain."

Dominion of New Zealand.

This island group resembles the British Isles in scenery and climate, and also in size. There are no extremes of temperature, and on the whole the climate is somewhat warmer and more equable than that of Britain. The country is mainly pastoral; but, there being plenty of fertile soil, agriculture is advancing, and mixed farming offers, perhaps, the best prospects. Small holdings predominate; and in 1910-11 there were more than 38,000 of these out of a total of over 73,000 occupied. In fact, men with a capital of from £100 to £500, and willing to work for themselves, can make a good start on the land. And little has to be spent on manure or on housing stock in winter. "New Zealand is peculiarly well adapted for small holdings," says the Official Year Book. Far-

mers and farm labourers, and good female servants, are wanted most; but there are also opportunities for qualified plumbers and painters, and—to a lesser extent—for other skilled artisans, and also for women workers in factories.

Wool is the staple product. In 1910 there were over 24,000,000 sheep and lambs, and the value of the wool exported was £8,308,000. The exports of frozen meat are next in value; and dairy farming also has become a very important industry. A prosperous agriculture naturally creates a demand for manufactures, and there is coal in abundance. The income from manufactures in 1905 was as much as £23,444,235, compared with £17,853,133 in 1900. Capital should find its opportunity now, before they have still more developed.

Some of the average wages paid are: Farm labourers, 20s. to 30s. per week (with board); harvesters, 30s. to 50s. per week (with board); shepherds, £52 to £80 per year (with board); general servants, 12s. 6d. to 20s. per week (with board). Bricklayers get 12s. to 14s. per day; plumbers, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per hour; painters 9s. to 10s. per day; and general labourers, 8s. to 9s. per day.

The cost of living, compared with wages, is lower than in England. The prices of provisions are, for the most part, less, though clothing is somewhat dearer. In 1910 the balance deposits in savings banks amounted to £14,104,990, coming from 380,585 depositors. Comfort and prosperity are more evenly distributed than in the old country, and are within the reach of all capable and careful emigrants. Lands for settlement can be obtained from the Government either as freehold for cash, or by occupation with the right of purchase, or on renewable lease. Private land is also bought by the Government for this purpose, and then divided into small farms and let to selectors, the Government having power to lend money to settlers and workers. Reduced passages are given to suitable farmers if they have fixed incomes, or a capital of £25, and to shepherds and agricultural labourers if they have fixed incomes or a capital of £10 (no capital qualification being necessary if these passages are arranged by relatives in New Zealand), and also to female servants if they show that they will have £2 on landing.

Union of South Africa.

Cape of Good Hope.

The soil is, at present, most suited for pastoral produce; but every effort is being made to stimulate agriculture, and Government loans are advanced on easy terms to assist in irrigation. An Agricultural Bank has been authorised, and a co-operative system of agriculture is being encouraged by loans from the Government. Already there are fair openings for farmers with a little capital, and for fruit farmers in particular. Ostrich farms are said to be twice as profitable as the more general stock-farming, but they are decidedly speculative. There are good prospects for vine culture, as in certain western districts both soil and climate are most suitable, and the quality of the wine is likely to improve now that methods have been reformed through co-operation. In 1909 there were exported

101,000,000 lb. of wool, which is the chief farm product. Small areas of Crown lands are granted to approved applicants under certain easy conditions. The diamond industry continues to be the most important; but the money drawn from that must indirectly and gradually promote agriculture and also manufactures. Most of the unskilled and much of the skilled labour, both in towns and on the farms, is coloured; but where skilled white labour is employed the wages are high, and therefore fairly balance the cost of living, which is a good deal higher than in England. The climate is warm and moist on the coast, warm and very dry inland.

Natal.

Natal has the great advantage of having three quite different districts suitable for distinct industries, and farmers with some capital are wanted to assist in their successful exploitation. The coast is sub-tropical, with sugar—the chief export of the Colony—as the most important product; the midland terrace is adapted for cereals; and the high plateau affords excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle. There are good opportunities for dairy farmers. Coal-mining has much increased of late, and could be still more increased if manufacturers demanded it.

Unskilled labour on the farms and elsewhere is generally coloured, and there is no demand at this moment even for skilled workmen. Prices of provisions and of clothing are high, but not excessive compared with the general wages. The climate varies with altitude and distance from the coast, but may roughly be described as hot and healthy. Crown lands can be bought by easy instalments, and the Government also leases lands to settlers. Irrigation is often required, but the Government grants loans for this purpose.

Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Both these provinces are excellent for stock farming; but, as yet, less suitable for agriculture except in those localities where water happens to be naturally abundant or where irrigation has been introduced. Experiments are being made with the "dry-farming" system. It seems almost certain that the wealth drawn from the richest gold mines in the world will soon produce a great agricultural development; for there is much fertile soil which requires but irrigation, and irrigation requires capital. Then manufacturers also would find better markets, and could readily utilise the large areas of coal which lie at hand. The climate, speaking generally, is very invigorating, the summer heat being tempered by the great altitude and the extreme dryness.

The Union Government grants a limited number of reduced or assisted passages to the Union of South Africa to the wives, families, and female relatives of British subjects permanently established in the Union; and similar assistance is given to female servants by the South African Colonisation Society (of London).

For further information consult the Handbooks on the above Dominions published by the *Emigrants' Information Office*, Westminster.

BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA.

BY PERCY F. MARTIN, F.R.G.S.

The exact amount of British capital which has been invested in Latin-America, like the vast sum which has been placed at interest in our Colonies, India, and foreign countries, must remain for ever unknown, for there exist no means of ascertaining it. The Inland Revenue Commissioners are ignorant upon the subject, because they mainly confine their investigations regarding other people's possessions to the holdings of Government and municipal loans, Indian, Colonial, and other foreign railways. The private examiner of available records can only become better informed by closely and laboriously examining documents which every company registered under the Limited Liability Acts must file; even then, however, much will be missed, for there is no golden door of knowledge by which any outsider can obtain access to the amounts placed by private investors in the numerous foreign enterprises such as banks, insurance offices, land-companies, and the like, which issue no regular reports and which confine the distribution of their balance-sheets and other financial information to the ranks of their own members.

From the knowledge that we do possess, however, it is possible to state with some definiteness that the amount of British capital invested, and represented to day by tangible assets, is not less than £685,000,000 sterling. It may be even more. The forms in which this great sum has been distributed are diverse, including as they do Government (Federal and State) and municipal loans, railways, docks and harbours, banks and insurance offices, breweries and distilleries, commercial and industrial, finance, land and investment, gas, electric-power and water, mines, motor-traction and manufacturing, oil and rubber, telegraphs and telephones, tramways and other business enterprises.

During the past quarter of a century the steady flow of British capital towards South and Central America has been especially noticeable. The Argentine Republic is indebted to British capitalists for its splendid railway systems, aggregating 32,000 kilometres of line, for its unrivalled urban tramway service, for its banks and its insurance offices, as for the opening-up of its at-one-time vast waste-lands. Brazil, no less, owes its great commercial development of earlier days largely to British enterprise, liberally financed from England, its fine railways and river steamboats, its banking institutions, and its rubber-cultivation and gold-mining enterprises, financed almost entirely from this country. Chile, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, as well as Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay have been similarly indebted to British capitalists for their industrial and economic development.

In regard to the Central American Republics—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador—in each case it has been British money that has been provided (unfortunately in the majority of instances wholly unprofitably) to enable them to carry on their Governments, to conduct their wars, and, incidentally, to develop their abundant resources. The one remaining and nominally independent State is that of Panama, which, having been brought into existence as recently as 1903 by the will of the United States and

carefully nursed by that Northern Power, for sufficiently interested reasons, has found no necessity for British capital, nor, indeed, would any have been encouraged by the United States.

That our holdings in the Latin-American countries should be as considerable as they are to-day seems but reasonable when it is remembered that British purse-strings were loosened when no other country would consent to lend a single centime to Latin-America, no matter how tempting the terms offered. Things are different to-day; for France and, to a smaller extent, Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany are taking up investments in South America, and are also considering the claims of the Central American States. But it was the British capitalist who first spied out the land and found it of a promising nature, notwithstanding the political turbulence prevailing in the 'fifties; it was the British who financed Mexico before that State had completely emerged from its earliest struggles against the despotism of Spain, and who continued to supply the unstable Governments which rapidly succeeded one another with money right through the most critical periods of their existence. To each of the States in turn came trouble—internal as well as external—and to each was extended the helping hand of the British financier; but for him their armies could neither have been fed nor clothed nor paid; but for him not a yard of railway track could have been laid nor a single ship have been floated; but for him their hidden riches must have remained dormant and their reproductive powers for long undeveloped. It would not be strictly true to say that these services are no longer remembered, but the Latin-Americans do not admit that our enterprise has been unselfish nor that we have failed to reap a golden harvest in past years, and still more so to-day, for whatever we then risked in lending them our money and devoting our energies and abilities to exploiting their resources.

A comparison of the annual yields during the past twenty years proves that the return from the South American transportation companies have been of a decidedly satisfactory character. No doubt higher distributions could have been made, but the cautious policy upon the part of the directors in conserving their funds and building up large reserves has been abundantly justified by the results, for in bad times as in good there has usually been a distribution to shareholders of some sort. The bad faith of Governments—such as that of Venezuela in former times and that of Colombia at most times—has much handicapped the operations of some of the foreign-owned South American railways, just as the dishonesty of Governments like those of Guatemala and Honduras (and for a considerable time that of Costa Rica) has robbed the bondholders of their just returns over a long period of years.

At the end of 1907 a financial writer put the amount of British capital invested in South and Central America at £587,775,000, made up as follows: Argentina, £269,808,000; Brazil, £94,440,000; Mexico, £87,334,000; Chile, £46,375,000; Uruguay, £35,255,000; Peru, £31,986,000; and miscellaneous countries, £22,577,000. The last five years have, however,

witnessed many additions to this already considerable total. In 1909, for instance, the borrowing by such States as Argentina (£12,202,400), Brazil (£2,800,000), Chile (£3,000,000), and Nicaragua (£500,000), amounted to £18,502,400; while in 1910 the total came to £16,634,000, made up of £2,454,000 lent to Argentina, £11,400,000 to Brazil, £2,600,000 to Chile, and £180,000 to Mexico. Argentina and Brazil are seldom absent from the borrowing markets, and their heavy foreign indebtedness, amounting to £60,285,785 in the first case and to £77,331,750 in the second, is occasioning some uneasiness among their own people. A large number of new Government loans have been contracted of more recent years (mainly, but not wholly, with British houses), while several South American railway companies have added to their already immense capitals. Therefore, the estimate upon which I have above ventured—in placing the total capitalisation to-day at £635,000,000—cannot in any way be deemed excessive.

One curious feature regarding foreign investments in Latin America is the comparative freedom with which the owners of the stocks of one country are enabled to deal upon any market of another. Thus we see many of the better-known among Argentine railway stocks freely held and dealt in upon the Paris, Berlin, and Vienna Bourses; the shares of French, German, and Belgian industrial enterprises bought and sold upon the bourses of Chile and Brazil; mines situated in Mexico and in Peru are listed by brokers on the Brussels, Paris, and London Stock Exchanges. Various descriptions of Government, municipal, and private companies' stocks are bought and sold daily upon the exchanges of all European capitals alike.

While such international dealings are doubtless beneficial to holders, enabling them readily to relieve themselves or to acquire the purchase of any particular stock or share, it renders doubly difficult the task of deciding what particular proportion of the capital represented is exclusively British. What may be a British holding one day becomes a foreign possession the next; in other cases genuine holders deposit their bonds in the hands of nominees, while large stockholders may make use of "dummy" names in taking out certificates from motives of expediency.

In Argentina, British investments, recorded and unrecorded, may be placed at over £300,000,000, but foreigners (excepting perhaps the Germans) have made but little attempt to take up shares in purely locally-directed undertakings; where they have done so they have usually had occasion to regret their temerity. The Argentines have not, as a rule, been conspicuously successful in managing joint-stock enterprises, and in those cases where prosperity has attended their efforts the results may be directly traced to the influence of foreign advice or control. Moreover, the Argentines are somewhat suspicious of one another, and while looking upon a stranger within their gates as fair game for plucking, they have generally recognised the honesty and good faith of the Britisher, whose word still carries great weight both in moulding their deliberations and influencing their decisions. In Brazil, local investments are but seldom offered to or participated in by Britishers, who thereby undoubtedly lose

many tempting opportunities. There are to be found several moderately capitalised limited liability companies earning dividends ranging from 8 to as much as 25 per cent., and which have continued such distributions over a long period. In the State of São Paulo, particularly, exist such undertakings—mortgage and land companies, agricultural and manufacturing concerns, and similar enterprises—failure being rare among them, although speculation occasionally leads to disaster. In Chile, many a handsome fortune has been lost or impaired by Britishers who have entered into local undertakings, and one has only to recall the melancholy results which attended participation in the Patagonian sheep-rearing "boom" of 1905. This was by no means the first case of its kind either, for local history tells of intense excitement and feverish speculation reigning in Chile, in connection with some hidden treasure—presumably of the dead but not forgotten Incas—at Chanarcillo, and later on in relation to some copper-mines at Carrizal, said to be fabulously rich. In Bolivia, a not inconsiderable holding in the mining interests among Britishers (latterly transferred in great part to United States capitalists) has resulted in some handsome profits being earned; but, taking the Latin-American States as a whole, the participation of foreigners in local projects is not encouraged by native holders. Neither, in the face of past experience, can such investments be recommended. The protection afforded to British shareholders by the provisions of their own Joint-Stock Company Acts is usually, but not invariably, a safeguard. The legal position of a foreigner holding investments in the Latin States of South and Central America, although nominally ranking with native holders *pari passu*, is occasionally a dangerous one.

The conclusion arrived at after a careful survey of the returns, ranging over a number of years, made to British investors in South and Central American enterprises, is not an unsatisfactory one. The yield, at market prices ruling at the commencement of 1912, amounted to 4.72 per cent., which, if not a sensational is at least an appreciable return. At the much lower figures at which stocks and shares could be purchased to-day (following the recent heavy depreciation which most holdings encountered) the yield would naturally be considerably higher. While some of the Republics, such as those of Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, are offering a yield upon the great majority of their joint-stock enterprises amounting to between 4 per cent. and 8 per cent., there are others, such as those of Honduras and Guatemala, which are wholly unproductive to British, even though they yield an indirect return to some North American holders. In time, perhaps, even these securities may become interest-paying to a moderate extent. Some years ago Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Ecuador were almost equally unprofitable, but reform of their finances under foreign influence, and a consequent encouragement of commercial enterprise, has resulted in the services of their external debts being resumed and placed upon what may be regarded as a permanently satisfactory basis. It will be found, by applying the law of averages, that the losses incurred by British investors in Latin-America have been small, and that the tendency is to both safer security and a higher yield of interest.

INSURANCE COMPANIES REVIEW AND GUIDE.

[Readers are referred to the Classified Index to Advertisements at end of the "Annual" for further particulars of Insurance Companies, which the limits of space will not permit of inclusion here. Insurance Companies should send particulars of any new schemes issued during the forthcoming year to the Editor by October 1913.]

The year 1912 will always stand out as the most noteworthy consequent upon the coming into force of the National Insurance Act of 1911. Whilst universally bringing the subject of Insurance to the fore, its effect was most marked in the industrial insurance world (see *Industrial Assurance*, p. 357).

The insurance profession, who themselves have had to fall in with the Act so far as their employees coming within the operation of the Act are concerned, formed the Insurance Officials Approved Society.

In connection with the administration of the Act, the services of the profession have been sought by the Government.

Mr. Thos. Neill, a Director of the Pearl Assurance Company and formerly General Manager of the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Assurance Company, was appointed one of the Insurance Commissioners for England, and Mr. W. S. Kinnear, Manager of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation and President of the Insurance Institute of Ireland, was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Irish Insurance Commissioners. Mr. A. W. Watson, F.I.A., was appointed Chief Actuary to the Joint Committee of the National Health Commission and Advisory Actuary to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. Several leading actuaries and officials were also invited to serve upon an Advisory Committee.

Under the National Insurance Act there is no State interference with the operations of insurance offices.

During the year in Italy an Act was passed creating life assurance a State monopoly.

A new Act came into operation to control the working of insurance companies in India. It was modelled upon the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, in force in this country, and British companies making returns to the English Board of Trade under the 1909 Act were exempt from the Indian Act, with the exception of filing certain returns already required here.

A Royal charter was granted to the Federation of Insurance Institutes, rechristened the Insurance Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

The terrible tragedy that terminated the maiden voyage of the *Titanic* naturally cast a shadow over the insurance world. The disaster resulted in serious losses to the marine offices, and in a less degree to the accident and life insurance institutions. Possibly American offices were more hardly hit than our own, but undoubtedly some millions were paid out by insurance offices in the two countries.

During the year the insurance world lost by death Mr. I. J. W. Buckley (proprietor of the *Post Magazine*, the representative organ of the profession), Sir Henry Harben (the President of the Prudential), and the Hon. J. F. Dryden (the President of the Prudential of America). The death of the last named was announced almost simultaneously with that of Sir Henry Harben. Each of these two gentlemen was the "grand old man" of industrial assurance in

this country, and each had done much to raise it from humble beginnings to its present magnitude and importance.

During the year a report was issued by Mr. J. Blakey, the actuary of the National Debt Office, on the mortality of Government life annuitants. The last investigation was made in '84. Owing to the improved mortality of recent years the Government tables have considerably underestimated the vitality of annuitants, especially in the case of female lives. A new set of tables has been compiled, with a result that life offices granting annuities are now able more favourably to compare with Government rates than hitherto.

In June 1912 an important International Congress of Insurance Brokers took place in London. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Right Hon. C. E. Hobhouse, M.P., opened the congress, during which many useful papers were read by representative brokers of various countries.

The salutary effect of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, were manifest in that practically no new public insurance companies were formed during the year.

The following more important changes were given publicity during 1912:

(1) The Glasgow Assurance Corporation, the British Union and National Insurance Company, Ltd., the United London and Scottish Insurance Company, Ltd., together with several smaller concerns, went into liquidation.

(2) The following offices decided to extend their business:

The Britannic Assurance Company Ltd., hitherto transacting life assurance, to carry on all kinds of insurance business (except employers' liability, workmen's compensation, and bond investment), or business authorised under the National Insurance Act, 1911.

The Alliance Assurance Company added life-stock insurance to its numerous departments.

The London and Lancashire Fire Office re-registered as a limited company and took powers to transact life assurance business if at any time considered desirable.

The Law Integrity Insurance Company also extend their Memorandum of Association in a similar direction.

The National Benefit Trust, Ltd., hitherto transacting house-purchase business, changed its name to the National Benefit Life and Property Assurance Company, Ltd., depositing £20,000 with the Paymaster-General to enable it to actively seek life business.

The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd., extended its operations to marine insurance.

The Guarantec Society determined to exercise recently acquired powers to transact fire and accident business.

(3) The Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd., purchased the Imperial Accident Insurance Company, Ltd., and entered into a

FIRE INSURANCE

working agreement with the Liverpool Victoria Insurance Corporation, Ltd.

The London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association, Ltd., acquired the Scottish Metropolitan Assurance Company.

The Equity Law acquired the Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd., and the Clerical, Medical, and General Society agreed to purchase the General Reversionary and Investment Company, Ltd.

The Royal Insurance Company purchased the shares of the British Engine, Boiler, and Electrical Insurance Company.

Other changes were the passing of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada to the Midland and Textile Insurance Company; the business of the Northern Counties Plate Glass Insurance Company to the British Law Fire Insurance Company; the Thames and Mersey Marine to the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company; the Derwent and Tamar (Tasmania) and the Federal Insurance Company (South Africa), both to the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company; the business of the Counties and General to the Yorkshire Insurance Company; the Royal Scottish and the National Live Stock Offices to the National General Insurance Company.

FIRE.

The period under review has been a testing year for the non-tariff offices formed in recent years, some of which have been weighed in the balances and found wanting.

The first Fire Insurance Blue Book giving returns under the 1909 Act was issued by the Board of Trade, but the figures related to the year 1910. There are 39 tariff offices and about 30 non-tariff offices publicly operating in this country. The former have an annual premium income of £26,500,000 sterling and the latter about £1,500,000. The net result of the trading of fire offices during 1911 and the previous years are given below, from figures of the *Finance Chronicle*. From this table it will be observed that the year 1911-12, which gave a surplus of losses and expenses over premium income of £2,642,301, was the least favourable since 1906.

Year.	Net Premiums.	Losses.	Percentage of Expenses.	Surplus.
1924-5	£23,049,409	59'3	34'2	6'5
1905-6	23,165,397	46'7	35'0	18'3
1906-7	23,840,339	88'9	34'5	23'4*
1907-8	25,245,612	48'6	34'3	16'6
1908-9	25,053,445	53'0	35'6	11'4
1909-10	26,320,936	48'3	36'1	15'6
1910-11	27,346,227	47'3	36'2	16'5
1911-12	28,008,776	53'9	36'6	9'5

* Deficit.

British companies returned a premium income of \$56,250,833 in respect of United States fire business and \$11,199,301 Canadian, the loss rates being 53 per cent. and 55 per cent. respectively.

From a return prepared for the Fire Brigade Committee of the London County Council, it appears that the total estimated loss caused by fires in London during 1911 amounted to £789,003, this including £51,782 at fires outside the London area attended by the brigade. The actual London figures are as follows:

Not exceeding £50 each fire . . .	£21,253
" " £100 . . .	11,795
" " £500 . . .	40,513
" " £1,000 . . .	22,050
" " £5,000 . . .	89,007
Losses estimated to exceed £5,000 . . .	551,800
Total for the year . . .	£737,221

The London County Council has its own insurance fund, and takes all fire risks in respect of its property valued at £14,000,000. The premium charged to the different committees last year amounted to £5,743, whilst £3,385 was earned on investments. Only £400 was needed to make good damages by fire.

It is of interest to note that the gross amounts insured against fire during 1910 in respect of property in London County, upon which the Metropolitan Fire Brigade receives £35 per million as contributions from the fire offices, amounted to £1,094,927,206.

The premiums and losses of the larger British fire offices are given below (figures from the *Post Magazine*, 1911).

Name of Office.	Premium Income.	Fire Losses.
Abstainers and General (1883) . . .	£ 4,992	£ 535
Alliance (1824) . . .	1,324,224	613,311
Atlas (1883) . . .	1,041,166	556,855
British Equitable (1854)† . . .	16,324	6,261
British General (1904) . . .	14,982	9,274
British Law (1888) . . .	101,754	36,814
Caledonian (1805) . . .	438,146	233,608
Century (1885) . . .	35,625	18,732
Commercial Union (1861) . . .	3,182,871	1,771,597
Consolidated (1904)† . . .	228,658	142,390
Co-operative (1867) . . .	36,968	10,040
Ecclesiastical (1887)† . . .	60,530	28,064*
Fine Art & General (1890) . . .	117,263	60,528
General Accident, Fire and Life (1885) . . .	125,653	100,518
Guardian (1821) . . .	594,114	354,049
Hearts of Oak Life and General (1903) . . .	37,817	23,926
Law Union and Rock (1806) . . .	233,716	119,478
Legal (1908)† . . .	145,399	79,208
Liverpool and London and Globe (1836) . . .	2,839,672	1,586,041
London Assurance (1720) . . .	661,171	316,297
London and Lancashire Fire (1862) . . .	1,607,108	756,844
National General (1907)† . . .	284,784	197,492
National of Great Britain (1897)† . . .	64,990	26,989
North British and Mercantile (1809) . . .	2,379,040	1,342,312
Northern (1836) . . .	1,242,975	668,207
Norwich Union Fire (1797) . . .	1,118,529	616,384
Phoenix (1782) . . .	1,398,456	769,131
Provincial (1903) . . .	21,670	9,812
Royal (1845) . . .	3,953,479	2,104,156
Royal Exchange (1720) . . .	793,221	445,264
Scottish Insurance (1877) . . .	10,053	6,037
Scottish Union and National (1824) . . .	707,900	410,261
State (1891) . . .	191,583	107,584
Sun (1710) . . .	1,485,245	789,030
West of Scotland (1886) . . .	31,795	17,206
Yorkshire (1821) . . .	210,446	165,247

* Includes commission and expenses.

† Includes other departments.

Our fire insurance institutions play an important part in liberally subscribing to the work of the British Fire Prevention Committee—a committee periodically conducting tests with a view to discovering fire-resisting materials. The subject of the inflammability of celluloid came before the public in July 1912, consequent upon a City fire in which several girls lost their lives. Non-inflammable celluloid cinematograph films have been the subject of special investigation by this committee.

In October the Home Secretary appointed a committee to inquire into the precautions necessary in the manufacture and use of celluloid, its storage and handling.

LIFE.

Ordinary.

In this branch of life assurance business the year has been uneventful. Progress continues to be made, and there appears to be no cloud on the horizon. A summary of the Board of Trade Returns given below shows that the total life and annuity funds of ordinary and industrial companies now approach the enormous figure of £400,000,000.

It is an interesting feature that ordinary life offices are paying out considerably more than they are receiving from policy holders, so that the increase in the funds from year to year is made up entirely from interest on investments.

During the year one or two new forms of policy were offered to the public.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company issue a Jubilee policy, the most adaptable contract that has ever been devised, enabling the assured when once a whole life policy has been effected to pay in, whenever he desires, any odd amounts (additional to the ordinary premium), which will be applied either in limiting the number of premiums payable, or in making the sum assured payable during the lifetime, without any obligation to make any such further payments unless wished.

The City Life issued a novel form of policy, securing the return of all premiums together with the sum assured in the event of death within the selected term.

The Century Assurance Company brought out a "Golden Chain Investment Policy."

During the year the Government of Italy added life assurance to its State monopolies. The monopoly is a stringent one, not even admitting of adequate time to work off existing business.

In New Zealand the Government operates a life office in open competition with other public companies and run on the usual commercial lines.

References to changes in the life assurance world have already been made on an earlier page.

The 1912 Board of Trade Returns show that British companies have in force 2,863,851 policies assuring £800,000,000, the corresponding figures for industrial offices being 31,000,000 policies odd assuring £310,969,119.

Figures were published during the year showing the progress of life assurance in America. In the ten years 1902-11 there has been an increase of 165 in the number of life offices, the total number operating at the end of 1911 being 240. The total annual income of life offices in America is £167,232,200, repre-

senting an increase in ten years of £75,640,000, whilst the total assets of these companies at the end of 1911 amounted to nearly £833,000,000. The assurances in force in America are put at £33,000,000,000.

Industrial Insurance.

The industrial insurance world has been much disturbed during the past year. The year 1912 may indeed be said to be one of the most important in the history of the business, owing to the National Insurance Act, 1911. The industrial insurance institutions insure mainly for small sums at death. Each week's premiums are collected from the vast bulk of the working classes in this country, and some 80,000 agents are employed for this purpose. Many of the members of these institutions come under the Act referred to, and in 1910 the officials of these institutions decided that it was highly desirable they should be allowed to administer the Act as "Approved Societies." The "Friendly Societies," though chiefly sick-benefit societies, also give death benefits, and it was felt that if they alone were allowed to administer the Act they would attach to themselves certain of the members of the industrial life institutions. These views were laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He admitted their justice, and he allowed the industrial institutions to form approved sections. Undoubtedly, with their army of agents, these institutions have materially helped in the working of the Act, particularly in the enrolment of members. The chief work of these agents since June 1912 has been "State insurance." This has caused the disturbance of their normal work already mentioned. It is yet early to say if progress in the life department consequently will be as great as in previous years. Practically every industrial office has worked the State scheme (the Wesleyan and General being the chief exception); but several of the offices, in lieu of forming separate sections of their own, have combined to form a large society. This has received the name of the National Amalgamated Approved Society, and has enrolled a considerable number of members. The "Prudential" has formed six approved societies under section 18 of the National Insurance Act. These are for men, women, miners, laundresses, domestic servants, and agricultural workers, and they have secured as members a large proportion of the population coming under the provisions of the Act. The Company has taken additional powers by means of which its organisation will be available for the purposes of the societies. These powers enable it to perform similar duties for other approved societies, and several have already taken advantage of this provision. Though the life business may not have made its usual expansion, much good work has been done for the future and the connections of the offices maintained. The success which has accompanied the efforts of Industrial Life institutions in the enrolment of State members has been so great that reprisals are being talked of, and Trade Unions are discussing the advisability of undertaking industrial life business on their own accord, whilst the Friendly Societies are to push the death-benefit side of their business with greater energy than heretofore.

The "Prudential" still continues to secure

the largest premium income of industrial companies, the amount received during 1911 being £7,631,408 of the total premiums of £14,000,000 received of all industrial assurance companies. Its profit-sharing scheme for industrial policies resulted in the declaration of bonuses of from 5 to 50 per cent. of the sum assured to policies of 5 years' duration and upwards becoming claims before March 6th, 1913. This is an increase over the rate declared last year of from 10 to 30 per cent. for all policies upon which over 30 years have been paid. Of the collecting societies, the "Liverpool Victoria" still collects the greatest amounts in premiums, the actual figures being £1,369,704.

Industrial insurance is also very popular in America. At the end of 1911 there was the large sum of £685,000,000 insured by the industrial policies in force. This is an increase of nearly £357,000,000 in the last ten years.

Board of Trade Returns, 1912.

—	Ordinary Companies.	Industrial Companies.
	£	£
Received Premiums . . .	28,994,404	15,707,214
" Consideration for Annuities . . .	2,289,220	—
Received Net Interest and Dividends . . .	13,166,857	1,601,393
Paid Claims . . .	21,453,454	6,205,793
" Commission . . .	1,545,343	3,924,722
" Expenses of Management . . .	2,337,270	3,008,243
Added to Funds . . .	11,801,103	2,844,227
Total Life and Annuity Funds . . .	348,545,400	46,497,835

Life Assurance Guide.

A review of and guide to the present systems of Life Assurance, as transacted in this country, appears below. First, however, a brief summary of the ordinary forms of Life Assurance may be given. These can be subdivided under two principal headings, **Participating and Non-Participating**. The former class, in consideration of an increased premium being paid, shares in the profits of the business, called bonuses, and the latter does not. In the participating section the profits added will usually exceed the increase in the premium paid; but the non-participating policy-holders are not affected by the profits of the office, theirs being what the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Office aptly calls a "system of definite contracts." The policies of this office under most of its plans are strictly non-forfeitable, being converted automatically into Free Paid-up Policies, equivalent to the Surrender Value on default of payment of premiums.

The application of profits by way of bonus can be made in a variety of ways:—

1. By additions to the policy in reversionary value, the bonus so added being payable when the policy becomes a claim.
2. By reduction of premiums over a term of years, or during the continuance of the assurance; or to cancel the payment of premiums in old age.
3. By payment in cash.
4. By making the assurance payable during the life of the person assured, by converting it into an endowment assurance.

5. Or, in the case of endowment policies, by making the date of maturity earlier.

6. Many offices have tables of assurance at very low rates in which the usual rate of premium is reduced to a minimum by the application of anticipated profits.

Sometimes the profits are deferred and allotted only to policies which have been in force a specified number of years, or, in the case of endowment assurances, those who survive the term. These are called **Deferred Bonuses**, and should, under ordinary circumstances, be larger than those which vest immediately.

It may be mentioned here that the **Scottish Provident Institution** originated in 1837 what may be called the **Low Premium and Deferred Bonus** system. The premiums for whole life policies are very low, and the whole surplus is reserved for division exclusively among those who survive to the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4 per cent. amount to the sum assured.

If the profits of a particular class of policy are pooled and divided at the end of a given time amongst the survivors of that class, they are known as **Tontine Bonuses**.

The majority of the offices are at the present day known as **Proprietary Offices**, i.e. they are backed by capital originally put up by shareholders, who in return look for a proportion of the divisible profits. The tendency now is to reduce this proportion, one office recently having limited the shareholders' proportion of profits to 5 per cent. of the divisible surplus. There are other offices, known as **Mutual Offices**, the **Australian Mutual Provident** being the largest British Mutual Office, who, not having a proprietors' capital, divide the whole of the profits amongst the policy-holders.

The **Scottish Provident Institution** goes one step further, and has a separate special class for with-profit endowment assurances. The surplus arising thereon belongs exclusively to those assured in the class, and is allotted by way of immediate reversionary additions on the compound system. The addition declared as at end of 1908 was £1 15s. per cent. per annum, and the current interim bonus is at the same rate on the sum assured and previous bonuses.

Guaranteed Bonuses.—Many offices are attracting business by offering policies carrying guaranteed bonuses, but these are rather of the nature of policies with increasing sums assured, as the bonuses so called are not dependent upon the profits earned. As an example the 12-Option Policy of the Colonial Mutual Life Office is a **Guaranteed Bonus Endowment Policy** carrying options at maturity to meet almost any conceivable alternative the assured may desire.

Usual Forms of Life Assurance.

Ordinary Whole-Life Assurance, with or without profits, under which the assured, by paying a premium throughout life, secures the payment of a sum at his death.

When a policy is for a substantial amount exceeding £1,000, and effected to provide for **Death Duties**, some offices quote much lower than their ordinary non-profit rates. The **Equitable Life Assurance Society** quotes the rock-bottom rate of any office. The **Legal and General** and the **Yorkshire Insurance Companies** also specialise in low-rated non-profit

policies. The Prudential also has a special table of Death-duty Policies.

Whole-Life Limited Payments, where the payment of premiums is limited to a specified number of years.

Endowment Assurance, where the sum assured is paid on the attainment of a given age, or at previous death. The with-profit policies of the National Provident Institution, especially for the longer terms, show remarkable bonus results.

Double or Half Endowment Assurance, where the amount payable on survival at a given age is Double or Half that payable at previous death. The Double Endowment Policies are usually granted without medical examination. Those of the Scottish Union and National Life Office permit of conversion into a Deferred Life Assurance without further premiums, or can be exchanged at maturity for a Life Annuity.

Joint Life Assurance, the sum assured being payable on the death of the first.

Partnership Policies may be taken as the best example of the use of Joint Life Assurance, which the following offices have given special attention to :

The National Mutual Life Assurance Society has a scheme for mercantile and professional firms called **Convertible Partnership Policies**. These are designed to meet the cases when after a few years a partnership may be dissolved, and the partnership policy is no longer required. In such a case, in exchange for the partnership policy, the society will grant to each partner a policy on his own life at the rate of premium for his original age at entry.—**The Norwich Union Assurance Society** has a scheme under which policies are issued assuring a given sum on the death of the first of two lives for a term of years, and convertible within such term into two separate single life policies without further medical examination. Similar plans are put forward by the Atlas Assurance Co., the Star, the London and Lancashire Life and General, and the United Kingdom Temperance and General.

The Canada Life Insurance Co., the oldest Colonial Life Office, has a 20-Payment Life Policy which offers distinct advantages to partners in business.

Insurance of Two or more Lives, the amount assured being payable on the death of the survivor of two or more persons.

Contingent Survivorship Assurance, the amount being paid on the death of one life, providing that another be living.

Short Period Assurance, under which the risk of death is covered only for a given term of years.

Convertible Term Assurances, which are Temporary Policies, expiring at the end of a certain term, unless a given option to change the policy into a Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policy, at the advanced rates, is exercised by the assured.

Children's Deferred Assurances, under which Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policies are issued on the lives of children at ages under 15, for annual premiums, the sum assured only being payable at death after the child attains its majority, that is after the age of 21, or 25 if preferred. These are now effected by many offices.

Children's Endowments.—The Child's Endowment Policy of the National Mutual Life

Association of Australasia appears to be much appreciated. The benefits of the policy are: (1) That the endowment shall be paid if the child survive the age of 21. (2) All premiums paid, with simple interest at 4 per cent. per annum, will be returned if the child die before attaining this age. (3) No further premiums shall be payable, and the policy shall be fully paid up, if the parent die before the child and during the currency of the policy. Policies are entitled to a full share in the profits, and no medical examination is required.

The Norwich Union Life Office and almost all offices will now issue **Educational Annuities** to commence at a given age of the child and to run for four or five years.

The General Life Assurance Co. issues a Child's Special Endowment Policy payable at 30, or at death between 21 and 30, with return of all premiums should the child die before 21.

The Scottish Insurance Corporation issues a policy providing at age 21 a sum down in cash which may be used to start the son in business; or a life insurance, with profits, payable at death at a premium only about one-half that usually charged; or a fully-paid-up life insurance, without profits, payable at death; or an endowment insurance, with profits, at a very low rate of premium; or a fully-paid-up endowment insurance, without profits. No medical examination required.

The Metropolitan Life Office and the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution also offer similar attractive policies.

Special Forms of Life Assurance.

In addition to the above plans, many offices introduce variety into their schemes by modifying either (a) the method of settlement when the policy becomes payable, or (b) the method of payment of premiums.

Illustrations of variations from the usual method of settlement of a policy by payment at death or at a fixed date are the favourite instalment, or debenture and investment policies. Under an **Instalment Policy** the sum assured is payable by a certain number of fixed instalments, whilst a **Debenture or Investment Policy** carries interest on the sum assured for an agreed upon number of years, after which period the amount becomes payable.

For example, the **Phoenix** and other offices have schemes under which 6 per cent. is guaranteed for 10 years after the sum assured becomes due, the amount of the policy being paid at the end of that time. Other offices offering similar benefits are the **City of Glasgow**, the **National Mutual**, the **English and Scottish Law Life**, the **Gresham**, and the **Norwich Union Life Office**.

Most offices are undertaking to pay the sum assured under their policies (if desired) by instalments, and this is less costly to the assured. E.g. in the **Edinburgh Life Office** a man aged 30 would pay £15 8s. 4d. instead of £20 18s. 8d. for a Whole-Life Policy for £1,000, payable in 20 instalments. By this means the difficulty of investment is got over.

In the "**Old**" **Equitable Life Assurance Society**, so named to distinguish it from its namesake of America, a policy called a **Perfect Endowment Assurance** for £1,000 would cost about £40 per annum for 30 years only to a person aged 30. Under this policy £50 per

annum would be paid from age 60 to the death of the life assured, when the £1,000 would at once become payable.

The Sun Life of Canada has a 3-per-cent. Dividend Policy, which provides 3 per cent. per annum on the premiums paid to date. The policy of this office is on the 20-Payment Life plan, and the 3-per-cent. interest or dividend credits can be left on deposit with the company at 3½ per cent. compound interest. The Commercial Union Assurance Co. and the National Mutual of Australasia have Investment plans whereby, by combining an immediate annuity, a return of over 3½ per cent. can always be obtained on amounts invested.

The Colonial Mutual Life Office has an interesting policy under which the sum assured is fixed for the early years of the policy, but increases annually after a fixed term of years to meet the usual additional responsibilities which accrue to a policy-holder, and also the possible deterioration in health when assurance is most needed.

The Royal Exchange Assurance under the heading of Guaranteed Optional Investment Policies has a scheme under which a person, by payment of an annual sum of £35 3s., is entitled to the following benefits upon the attainment of a given age: (a) An annual income for the rest of life, and a cash payment at death; or (b) a free paid-up policy (payable at death), subject to good health; or (c) a cash payment alone. In the event of death before attainment of the age there will be offered corresponding alternatives.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. issues 5-per-cent. Investment Policies which have been designed primarily for the use of husband and wife, securing to the latter, called the nominee, a 5-per-cent. investment after the death of her husband (the assured) if she should survive him; but such policies may also be taken out by other persons. On the death of the survivor of the assured and the nominee, the sum assured will be at once paid over to the executors or administrators of the assured, or the Company will hold the money as trustees.

The Canada Life Assurance Co., the oldest Colonial office, which has branch offices throughout the country, also grants 5-per-cent. 20-year gold bonds, with options at the end of the accumulative period. Some of the Bonus results of this office are remarkable.

The Mutual Life and Citizens and the Commercial Union have schemes of Income Policies which guarantee £100 a year for 10, 15, and 20 years certain, commencing at age 50, 55 or 60, with a specified benefit in the event of earlier death, and the option of a large cash surrender value on survival of the age selected, all benefits being guaranteed.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York has two good plans—one a Double Pension Policy guaranteeing an Income for Life to a man after 20 years, with absolute protection to wife or other beneficiary; the other a Continuous Instalment Policy, securing an Income for Life to beneficiary at death of husband, such income being guaranteed, and in no case less than for 20 payments. The benefits are guaranteed, and independent of future profits.

One or two offices will retain, on deposit at call, the sum assured on a policy becoming

payable, allowing interest in the meantime. The Mutual Life of New York, for instance, agrees to hold policy monies at call, secure against depreciation, with interest thereon guaranteed at £3 per cent. per annum, with, in addition, higher interest at whatever rate the Company are concurrently using in their bonus calculations above the £3 per cent. At the present time the excess interest over £3 per cent. is £1 8s. (viz. £4 8s. per cent.), so that each £1,000 would yield £44 per annum (without involving the estate in any charges for investment), guaranteed against depreciation in amount, and, as already stated, always available at call.

The Scottish Widows' Fund also allows its policies, when due, to be deposited with it for not more than 20 years, and during that period pays 3 per cent. per annum on such amount deposited.

The Scottish Amicable Society, in order to meet the difficulty of finding satisfactory investments for the trust funds left by policy holders, issues what are called Income Policies, under which the office retains the sum assured when the policy becomes a claim until the death of the policy-holder's widow or nominee—allowing 5½ per cent. to such nominee.

Policies at Reduced and Modified Premiums.

Instead of a uniform annual premium throughout the term, several life offices accept a reduced premium for the first few years of assurance, and increase it thereafter. This is an improvement on the former "half-credit" plan, for no debt attaches to the policy. As an illustration, in the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co. a person aged 25 can insure for £1,000 against death for a premium of £12 4s. 2d. per annum for 5 years and £24 8s. 4d. thereafter, and participates in this company's Reversionary Bonus (35s. per cent. per annum) after the fifth year. The Norwich Union will apply this method to Endowment Assurances.

The Standard Life Office has a scheme of Increasing Premiums for Limited Payment Policies; the premiums are smallest for the first 7 years, and are increased every 7 years until after 21 years, when the policy is paid up and premiums cease.

The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution for a uniform premium of £10 will grant a Maximum Diminishing Assurance: to commence at £1,203, for example, at age 24, diminishing annually to £276 at age 60, and so on. This office also has a scheme under which the policy-holder is given an option to decide on a Whole Life or Endowment Assurance after a given number of years, or in lieu taking a cash endowment.

The Phoenix Life Office also issues Diminishing Premium Policies. Under these the premiums are limited in number and diminish in amounts at stated periods, the annual charge during the last few years becoming very small.—The Colonial Mutual Life Association, and also the Standard Life Office, under the Reversible Premium Plan issues policies whereby the sum assured becomes payable at death, and the premiums cease at the age of 60 or 65, as selected at the outset, and afterwards the society will return one premium each year as long as the policy-holder lives.—The London Life Association

grants policies under the fully participating scale on which one-half of the premiums payable during the first seven years may be left on credit at 4 per cent. interest. This office, which employs no agents and pays no commission, has recently issued a **New System of Minimum Policies**. There is no debt on the policy under this plan, and after 7 years participation in profits at a reduced rate is allowed, which operates to further reduce the premium. This premium is not subject to increase.—The **Metropolitan Life Assurance Society**, an office which also pays no commission, in its **Discounted Abatement System** assumes a 33-per-cent. abatement, and discounts the premiums to this extent. No debt whatever attaches to the policy, and the premium is reduced to a minimum. After five years, if the rate of abatement by way of profit falls below 33 per cent. the premium would be increased; if it rises above 33 per cent. a further reduction in the premium would be made—it is now 37 per cent. This office also grants **Increasing Assurances** and guarantees surrender values under its non-participating Endowment Assurances.

Miscellaneous Policies.

By ingenious combinations and variations of the more simple forms referred to above, special forms of policy have from time to time been introduced. Amongst the most recent of these may be mentioned the following:

The **Flexible Policy** of the **National Mutual Life Assurance Society**, which is a Limited Payment Policy carrying a guaranteed cash value as soon as the limited payment period has been completed. The feature of the policy is that it contains **guaranteed benefits**, including cash values from year to year, which are set out in detail in the policy itself.

The **Investment and Insurance Policy** of the **English and Scottish Law Life Offices** offers at the age of 30 for a premium of only £18 5s. for 30 years £500 at death or £750 at 60 exchangeable for many valuable alternative benefits.

The **Continuous Income Policy** of the **Prudential** offers £50 per annum for 20 years after a selected age, or so much longer as the assured's wife may survive.

The **London and Lancashire Life and General** has a **Guaranteed Special Endowment Scheme**, combining a family provision with a good investment or a pension for life. Policies under this scheme are particularly advantageous, as the assured has the right to receive a substantial guaranteed cash bonus should he attain the Endowment age, and in no case can the premiums payable exceed the sum assured. This office has devised a new **Quinquennial Endowment Assurance** policy, by limited payments, under which the sum assured is payable after a given period, premiums being paid up as soon as desired.

The **Norwich Union Mutual Life Office** has an **Investment for Small Savings** without medical examination, known as the **Current Savings Policy**. An investor aged 40 deposits a single premium of £50, and receives a policy insuring £75, with full profits payable at death or at 60 years of age. The insurance benefits are entered on after 12 months, but in case of death within that period the premium is returned with 3½ per cent. interest. This office

has also an **Eight-Option Policy** giving several valuable options on maturity of the policy by survivorship.

The **Commercial Union** has a novel table of **optional premiums** to meet the wishes of those who do not care to pledge themselves to continue payment of premiums of fixed amount at regular intervals.

The **Legal and General Life Assurance Society** has a novel scheme of Endowment for Bachelors, convertible on marriage.

The **Australian Mutual Provident** has a special plan of with-profit endowment assurances, whereby the sum assured is payable in four equal instalments, the first payment being made 15 years before the policy term expires. In event of death the balance still outstanding would be paid to the next of kin.

A new development of the **Star Life Office** is a scheme which just meets those young men under 30 who do not think they need life insurance but may possibly do so later on in life. The plan is a **Deferred Assurance** commencing at the age of 30, with attractive benefits if a life assurance policy is not even then required.

The **London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association** have issued an **Investment Annuity Bond** coupled with Life Assurance which yields from 4½ to 13 per cent. per annum on the single premium for life, the holder being entitled to surrender or loan options during his "expectation of life." He can also exchange the Bond for a substantial fully-paid-up life policy.

Life Assurance without Medical Examination.

Several Life Offices, following the plan of the **Caledonian Insurance Co.**, will grant policies on the **Double Endowment Plan** without medical examination. The **Caledonian Insurance Co.** also issues these policies by monthly premiums.

The **Sun Life**, the **Standard Life**, the **City Life**, and the **Century** have all adopted schemes of non-medical examination.

The **Sovereign Quarterly Policy** of the last-named office is a good answer to the man who states he cannot afford life assurance.

The **Canada Life**, the oldest Colonial office, and the **Mutual Life and Citizens** have plans of assurance under which premiums are returned with the sum assured. The combination of plans of life assurance to give **Double Benefit Policies** is a favourite device. For example, the **Abstainers and General** and the **General Life Offices** combine a limited payment policy with an endowment at the time the payments cease. The **Life Association of Scotland** under its combined benefit policy pays half the sum assured on a given age being attained, and the balance at death thereafter. The **Northern Assurance Co.** issues policies combining Life Assurance with **Deferred Annuities**.

The "**Cover-all**" Policy of the **Scottish Temperance Life Office** insures against All Sickness, All Accident, Early Death, and Old Age.

Special Life Offices for the Clergy, members of the **Society of Friends (Quakers)**, and members of **Universities**.

There are one or two offices which indicate by their names that they cater exclusively or particularly for special classes of lives—for example, the **Clergy Mutual** and **Clergy Pensions Institution** for the clergy, the **Friends' Provident**

for members of the Society of Friends. The advantages of this last-named Institution—low premiums and good bonuses—are open to those persons who are or have been "Friends," and to others who are of Quaker descent or connected with Friends by marriage or partnership in business. This Society's new Ten-Year Option Policy and its 13-Option Children's Deferred Assurance deserve special mention. The University Life Office offers its contracts to members of universities, colleges or schools. All these Life Offices have assurance schemes similar to those usually granted, and those lives to whom they appeal secure the full benefit attaching to any superior longevity of their class.

Female Life Assurance.

Until recently life offices were not favourably disposed to assure women, and would only grant them policies at premiums very much in excess of those charged to males. A better feeling, however, is now manifesting itself towards female lives, and amongst others the Scottish Provident and the Prudential have recently discontinued charging them an extra premium. The Scottish Widow's Fund issues a separate prospectus for ladies.

Assurances with Exemption from Payment of Premiums under circumstances involving Temporary or Permanent Incapacity.

The Sun Life Office issues the above-named policy, which means (a) that the policy cannot lapse so long as it has any surrender value; (b) if the assured has a breakdown in health he has no premiums to pay during the period of his incapacity; (c) if he becomes totally incapacitated the society will not trouble him for any more premiums; (d) if he meets with a very serious accident the society will pay him half the sum assured, keep the policy in force free of cost, and pay the balance of the policy at his death.

The London and Lancashire Life and General on first-class lives offers a similar benefit for incapacity continuing beyond one month.

The Law Union and Rock Insurance Co., the Scottish Insurance Corporation, the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Ltd., and the New York Life Office provide under certain policies for the Exemption from Payment of Premiums whilst the assured may be incapable by accidental bodily injury or illness, or by mental disorder, from attending to his usual profession, business, or occupation. The Protected Policy of the Star Assurance Society is one of this kind. The Century Insurance Co., the Scottish Temperance Life, and the Mutual Life and Citizens make a speciality of Combined Life and Accident Insurance, the last-named office endorsing guaranteed surrender values in its policies.

Total Abstainers and Vegetarians

Several Life Offices offer special terms to total abstainers. The Abstainers and General, the Phoenix, the Scottish Temperance Life, the United Kingdom Temperance and General, the Sceptre, and the Yorkshire are of this number. The first-named company classifies vegetarians with a view to offering them the increased profits they deserve (if any).

Naval, Military, or Mercantile Marine Policies.

The London and Lancashire Life and General, the Scottish Union and National, and the National Mutual Life Offices accept Naval and Military Officers without extra payment at ordinary with-profit rates, profits being deferred until permanent retirement from the Service. The Yorkshire Insurance Co. has a similar scheme. The Edinburgh Life Office charges a small extra payment only while the assured remains liable for military or naval foreign service. Officers and others in the Mercantile Marine Service are accepted by the London and Lancashire Life and General Office under its Guaranteed Special Endowment Scheme without extra premium. The Star Assurance Society has a similar plan.

Annuity Schemes.

Of Colonial offices the Canada Life, the National Mutual of Australasia and the Sun of Canada are probably the cheapest offices for Annuities. The Royal Exchange Corporation will grant increased annuities to lives below the average in health.—The Commercial Union Insurance Society has devised Special Deferred Annuity Policies to facilitate provision for old age. Instead of the amounts of the periodical premiums and their due dates being fixed at the outset, the premiums may be paid in any multiples of £1, and at any intervals which may be most convenient. Each premium secures a certain definite amount of annuity. At any time the policy-holder is entitled to take a guaranteed cash value equivalent to a return of premiums with 3 per cent. per annum compound interest. The same society has introduced a new scheme of Immediate Annuities with a guaranteed return of part of the purchase-money in the event of early death or surrender.—The Sun Life of Canada also issues annuities with return granting special terms under average lives.—The Norwich Union Life Insurance Society has a scheme for providing Old Age Pensions which may commence at 50, but this is at the option of the pensioner, each additional premium thereafter paid increasing the pension when he or she desires the Society to commence paying it. The Scottish Provident grants life annuities under which payments are guaranteed for a fixed period. The London Life Office now transacts annuity business on very good terms.

The Gresham Life Assurance Society has a unique scheme of Annuities, under which the purchase money is practically returned in the event of the early death of the annuitant. The London and Lancashire Life and General offers a similar benefit carrying loan values.

House Purchase Insurance.

Of recent years a system similar to that of building societies has been practised by certain insurance offices, known as House Purchase companies. These companies are now recognised by legislation under the Assurance Companies Act, as they come within the definition of Bond Investment companies. The Provident Association of London and the British Life Office, both of which offices have made the statutory deposit of £20,000, transact house purchase business, offering to advance to tenant borrowers the full value of the

property desired to be purchased, provided they have for 5 years held a house purchase endowment certificate with the office. This certificate automatically repays the loan on maturity, interest being payable in the meantime. Both the offices named offer similar benefits with their life policies.

In several life offices it is now possible to obtain a loan for the purchase of approved house property, the assured being required to find a small proportion of the value of the house, and to effect either a whole-life policy (in which case the loan is cancelled in event of death) or an endowment assurance under which the loan is also cancelled after the endowment term.

MARINE INSURANCE.

During recent years underwriters have shown a disposition to steadily increase their rates, which undoubtedly have been too low to leave a fair margin of profit. Conferences have been held to remedy this and other evils, and new underwriting proposals are under discussion. Underwriters at Lloyd's do not make public their statistics nor their business, so that no useful tables can be given.

Of recent years, as already noted in the ANNUAL, several marine companies have passed to general insurance companies. The Alliance have acquired the Alliance Marine and General; the London and Lancashire Fire, the Standard Marine Office; the Phoenix Assurance Company, the Union Marine Office; the Liverpool and London and Globe, the Thames and Mersey Marine; the North British and Mercantile, the Ocean Marine; and the Royal, the British and Foreign Marine. The World Marine Insurance Company also acquired the London Provincial Marine and General Insurance Company.

A reference to the accounts of some of the above insurance companies give the following results from marine insurance:

	Underwriting Surplus
Alliance	£26,590
London and Lancashire Fire	42,766
Phoenix	25,563
Royal	68,035
North British and Mercantile	37,628

Since the last ANNUAL was published the marine insurance world has been faced with three serious disasters in the loss of the *Delhi*, *Oceana*, and the *Titanic*—the latter, it is stated, involving the marine insurance market and others in a loss of from £1,250,000 to £1,500,000 sterling.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Next after industrial life assurance, employers' liability insurance has been affected by the National Insurance Act, 1911. If an injured workman is getting 10s. per week or more under the Workmen's Compensation Act, it would appear that he will get nothing under the National Insurance Act. It is therefore to the interests of the approved societies that a workman should get compensation wherever possible. Approved societies are, in consequence, likely to exercise the powers granted to them to see that a workman gets such com-

pensation. They can sue on behalf of the workman, and have to be notified when Workmen's Compensation Act claims are compromised.

Beyond this, it is not yet certain that the National Insurance Act will much affect the business of accident insurance. Possibly, when the year's figures are disclosed, it will be seen that there has been an addition to the new business totals as a result of the advertisement to insurance generally that the Act has given.

The number of new companies formed during the year is a negligible quantity, owing no doubt to the deposit of £20,000 required under the Insurance Companies' Act, 1903.

The Personal Accident department of the companies shows profit, whilst, on the other hand, the employers' liability business is not yet in a healthy condition. The Blue Book figures show personal accident premiums received over the last recorded year to be £1,829,710, against claims and expenses of £1,605,314; but the employers' liability figures were: premiums received, £2,684,362, against claims and expenses of £2,777,157, representing a loss of nearly £100,000. The consequences of this experience are that premium rates have been raised in many instances.

New rules regulating legal procedure under the Workmen's Compensation Act came into force Sept. 30th, 1912. Rule 1 extends the provisions under which "infant" workmen are treated as of full age, and authorises the judge or arbitrator to direct that infants may make applications for the review of weekly payments and otherwise without a next friend or relation. Some registrars have held that dependants applying for compensation must give security for costs, but Rule 2 does away with this necessity. Rule 3 is rendered necessary by the new National Insurance Act, and deals with agreements for compensation and for redemption of weekly payments for a lump sum. Rule 4 enables the registrar to allow costs for work done for which no provision is now made. On the whole, the rules are slightly in favour of the workman and the lawyer, at the expense of the employer, the insurance company, and the State.

Workmen's compensation has been discussed in America, and several of the States have introduced legislation on the subject. It is that eventually an Act similar to our own will be general throughout the United States. The following statistics relating to U.S.A. are of interest:

Killed by accident, 1911	63,000
Disabled for life, 1911	100,000
Disabled temporarily, 1911	10,500,000
Non-fatal accidents annually	11,000,000
Non-fatal accidents from ordinary causes, daily	30,000
Number of accidents per 100,000 population	15,000
Percentage of population killed by accident annually	6 p. c.
Ages 20 to 60:	
Annual accidental deaths	40,000
Annual deaths by disease (all disabled prior to death)	435,000
Percentage of accident mortality among males out of deaths from all causes	12 p. c.

The following are some of the more recent Policies issued by Accident Offices :—

A new and comprehensive motor-car policy, the "Magneto," by the National General.

A new and comprehensive motor-car policy, the "Unlimited," by the British Union and National.

A new permanent sickness and accident policy by the Scottish Temperance, on the lines of the State insurance scheme.

A new feature in burglary insurance policies by the Car and General, whereby policy-holders and their households are covered in case of personal injury through assault by burglars.

A "Dog Owner's Indemnity" policy by the British Union and National.

An improved sickness and accident policy by the British Crown.

A new scheme of the Profits and Income guarantees a "capital sum down" in the event of sickness or accident involving total disablement.

The Supreme Policy of the London and Lancashire Life and General as well as its Policy de Luxe, the latter giving a sum down if death results from disease (zymotic), offer extraordinary value for money.

The Scottish Insurance Corporation, while issuing the usual policies covering all illness, specified diseases, and fees for medical attendance, has a special policy at a moderate premium which guarantees a certain return, claims or no claims.

The Car and General Insurance Corporation issues Sickness Insurance Policies without medical examination covering all illness and cost of medical attendance.

The Return Plans of the Century Insurance are useful, securing insurance against sickness or accident, with return of all premiums, on attaining 65, irrespective of claims. These policies are permanent contracts, of which the Century was the pioneer. They can be combined with life assurance. Sickness alone may be insured against on the same conditions at lower premiums.

The London Assurance Corporation issue an Accident and Diseases Policy of which a special feature is the provision for payment of the Assured's Doctor's fees.

The "Business Man's" policy of the Employers' Liability Corporation extends double benefits to all public vehicle accidents. In addition to a bonus a reduction is made on the second and all further premiums irrespective of claims.

In its "Paragon" policy the London Guarantee now offers benefits for sixty diseases. Under the "Red Shield" Policy of the London and Lancashire Fire Office special bonuses are allowed and premium reductions are offered to Total Abstainers.

The "Ocean's" Leader Policy carries an automatic 5-per-cent. annual addition to the sum insured, as well as a quinquennial reduction of premium in cases of no claim.

The Profits and Income Insurance Co. effects Health assurance, with or without return of premiums at a fixed age, irrespective of claims

paid. With these benefits may be combined life assurance, endowments, and deferred annuities.

The General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation have a valuable Family Accident Insurance and Sickness Policy, covering a man and members of his family. This office's "Policies of the Age" also return 25 to 50 per cent. of premiums to non-claimants.

The Perfect Annuity Policy of the Royal Exchange Assurance provides annuities up to 15 years in the event of death, permanent total disablement, and permanent partial disablement by accident, or in the event of blindness or paralysis by disease.

The Sun Life and several other offices issue a combined Sickness and Accident Policy without medical examination, insuring from £1 to £6 a week against any sickness.

The Yorkshire Office and the London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association cater for the Army and Navy, including the Indian Civil Service, insuring against accidents and charging no extra in cases of mishaps during all ordinary Sports. Diseases are covered whilst resident in Europe.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The rates of premium vary from 5s. to 40s. per cent., and are classified under the different employments. Length of service, position and means are all matters taken into consideration when fixing the premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Additions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time. This is a great convenience when there is a large staff. This class of business is transacted by most Accident Insurance offices. The National Guarantee and Suretyship Association will act as sureties or relieve private sureties of their risk.

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES.

1. **Accountants' Indemnity** is undertaken by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co.
2. **Bad Debt Insurance.** Policies are issued by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation for covering merchants and others against bad debts of short duration. Certain other companies also insure Solvency and the taking up of Bills of Exchange.
3. **Burglary and Housebreaking.** Most Accident insurance companies transact insurance against these felonies. The National General Insurance Co., the pioneer of this class of business, issues special policies for Licensed Victuallers, Cyclists, and the Army, combined with insurance against larceny, and in some cases including Fire Insurance and Domestic Servants Insurance under the new Act. It is understood that a large amount of burglary insurance is underwritten at Lloyd's. The Yorkshire Insurance Co. has a special Army scheme of Burglary Insurance.
4. **Chemists' and Druggists' Indemnity Insurance** is undertaken by the Ocean Accident Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange Assurance Co., the Car and General Insurance Co., the Yorkshire, and many other companies for risks connected with the dispensing and sale of drugs by chemists and druggists in their business.

5. **Special Indemnities or Contingency Policies** are issued in almost any cases, when they are required, by several life offices, as well as by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the Car and General. Most ordinary life assurance companies insure against issue of marriages, and against a person dying with or without issue, when those events are improbable. Insurances are sometimes effected with life offices against such contingencies as a change of name, armorial bearings or religion, loss or recovery of reason, etc.

6. **Performance of Contracts.** The London Guarantee and Accident Co., the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, insure the performance of contracts; also the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland. The Car and General Insurance Corporation insures the continuance of salaries of employees in the event of bankruptcy of a firm.

7. The **coupon system** of insurance offered in specified newspapers, railway guides, etc., containing accident coupons, is familiar to all. By far the greater part of this insurance is transacted by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the General Accident Fire and Life Corporation. It is also transacted by some of the other Accident Companies.

8. **Cycle Insurance** of different kinds is undertaken by many accident insurance companies, including the Law Accident Insurance Society, the National General Insurance Co., the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Assurance Corporation, and the Motor Union Insurance Co.

9. **Engines and Boilers and Steam Pipes.** Inspection and insurance of steam, gas, oil engines, boilers, and electrical plant, and advice on all matters relating thereto, is undertaken by the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., by the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the Ocean.

10. **School Epidemics** can be insured against in the Car and General Insurance Corporation.

11. **Forged Transfers.** The Ocean Accident and Guarantee and other offices insure companies against loss consequent upon dealing in, or acting on, forged transfers.

12. **Hailstorm Insurance** is transacted by the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd., the Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.; the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.; and the Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd. The Nurserymen Market Gardeners and General Hailstorm Insurance Corporation, Ltd., also undertakes this particular class of business, but confines itself to the Insurance of Horticultural Glass.

13. **Horses and Cattle and Insurance against Death by Accident and Disease** is undertaken by the Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co. and the British General Insurance Co. Recently the General Accident has issued a "Horse Endowment" policy.

14. **"Household" Policies** are issued by several companies, comprising "Fire," "Burglary," and "Domestic Servants" Insurance.

15. **Landlords' and Factors' Indemnity Insurance.** Policies are issued for these risks by

the Northern Equitable, Ocean Accident, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the General Accident to indemnify such persons for compensation which they may be compelled to pay in respect of personal accidents.

16. **Licence Insurance.** The Licenses Insurance Corporation and the London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association insure licence-holders and other interested persons against loss or deprivation in the value of property incurred by the forfeiture or non-renewal of licences.

17. **Lifts, Hoists, and Cranes.** Several of the leading accident companies assure the owners or tenants of passenger and other lifts against liability for damages for personal injuries to individuals from accidents by or in connection with such lifts. The Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Assurance Corporation insure lifts and hoists against breakdowns.

18. **Loss or Damage of Passengers' and Mariners' Luggage at Sea.** The Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation undertake these risks.

19. **Loss of Profits and standing charges** following a fire are now covered by all the principal Fire offices.

20. **Medical Attendance during Sickness** is insured by the National Medical Aid Co., the Commercial Union, the Central, and several other assurance companies.

21. **Mortgages, Debentures, and other Securities.** The insurance of the holders of these valuables against loss of principal and interest, and other business of a kindred character, is effected by the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co. and the Ocean Accident.

22. **Motor-Car Indemnity and Horseless Carriage Insurance** is carried on by practically all the offices transacting accident insurance.

23. **Patents.** During 1912 the Letters Patent Insurance Co. was floated for the purpose of insuring patentees against infringements of patent rights, etc.

24. **Pictures and other Valuable Objects of Art.** The owners of these are indemnified against loss from damage or destruction of such by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co.

25. **Plate-glass Insurance** was first commenced in 1852 by the Plate-glass Insurance Co. Many companies transact this business. During the year a window-smashing campaign—an outburst of the suffragettes—caused some considerable loss to the Plate Glass departments, but, on the other hand, was useful in drawing the attention of the insuring public to the necessity for plate-glass insurance.

26. **Property Owners' Indemnity.** Probably the most successful new accident plan which has been developed is that known as the Property Owners' Insurance, which guarantees the insurer against third-party claims owing to defects in his property. This risk has been developed by the Northern Equitable Insurance Co. in particular, though several other offices, including the London Guarantee and Accident and the London and Lancashire Life and General, have since taken up the business.

27. **Registered Post Insurance** is transacted by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the

General Accident of Perth, and the Royal Exchange Assurance on bonds, jewellery, notes, and other valuable articles sent by registered post.

28. **Indemnity against the payment of rent, mortgage interest, etc.,** if the house is rendered uninhabitable through fire, is granted by the Central Insurance Co., now controlled by the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co.

29. **Sinking Funds or Capital Redemption in connection with Leasehold Property.** Several life offices, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation issue policies for this purpose.

30. **Special Casual Labour.** A policy insuring against liability or law costs, at a nominal premium, is issued by the British Crown.

31. **Third Party Risks** are taken by most Accident Insurance companies.

32. **Transit Risks.** The Fine Art and General Insurance Co. and the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. insure against loss of property in transit other than such as is sent by registered parcel post, as mentioned in

No. 27. The Car and General Corporation covers motors against transit risks.

33. **Trusteeship and Executorship.** In consideration of certain premiums, the Alliance, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, the Century Insurance Co., the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange, the Phoenix, and the Yorkshire arrange to act as trustees or executors.

34. **Vehicular Risks** are also taken by all Accident Insurance companies. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee issues a public liability policy for horse drivers. The Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co. also makes a speciality of this line. The Car and General Insurance Corporation has a special prospectus for motor cars, lorries, and vans, and most of the other offices issue such policies.

35. **Wagon Owners' Liability** is likely to prove another source of revenue to accident offices. Owners of wagons running on the lines of railway companies are to be held responsible for damage caused through defect in such wagons. The rate for insurance varies from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per wagon. The British Crown issues such a policy.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This office, which was created by Act of Parliament in 1906, is intended to allow the State, through an official called the Public Trustee, to act as an executor or trustee to any person who may desire it, either under a will or under a settlement. The provision of the office arose out of the difficulty of finding trustees, and also out of the frequent occurrence of fraud. Since the office was created, with a staff of five men, on Jan. 1st, 1908, it has met with wide popular acceptance. The staff now numbers about 250, and the value of the estates which have been placed in the care of the Public Trustee, and are now being actively administered as current trusts, is about £28,000,000. The value of estates represented by wills placed in his custody and applications from testators asking his acceptance of the office of executor under their wills is estimated at about £48,000,000. The outstanding features of the Public Trustee's department are its business-like organisation, its promptness and despatch, the great care and attention given to all personal matters, such as the education, maintenance, and welfare of children or other persons, and successful investment, so as to safeguard not only the capital, but to procure as high a return of income as is compatible with security. Application may be made to the Public Trustee by letter or interview. The office is kept as free from all forms as possible. The Public Trustee can act under a will as executor and trustee, whether the will is an old one or a new one. He can also act under a settlement—**Marriage Settlements** or **Voluntary Settlements**—whether the settlement is new or old. By the execution of a simple form of declaration of trust by the Public Trustee, a person can take advantage of the Public Trustee's expert knowledge of investment. The trust can be terminated at any moment by the creator of the trust. For the Public Trustee's services in this respect, only half the usual capital fees are charged. He has also a valuable power to act as auditor of the accounts and conditions of any

trust. The Act makes provision for the economical and simple administration of estates of £1,000 or under. The Public Trustee can also act as administrator, either where there is no will, or where there is a will but no one willing to act as executor thereunder. This is a considerable change in our law as regards Letters of Administration. An executor or administrator can also transfer his duties to the Public Trustee. By the Rules which came into operation this year, the Public Trustee is empowered, "where the execution of any trust is involved," to act as agent or attorney for any person. The fees have been arranged upon a very low scale. The Public Trustee is not allowed to work for a profit, but merely to pay expenses. The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee upon capital, and a fee upon income. The fee upon capital is taken in two instalments, half at the beginning, and half at the end of the trust, such half ranging as follows:

On the first £1,000, 15s. per cent.

On the excess of £1,000 to £20,000, 5s. per cent.

On the excess of £20,000 to £50,000, 2s. 6d. per cent.

On the excess of £50,000, 1s. 3d. per cent.

The fee upon income is 1s. per cent. up to £2,000, and thereafter at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., if, as is usual, the income be paid direct to the person entitled, otherwise 2 per cent. on the first £500, and 1 per cent. on the excess up to £2,000 and thereafter at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A pamphlet giving full information as to the powers and duties of the Public Trustee may be obtained on application, and a personal interview can be had at any time during office hours. **Public Trustee, Charles John Stewart; Principal Clerks, E. K. Allen and L. J. Fulton; Senior Assistants, R. S. Shuckburgh and E. C. Groves; Principal in charge of Investment, E. W. Thomas; Accountant, A. F. Day.** Office, 3 and 4, Clement's Inn Strand, W.C. Hours—10 to 4. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank was established in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which has been increased from time to time until it reached £14,553,000 in 1816, at which amount it now stands. It has also a rest, or reserve, of about £3,000,000. Under the Bank Charter Act of '44, the Bank is divided into the Issue and Banking Departments. From the former the Bank is permitted to issue £14,000,000 of notes of its own upon certain securities, of which the debt owing to it by the Government, amounting to £11,015,100, formed part. It is also provided that, if any of the note-issuing banks discontinue issuing their own notes, His Majesty in Council may authorise the Bank of England to increase its securities in the Issue Department by an amount not exceeding two-thirds of these lapsed issues. The fiduciary issue of the Bank has so risen at different periods from '44 that it now stands at £18,450,000. Every note issued in excess of this amount must be represented by gold coin or bullion. The annual sum payable by the Bank for its exclusive privileges has been increased from £120,000, as settled in '33, to £180,000, and all profit from the increase of the issue of their notes against securities beyond £14,000,000 is directed to go to the public. As regards what are called dead bank notes it is enacted that, when Bank of England notes issued more than forty years have not been presented for payment, the Bank may write off the amount, or any portion of the amount, of these notes from the amount of such issued from the Issue Department, and the Bank Charter Act of '44 is to apply as if the amount of notes thus written off had not been issued. The Bank will, however, be liable to pay any note so written off if it is presented for payment. The purchase and sale of foreign gold coin and gold bullion affords another source of profit to the Department. The Bank is required by the Act of '44 to buy at £3 17s. 9d. per oz. (being 11d. per oz. under Mint price) all bar gold offered, subject to the fulfilment by the seller of certain conditions specified in the Act.

In the Banking Department the Bank of England, in addition to transacting business as other large English banks do, acts as the banker of the Government in the management and payment of dividends on the National Debt, the issue and withdrawal of Exchequer bills and bonds, the issue of Government loans, and the banking operations connected with the Government offices, the Indian Government, and much of the financial business of Colonial Governments. By the Bank Act of '92 the remuneration to be paid to the Bank of England for the management of the National Debt is to be a yearly sum at the rate of £325 per million pounds of such debt up to £500,000,000, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31st, 1912, and thereafter from year to year until Parliament otherwise directs. During such period this annual sum is not to be less than £160,000. For the management of Exchequer bonds and Exchequer bills the Bank is to receive £100 per million, and for the management of Treasury bills £200 for every million pounds of the maximum amount of bills outstanding at any one time during the financial year.

Besides the head office and two branch

offices in London, the Bank of England has branches at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, Plymouth, and Portsmouth.

The management of the Bank is in the hands of a governor, deputy-governor, and 24 directors, elected by stockholders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. A director is required to hold £2,000, a deputy-governor £3,000, and a governor £4,000 of the stock. The Court, or Board of Directors, meet every Thursday, when the weekly account is presented. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank.

Governor, A. C. Cole.

Deputy-Governor, Walter Cunliffe.

Chief Accountant, C. N. Latter.

Chief Cashier, J. G. Nairne.

Secretary, H. S. Inman.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The London Stock Exchange was established in Capel Court in 1801, and has since been enlarged and extended until it reaches as far as Broad Street, and occupies nearly the whole of one side of Throgmorton Street. The interior is not divided in any way, but the dealers in the different classes of stocks are found grouped in their own particular place on the floor of the House, "House" being the colloquial name for the Stock Exchange itself. The building belongs to proprietors, under a deed of settlement, and is managed by 9 elected trustees and managers. The capital is now £260,000 in 20,000 shares of £13 each, unlimited, but no call may exceed £2 in one year. Holders must be members of the Stock Exchange, and no person can hold more than 200 shares. The dividends for the past three years have averaged £10 per share, and a bonus of £2 was paid in 1911. There is also an issue of 8-per-cent. debentures amounting to £401,000.

The members of the Stock Exchange are quite distinct from the proprietors, and are governed by the "Committee for General Purposes," consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman and 28 members, who make rules guiding the conduct of business and of the members themselves, and decide what stocks and shares shall be recognised and officially quoted. To become a member the applicant must be of British birth, or, if a foreigner, he must have been naturalised for at least 2 years and have resided in this country for 7 years. He has to be recommended by three members of standing, who will become surety for him to the extent of £500 each for 4 years after his election, the entrance fee being 500 guineas. Gentlemen who have served as "clerks in the House" for 4 years are admitted on a reduced fee of 250 guineas, and require only two sureties for £300 each. Members elected since Nov. 23rd, 1904, have to become proprietors by acquiring one share if admitted with two sureties, or three shares if admitted with three sureties. A member employing a clerk in the House "authorised to deal" has to pay for him an entrance fee of 50 guineas, and for an "unauthorised" clerk 10 guineas. The annual subscription for members (except those admitted before '99) is 40 guineas, for authorised clerks 30 guineas, and for unauthorised 12 guineas. Members have to go through the form of re-election every year, in March, without further fee beyond the annual sub-

scription, which is due and payable on March 25th. At the present time the number of members is about 5,052, and of clerks 2,553, the numbers always varying. The whole of the money paid for entrance fees and subscriptions goes to the proprietors, who maintain the building in proper condition. The "Trustees and Managers" and the "Committee for General Purposes" are two distinct and separate bodies, one being, in fact, the landlords of the building, and the others the tenants.

All bargains are settled according to the Rules and Regulations, which are very voluminous, and all transactions must be closed bi-monthly, either by the delivery of the stock bought or sold, or by "carrying-over"—that is, the postponement of the delivery until the next settling day. Bargains in Consols "for money" are settled the same day, but "for the account" monthly. All stock or shares bought must be paid for on the settling day, and in the case of no stock passing, any "difference" must be paid (on either side) on that day. In the case of a sale or purchase of registered stock 10 days are allowed for the preparation and execution of the necessary transfer deeds.

Secretary of Committee for General Purposes, Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.; Office, New Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

Consult "The Stock Exchange," by G. D. Inghall and G. Withers (Arnold, ss. net); "Stock Exchange Law and Practice," by W. A. Bewes (Sweet & Maxwell); "Law of the Stock Exchange," by W. S. Schwabe and G. A. H. Branson (Stevenson & Sons).

COMPANIES.

It appears from the returns of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies that the number of new companies registered in England and Wales during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1911, was 5,959. The number of companies which went into liquidation was 2,058, and 2,295 companies were removed from the register on the ground that they were no longer carrying on business. The net increase in the number of companies during the year was therefore 1,606. The number of companies on the register in England and Wales on Dec. 31st, 1911, excluding companies which were in course of liquidation or removal from the register, was about 50,000.

The total number of companies registered in the United Kingdom in the year 1911 showed a decrease of 740 compared with the number registered in 1910, the totals being 7,784 in 1910 and 6,444 in 1911. The decrease, however, was confined to England and Wales, as the number of companies registered in Scotland remained the same, and that in Ireland increased by 8. The total nominal capital of companies registered in the United Kingdom in 1911 also decreased, being £157,303,062 as compared with £212,975,689 in 1910, a fall of £55,672,627. This was due partly to the smaller number of registrations and partly to the smaller average amount of nominal capital. This average for the United Kingdom was £24,410 in 1911, a decrease of £5,235 as compared with 1910.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

A clearing house is an establishment in which the business of banks with other banks is adjusted. Each bank which deals with the London Clearing House sends clerks daily, who take with them the various bills and cheques in possession of their bank drawn

on other bankers. This adjustment establishment, and the bankers connected with it, have accounts at the Bank of England, and the balances, which were formerly settled by cash or Bank of England notes, are now settled by transfers from one account to another. The arrangements for clearing are directed by a committee appointed by the banks. There are two paid managers or inspectors to carry out these arrangements. Accounts are closed at four o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for the banks to consider drafts upon the n, and to determine whether they are to be honoured. In the meantime the bills and cheques have been classified at the Clearing House, and by 5 accounts are adjusted, each bank paying or receiving the balance due to it. The notification of the total amount of bills, cheques and drafts passing through the Clearing House, taken in conjunction with the Board of Trade returns, may be an indication of the state of trade, and as the Metropolis is the main cosmopolitan centre of commerce, this record has a world-wide range. The sums passed through the London Clearing House for 1911 amounted to £14,613,877,000, as against £14,658,863,000 in 1910. In the provincial clearing houses cheques are drawn not only on the members' banks actually presenting, but also on their branches within a specified distance of the centre. There are clearing houses at Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester; and in Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, and Inverness. In Ireland the only clearing house is in Dublin.

Chief Inspector, Philip W. Matthews.

Deputy-Inspector, A. E. Salt, Lombard Street.

BANKRUPTCY.

This is mainly regulated in England and Wales by the Bankruptcy Acts, '83 and '90, and the rules made thereunder, the Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, '87, and the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, '88. In all its branches this system is subject to the control of the Board of Trade (*q.v.*). For the proper administration of the system there is the Bankruptcy Division of the High Court of Justice, which has jurisdiction in the City of London and its liberties, and also within the districts of the Metropolitan County Courts. Outside these boundaries the County Courts have bankruptcy jurisdiction. In order to be made a bankrupt, it is essential that the debtor shall have committed one or more of the recognised acts of bankruptcy (see ed. '06). The act of bankruptcy on which the petition against the debtor is founded must have occurred within three months. An infant, though engaged in trade, cannot be made bankrupt, but a married woman can be, in respect of her separate property, if she carries on a trade distinct from her husband, or when he is a convict or in exile.

According to the report of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1911, the number of receiving orders made in England and Wales was 3,742, involving estimated liabilities of £6,841,470, and assets estimated at £2,180,869. The number of deeds of arrangement was 2,950, the liabilities thereunder being £4,006,126, and the assets £2,083,588.

Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, J. G. Willis, C.B., Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.

NEWSPAPERS.

According to *The Newspaper Press Directory* there are now published in the United Kingdom 2,406 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England: London, 464; Provinces, 1,359; Wales, 129; Scotland, 247; Ireland, 191; Isles, 16. Of these there are—150 daily papers published in England, 8 in Wales, 18 in Scotland, 18 in Ireland, and 4 in the Isles. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 550 Journals; of these 14 were issued daily—viz., 12 in England and 2 in Ireland.

London Morning Dailies.

Daily Chronicle (United Newspapers, Ltd.), 4d., Liberal and Free Trade. Managing Editor, Robert Donald; 21, Whitefriars Street, E.C.

Daily Express (The Daily Express, 1908, Ltd.), 4d., Unionist and Fiscal Reform. St. Bride Street, E.C.

Daily Graphic (H. R. Baines & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Illustrated. Tallis Street, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

Daily Mail (Associated Newspapers, Ltd.), 4d., Independent Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Ed., Thomas Marlowe; Carmelite House, E.C.

Daily Mirror (Pictorial Newspaper Co.), 3d., Illustrated and Independent. Ed., Alex. Kenealy; Whitefriars Street, E.C.

Daily News and Leader (Daily News Ltd.), 4d., Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., A. G. Gardiner; 10, Bouverie Street, E.C., and 53, Dale Street, Manchester.

Daily Telegraph (Lord Burnham and family), 1d., Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Managing Ed., J. M. Le Sage; 135, Fleet Street, E.C.

Financial News (Financial News, Ltd.), 1d. In English in London and in French in Paris. Ed., H. H. Marks, J.P.; 111, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Financial Times (Financial Times, Ltd.), 1d. 72, Coleman Street, E.C.

Morning Advertiser, 1d., Unionist. Ed., G. W. Talbot; 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

Morning Post (The Morning Post, Ltd.), 1d., Unionist and Tariff Reform. 346, Strand, W.C.

Sporting Life (W. E. Broomfield), 1d. 27, St. Bride Street, E.C., and 148, Fleet Street, E.C.

Sportsman (Ashley & Smith, Ltd.), 1d. 139-40 Fleet Street, E.C.

Standard (Standard Co.), 1d., Conservative Imperial and Tariff Reform. Ed., Herbert A. White; Shoe Lane, E.C.

The Times (The Times Publishing Co., Ltd.), 3d., National, Imperial, Independent. Chairman, John Walter. Ed., Geoffrey Robinson; Printing House Square, E.C.

London Evening Papers.

Evening News (Associated Newspapers, Ltd.), 4d., Conservative. Carmelite Street, E.C.

Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette (Standard Co.), 1d., Unionist and Tariff Reform; Shoe Lane, E.C.

Globe, 1d., Unionist. Ed., Charles Palmer; 367, Strand, W.C.

Pall Mall Gazette (W. W. Astor), 1d., Unionist. Ed., J. L. Galvin; Newton Street, High Holborn, W.C.

Star (Daily News Ltd.), 4d., Liberal. Bouverie Street, E.C.

Westminster Gazette (The Westminster Gazette, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., J. A. Spender; Assistant Ed., Sir F. Carruthers Gould; Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.

Principal London Weekly Papers.

Academy, 3d. Ed., Cecil Cowper; 63, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Army and Navy Gazette, 6d. weekly; 22, Essex Street, Strand.

Athenæum (J. C. and J. E. Francis), 3d.; 11, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Baptist Times (Baptist Union), 1d. weekly. Ed., Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A.

Bazaar, Exchange and Mart, Wed., Fri., Sat., 2d.; Bazaar Buildings, Drury Lane, W.C.

British Congregationalist, 1d. Ed., Chas. J. Hankinson, 13, Memorial Hall, E.C.

British Medical Journal, 6d.; 429, Strand, W.C.

British Weekly (Hodder & Stoughton), 1d. Ed., Sir W. Robertson Nicoll; St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, E.C.

Broad Arrow, 6d.; Temple House, E.C.

Bystander (H. R. Baines & Co., Ltd., proprietors of the *Graphic* and *Daily Graphic*), 6d. Ed., Vivian Carter; Tallis Street, E.C.

Christian World (James Clarke & Co.), 1d. Ed. Herbert Clarke, 13 and 14, Fleet Street, E.C.

Church Family Newspaper, (Home Publishing Co., Ltd.), 1d.; 17, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Church Times (G. J. Palmer & Sons), 1d.; Portugal Street, Kingsway, W.C.

Clarion (Clarion News Co., Ltd.), 1d. Ed., Robert Blatchford; 44, Worship Street, E.C.

Country Life (Country Life, Ltd.), 6d. Ed., P. Anderson Graham; 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Education, 3d.; 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

Electrician, 6d.; 1, 2 and 3, Salisbury Court, E.C.

Engineer, 6d.; 33, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Engineering, 6d.; 35 and 36, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Era, every Saturday, 6d.; and Wednesday, 1d.; 5, Tavistock Street, W.C.

Field (Horace Cox), 6d. Ed., Theodore A. Cook; Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Fruit-Grower, Fruiterer, Florist and Market Gardener, 1d.; 1, 2 and 3, Salisbury Court, E.C.

Gentlewoman (Ltd.), Wednesday, 6d. Ed., J. S. Wood; 70-76, Long Acre, W.C.

Graphic (Co.), 6d. Ed., J. M. Bulloch; Tallis Street, E.C.

Guardian (Private Company), 1d.; 29, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Illustrated London News (Co.), 6d. Ed., Bruce S. Ingram; Milford Lane, Strand.

Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (The Ladies' Pictorial and Sporting and Dramatic Publishing Co., Ltd.), 6d.; 172, Strand.

Labour Leader, 1d., official organ of the Independent Labour Party; 30, Blackfriars Street, Salford, Manchester, and St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.

Ladies' Field (George Newnes, Ltd.), 6d. Ed., Mrs. Arnold.

Lady's Pictorial, 6d. Ed., Arthur Goddard; 172, Strand.

Lancet, 6d.; 423, Strand, W.C.

Lloyd's Weekly News (United Newspapers, Ltd.), 1d. Ed., Robert Donald; 12, Salisbury Square, E.C.

Madame, 3d. Ed., Comyns Beaumont; 20 and 21, Essex Street, W.C.

Methodist Recorder, Thursday, 1d.; 161, Fleet Street.

Methodist Times (Methodist Times Co., Ltd.), 1d. Ed., Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett; 125, Fleet St.

Nation (Saturday), 6d. Ed., H. W. Massingham; 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
 Nature, 6d.; St. Martin's Street, W.C.
 New Age, 3d.; 38, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, E.C.
 News of the World, 1d.; 6, 8, 30 and 31, Bouverie Street, E.C.
 Observer, 1d.; 12-14, Newton Street, Holborn, W.C.
 Onlooker (The Onlooker, Ltd.), 6d., illustrated; 16, Bedford Street, W.C.
 Outlook, 6d.; 167, Strand.
 People (The People, Limited), 1d.; Milford Lane, Strand.
 Public Opinion, 2d. (est. 1861). Ed., Percy L. Parker, 32 and 33, Temple House, Tallis Street, E.C. Publishers, Horace Marshall & Son, 125, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Punch (Bradbury & Agnew), 3d. Ed., Owen Seaman; 10, Bouverie Street.
 Queen (Horace Cox), 6d.; Bream's Buildings.
 Record, 1d. Ed., H. C. Hogan; 2, Red Lion Court, E.C.
 Referee, 1d. Victoria House, Tudor Street.
 Reynolds's (John Dicks Press, Ltd.), 1d. 8, Temple Avenue, E.C.
 Saturday Review, 6d.; 10, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
 Sketch (Illustrated London News, Ltd.), 6d.; Milford Lane, Strand.
 Spectator, 6d. Editor and Proprietor, J. St. Loe Strachey; 1, Wellington Street, W.C.
 Sphere (Sphere and Tatler, Ltd.), 6d. Ed., Clement Shorter; Great New Street, E.C.
 Sporting Times, 2d. Ed., West F. de Wenden; 97, Fleet Street.
 Tablet, 5d.; 19, Henrietta Street, W.C.
 Tatler (Sphere and Tatler, Ltd.), 6d. Ed., Edward Huskinson.
 Throne, 20 and 21, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
 Times Weekly Edition (Proprietors Times), 2d. Ed., F. A. McKenzie.
 T.P.'s Weekly (T. P. O'Connor, M.P.), 1d.; 29, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
 Truth (Truth Publishing Co., Ltd.), 6d. Ed., Mr. R. A. Bennett; Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
 Vanity Fair, every Wednesday, 6d.; 2, Portsmouth Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
 Weekly Dispatch, 1d.; Carmelite House, E.C.
 Weekly Telegraph (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd.), 1d.; 180, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Weekly Times and Echo (Progressive Newspapers, Ltd.), 1d. Ed., Campbell Lee; 9, Portsmouth Street, W.C.
 World (The World, Ltd.), 6d.; 1, York St., Covent Garden.

Provincial Morning Dailies.

Aberdeen Free Press (Alex. Marr), 1d., Liberal.
 Belfast News-Letter, estab. 1737 (Henderson & Co.), 1d., Conservative. Ed., W. G. Anderson.
 Birmingham Daily Post (John Feeney & Co.), 1d., Unionist. Ed., G. W. Hubbard.
 Birmingham Gazette. Founded 1741; ½d., Conservative and Tariff Reform. Ed., J. Vollam Morton.
 Bristol Times and Mirror (B. T. and M., Ltd.), 1d., Unionist.
 Courier (The), Dundee (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., proprietors).
 Daily Dispatch (Manchester) (E. Hulton & Co., Ltd.), ½d., Independent.
 Daily Express (Dublin). London Office, 151, Fleet Street, E.C.

Daily Record and Mail (Daily Record, Glasgow, Ltd.), ½d., Liberal.
 Dundee Advertiser (John Leng & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., Alexander Urquhart.
 East Anglian Daily Times (East Anglian Daily Times Co., Ltd.), 1d., Independent. Ed., Sir Frederick Wilson, D.L.
 Eastern Daily Press (Norfolk News Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., Mr. A. Cozens-Hardy.
 Eastern Morning News (The Eastern Morning and Hull News Co., Ltd.), ½d., Liberal.
 Freeman's Journal (Freeman's Journal, Ltd.), 1d., Irish Nationalist. Ed., W. H. Brayden.
 Glasgow Herald (George Outram & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Independent. Ed., F. Harcourt Kitchin.
 Irish Times (Arnott family principally), 1d., Unionist. Ed., John E. Healy.
 Liverpool Courier (C. Tinling & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Conservative.
 Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury (Co., of which Mr. A. G. Jeans is managing director), 1d., Liberal. Ed., Sir E. Russell.
 Manchester Courier (Manchester Courier, Ltd.), 1d., Unionist. Acting Ed., Arthur Oldham.
 Manchester Guardian (Manchester Guardian, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Editor and Governing Director, C. P. Scott.
 Newcastle Daily Chronicle (Cowen family), 1d., Independent. Ed., T. Bambridge.
 Nottingham Daily Express (Express Co., Ltd.), ½d., Liberal. Managing Director, D. Edwards.
 Nottingham Guardian (Thos. Forman & Sons), 1d., Conservative. London Office, 59, Fleet Street.
 Scotsman (Ritchie & Co.), 1d., Unionist. Ed., John P. Croal.
 Sheffield Daily Independent (Sheffield Independent Press, Ltd.), ½d., Liberal.
 Sheffield Daily Telegraph (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Conservative. Ed., D. M. Sutherland.
 South Wales Daily News, Cardiff (Duncan & Sons), 1d., Liberal.
 Western Daily Mercury (Western Newspaper Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., R. A. J. Walling; Plymouth; London Office, 88, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Western Daily Press (Walter Reid & Son), 1d., Independent Liberal; Bristol.
 Western Mail (Western Mail, Ltd.), 1d., Unionist; Cardiff.
 Western Morning News (Western Morning News Co., Ltd.), 1d., Unionist. Ed., T. Canning Bailly; Plymouth.
 Yorkshire Observer, The, Bradford and Leeds (Yorkshire Observer Limited), 1d., Liberal.
 Yorkshire Post, Leeds (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), 1d., Conservative. London Office, 171, Fleet Street.

Provincial Evening Dailies.

Birmingham Daily Mail (John Feeney & Co.), ½d., Unionist. Editor, H. F. Harvev.
 Bolton Evening News (Tillotson & Son, Ltd.), ½d., Liberal.
 Bristol Evening News (Walter Reid & Son), ½d., Independent Liberal.
 Bristol Evening Times and Echo (B. T. and M., Ltd.), ½d.
 Dublin Evening Mail. London Office, 151, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Edinburgh Evening Dispatch (Ritchie & Co.), ½d., Unionist.
 Edinburgh Evening News (Edinburgh Evening News, Ltd.), ½d., Independent. Ed., Robert Wilson.

Evening Express (Western Mail, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent. Cardiff.
Evening Telegraph and Post. Dundee.
Evening Times and Echo. Bristol.
Express and Star (Midland News Association, Ltd.), Wolverhampton, $\frac{1}{2}d.$
Glasgow News (J. M. Smith, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent.
Lancashire Daily Post, Preston (G. Toulmin & Sons, Ltd.), $\frac{3}{4}d.$, Liberal.
Manchester Evening News (Evans & Co.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal.
North-Eastern Daily Gazette, Middlesbrough (North-Eastern Newspapers Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal. Ed., W. Robertson.
Northern Daily Telegraph, Blackburn (Mr. T. P. Ritzema, principally), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal. Ed., Mr. R. S. Mackie.
Nottingham Evening Post (Thos. Forman & Sons), $\frac{3}{4}d.$, Neutral.
Staffordshire Sentinel, Hanley, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent.
Western Evening Herald (Western Newspaper Co., Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Independent. Plymouth. London Office, 88, Fleet Street, E.C.
Yorkshire Evening Post, Leeds (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), $\frac{3}{4}d.$, Conservative. London Office, 171, Fleet Street.
Yorkshire Telegraph and Star (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd., Sheffield), $\frac{1}{2}d.$

Provincial Weeklies.

Banffshire Journal, Banff, Tuesday, $1d.$
Birmingham Weekly Post (John Feenev & Co.)
Blackburn Weekly Telegraph (T. P. Ritzema, principally), $1d.$, Liberal. Ed., R. S. Mackie.
Bristol Observer (Walter Reid & Son), $1d.$, est. 1850.
Derbyshire Times (Wilfred Edmunds, Ltd.), twice a week. Chief issues Friday and Saturday.
Glasgow Weekly Herald.

Hereford Times (Hereford Times., Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Unionist.
Irish Weekly Mail (Dublin).
Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury, Stamford (Mrs. Todd-Newcomb), $1d.$
Manchester Weekly Citizen, $1d.$
Nottinghamshire Guardian, Nottingham (Thos. Forman & Sons), $1d.$
People's Journal, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Belfast, and London; ten editions weekly (John Leng & Co., Ltd.), $1d.$
Preston Guardian (G. Toulmin & Sons, Ltd.), $1d.$, Liberal.
Sheffield Weekly News (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd.), $1d.$
Southport Visiter (Robt. Johnson & Co., Ltd.), $1d.$, Conservative. (Tues., Thurs., and Sat.)
The Week and Sports Special (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd., Sheffield), $1d.$
Weekly Mail (Western Mail, Ltd.), $1d.$, Family, Cardiff.
Weekly News, Dundee, Glasgow, and London (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd.), $1d.$
Weekly Welcome, The Home Magazine, every Saturday, $1d.$; London, Manchester, Glasgow, and Dundee (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd.).
West Sussex Gazette and South of England Advertiser, Arundel (Mitchell & Co.), Independent, $1d.$
Western Gazette (Yeovil: Western Gazette Co.), $1d.$, Independent.
Western News (Taunton: Woodley & Co.), $1d.$, Independent.
Western Weekly Mercury (Plymouth: Western Newspaper Co.), $1d.$, Independent.
Worcester Journal, Berrow's (Journal Co.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Conservative.
Yorkshire Weekly Post (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), $1d.$, Saturday. Established 1754. Conservative. London Office, 171, Fleet Street.

ESPERANTO.

The **British Esperanto Association** (Incorporated) was established in October 1904 as a national centre for the promotion of the use of Esperanto as an international medium of communication. This neutral auxiliary language is the invention of Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, who was born at Bjelostok, in Poland, in 1859, and in '87 published his brochure "**An International Language, by Dr. Esperanto.**" For the first ten years little apparent success rewarded him, but since '07 its progress has been rapid and uninterrupted. There are now about 1,500 Societies and Groups, situated in all parts of the world, and forming centres of propaganda. Of these 197 are within the British Empire.

Its own journals and magazines number more than 100, and circulate in every civilised country. The chief of these "**Gazetoj**" are *Lingvo Internacia*; *Scienca Gazeto*; *La Revuo*, monthly, published in France; in England *The British Esperantist* (the official organ of the Association), and in Germany *La Germana Esperantisto*.

The merits and uses of Esperanto appeal to all sections of the community. Educationists, scientists, tourists, commercial men, etc., are rapidly recognising its practical and valuable nature. The French Physical Society, the International Association of Electricians, the Touring Club de France, Sir William Ramsay, Professor Becquerel, and many other well-

known men and institutions are according it their active support. In France it has already been added to the curriculum of many lycées and gymnasia, and is taught in the secondary schools. Examinations are held by the British Esperanto Association, the London Chamber of Commerce, the National Union of Teachers, and other bodies, and the language is taught in evening schools under the London County Council and others in the provinces. Esperantists of all nations meet in Congress every year, the first having occurred at Boulogne in 1905, the second at Geneva in 1906, the third at Cambridge in August 1907, the fourth in Dresden 1908, the fifth in Barcelona 1909, the sixth in Washington, D.C., in 1910, the seventh in Antwerp in 1911, and the eighth in Cracow in 1912. The ninth Congress will be held in Genoa in 1913.

The chief characteristics of Esperanto are its simplicity of construction, the facility with which it may be acquired, and the practical ease and euphony of its pronunciation. Its grammar is strictly scientific, its rules having been reduced to essentials, and being subject to no exceptions or irregularities. Its vocabulary consists of some 3,000 root forms, its alphabet consists of 28 letters.

President, British Esperanto Association, H. Bolingbroke Mudie; **Secretary**, Harald Clegg, 133, High Holborn, London, W.C.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.

TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS OF PARTY POLITICS.

After the general election of '85 Mr. Parnell led the Nationalist party, numbering in all 86, the combination of Conservatives, led by Lord Salisbury, and Parnellites being just sufficient to outvote the Liberals, led by Mr. Gladstone. Before the new Parliament met, however, Mr. Gladstone allowed it to be known that if returned to office he was prepared "to deal in a liberal spirit with the demand for Home Rule." The effect of this declaration was to attach the Parnellites to the Liberals, and in Feb. 1886 Mr. Gladstone again became Prime Minister. Lord Hartington and other prominent Liberals declined office, on account of their objection to Home Rule, but Mr. Chamberlain entered the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board. A month later, however, Mr. Chamberlain resigned, on the ground that the scheme of Home Rule which Mr. Gladstone had propounded to the Cabinet was inconsistent with the integrity of the Empire and the supremacy of Parliament. In April Mr. Gladstone introduced his first Home Rule Bill. On June 8th the Home Rule Bill was defeated in the House of Commons by 30 votes. An appeal to the country followed, and in Aug. '86 a new Parliament met, consisting of—

Conservatives	316
Liberal Unionists	77
Liberals	192
Nationalists	85

The Conservatives then carried on the government of the country for six years. The Liberal Unionists, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government, remained a separate Party, with a separate organisation. Attempts were made to compose the difference between the Gladstonian and Unionist Liberals, notably at the famous Round Table Conference, but all failed.

The relations between Mr. Gladstone and the Nationalists after he had accepted Home Rule were most cordial. The even course of events was, however, violently disturbed by the decree made in the Divorce Court proceedings instituted against Mr. Parnell. The result of the memorable discussions in "No. 15" was that 54 Nationalists revolted against his leadership, and 30 remained faithful to him as the exponent of a Home Rule scheme more advanced or complete than, according to his declarations, Mr. Gladstone was prepared to propose. Mr. Parnell died in '91, and Mr. John Redmond became the exponent of his policy and the leader of his following.

1892 to 1895.

The General Election in '92 resulted in the return of a Home Rule majority of 40, comprising Liberals, Labour members, and Irish. For the fourth time Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister. On Feb. 13th, 1893, he brought in his second Home Rule Bill. It passed through the House of Commons, but was thrown out by the Lords on second reading on Sept. 8th. Six months later Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Lord Rosebery succeeded to the Premiership. On June 21st, 1895, the Government were defeated on the ammunition question in committee on Army Estimates; and on the 22nd Lord Rose-

bery resigned, and Lord Salisbury formed an administration. His Cabinet, as ultimately constituted, consisted of no fewer than nineteen members.

1895 to 1900.

The General Election of '95 resulted in giving the Unionist coalition a majority of 152. There were—

Conservatives	340
Liberal Unionists	71
Liberals	177
Nationalists and Parnellites	82

Lord Rosebery, the leader of the Liberal Party, led the Opposition in the House of Lords, and Sir William Harcourt led the Liberal Opposition in the Commons with especial brilliancy and success in the debates on the Education Bill and the Agricultural Rates Act in '96. On Oct. 6th, '96, in the midst of the agitation arising out of the Armenian atrocities, Lord Rosebery resigned the leadership of the party. In Dec. '98 Sir William Harcourt resigned the leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, and Mr. Morley associated himself with him. Eventually Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was chosen to succeed him, and led the party throughout the '99 session. Lord Kimberley led the Liberals in the House of Lords.

The long-divided Irish Parliamentary Party was reunited at a meeting held in Committee Room No. 16, on Jan. 30th, 1900, when a resolution declaring at an end the divisions in the Party, and constituting the members one united Party, with Mr. John Redmond as Chairman, was carried.

When the Boer War commenced, in '99, the attitude of the main body of the Liberal Opposition was one of criticism of the method of the negotiations of the Government with the Transvaal, but of hearty support of the measures deemed necessary by the Government for an effective and rapid prosecution of the war. There was a section of the party, however, including Mr. Labouchere, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and Mr. Lloyd-George, which denounced the war "as a crime and a blunder committed at the instigation of irresponsible capitalists." The views of this section were represented by the League of Liberals against Aggression and Militarism. In March 1900 the Imperial Liberal Council was formed to represent those who "while adhering to the traditional principles of their party, and being in full sympathy with an advanced policy of social reform on broad and generous lines, are impressed with the duty of maintaining our free, unaggressive and tolerant Empire abroad." The General Election of Oct. 1900 turned almost solely on the question of war, whether it had been just and inevitable or the reverse, and whether the Government's policy as to the settlement should be upheld. The result of the election was—

Conservatives	334
Liberal Unionists	68
Liberals	186
Nationalists	82

giving the Government a majority of 134, as against their majority of 152 in '95.

1901 to 1903.

During 1901 the differences between the Liberal Imperialists and other Liberals became acute at times, though a general meeting of the party on July 9th, 1901, expressed confidence in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The Imperial Liberal Council became the Liberal Imperialist League, and Lord Rosebery made his famous *Chesterfield Speech* on Dec. 16th, 1901, outlining a policy of efficiency in regard to the Parliamentary and military machines, advocating legislation in regard to Education, the Housing Question, and Temperance Reform, and, with reference to the war, pronouncing for a receptive attitude as to overtures of peace, and as large and liberal an amnesty as possible when the Boers accepted the arbitrament of the sword and acknowledged that their independence was gone for ever. He said the Liberal Party was now free from the Irish alliance, and must "clean its slate." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said, at St. James's Hall (Jan. 13th, 1902), that he could find no substantial difference between his own views and those expressed by Lord Rosebery, though he criticised the policy of the "clean slate." The result of further speeches was that Lord Rosebery, in a letter to the *Times* (Feb. 21st), said: "Speaking pontifically within his tabernacle, he (Sir Henry) anathematised my declarations on the 'clean slate' and Home Rule. It is obvious that our views on the war and its methods are not less discordant. I remain, therefore, outside his tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude." The Liberal League was then formed (Feb. 26th) to promote the policy of the Chesterfield speech, and the Liberal Imperialist League thereupon dissolved.

The chief event of 1902, so far as the Unionist Party were concerned, was the resignation of Lord Salisbury on July 11th, after nearly 14 years' tenure of office as Premier, and the acceptance of the post of Prime Minister by Mr. A. J. Balfour on July 12th, after consultation with Mr. Chamberlain, who assured Mr. Balfour of his entire and cordial support. The by-elections of the year showed some remarkable reductions in the Unionist vote—as, for instance, at North Leeds and Sevenoaks—and this was generally attributed to hostility to the Education Act. The Irish Party showed signs of dissension during the year, and some of the members grouped themselves round Mr. Healy.

The Fiscal Question.

The political situation in 1903 was completely overshadowed by the Fiscal Question.

The proposals made by Mr. Chamberlain and somewhat hesitatingly endorsed by Mr. Balfour, evoked considerable differences of opinion amongst Ministerialists. Mr. Ritchie, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Viscount Goschen, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord George Hamilton expressed strong objections to them. Other members of the Government, however—as, for instance, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Long, and many unofficial supporters of the Government, including Mr. Chaplin, Sir Howard Vincent, and others—welcomed the policy outlined by Mr. Chamberlain. The Liberal Party from the first condemned and resisted it.

On Sept. 18th, 1903, the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton were announced, followed by those of Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Arthur

Elliot (21st), and the Duke of Devonshire (Oct. 6th). It transpired subsequently that Mr. Chamberlain had written to Mr. Balfour on Sept. 9th in anticipation of the Cabinet meeting, saying that he (Mr. Chamberlain) would resign in order to devote himself to explaining and popularising the cause he had at heart; and that Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton did not know when they resigned of the existence of the above letter from Mr. Chamberlain, which was not communicated to the Cabinet at its meeting on Sept. 14th.

In May 1904, after correspondence between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain about the position of the Liberal Unionist Association in regard to the Fiscal Question, formal resolutions were carried for the reconstitution of the Liberal Unionist Council on the basis of a fuller popular representation of the party, and the adoption of new rules which, the Duke pointed out, would "create a new political organisation," not merely to oppose Home Rule, but to take such a line as it might think fit upon any political questions that may be raised." The new Council, on July 14th, 1904, carried a resolution in favour of Fiscal Reform.

1904 to 1905.

One of the most notable events in 1904 was the announcement of the retirement of Sir W. Harcourt, followed later in the year by his death. At the end of Nov. 1905, as a result of a long series of Liberal victories at the by-elections, the Ministerial majority, which was 152 in '05 and 134 in 1900, was reduced to 69. The figures were as follows:—

Conservatives	311	} 369
Liberal Unionists	58	
Liberals	218	} 300
Nationalists	82	
Speaker	1	
Total	670	
Unionist majority	69	

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Newcastle on Nov. 14th, 1905, asked if there was on the Fiscal Question a practical policy on which all Unionists could agree and on which a Unionist Government could be formed? He said there was, though he did not mean that on every economic subject the whole Tory Party was agreed. The policy he described as (1) Retaliation, to remove the restrictions in foreign markets on our industries; (2) the calling of a free Conference and the attempt to deal in a permanent and satisfactory fashion with a closer commercial union of the various members of the Empire. He added: "I have never been, and am not, on the Protectionist side."

The resignation of Mr. Balfour took place on Dec. 4th, 1905, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman formed a Government which was recognised on all hands to be a strong one, though Lord Rosebery found no place in it. The new Government at once appealed to the country.

The General Election, Jan. 1906.

With the exception of Birmingham, and to some extent of Liverpool and Sheffield, the Liberals swept all the great towns of the country. Manchester, Salford, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Nottingham, Oldham, Preston, Wolverhampton, Sunderland, Stockport, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester, amongst others, were won entirely by Liberal and Labour members. In Glasgow

5 seats were won. Wales returned a solid phalanx of 26 Liberals and 4 Labour members. Scotland returned 58 Liberals, 2 Labour men, 7 Conservatives, and 5 Liberal Unionists. The number of Liberals returned for both boroughs and counties, and for London, very largely exceeded any recent records, and for any parallel to the electoral revolution of January 1906 it is necessary to go back as far as 1832. The parties were returned as follows:

Liberals	378	} 514
Labour Members	53	
Nationalists	83	
Unionists	156	
Ministerial majority	358	

The Fiscal Issue.

On the Fiscal issue the result of the election appeared to be a very decisive pronouncement, on the admission of all Parties. The great majority of the new House was constituted of Free Traders, and they were estimated to be in a majority of 376 over the supporters of Fiscal Reform. Lists were published after the election which classified 16 of the 156 Unionists returned as Free Traders, 36 as adopting Mr. Balfour's official programme, and 102 as followers of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of Tariff Reform.

The Unionists held a Party meeting at Lansdowne House (Feb. 15th, 1906), and carried a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour as leader of the party; but the Duke of Devonshire made it plain that he and his friends could not act in harmony with the majority on the Fiscal question. The Balfour-Chamberlain correspondence of Feb. 14th, 1906, had elicited from Mr. Balfour the following declaration:—

"I hold that fiscal reform is, and must remain, the first constructive work of the Unionist Party."

In 1907 there followed the unanimous adoption by the Unionist Party at the Birmingham and Edinburgh Conferences and the endorsement by Mr. Balfour of a resolution affirming that "the first constructive policy of the Conservative and Unionist Party should be the reform of our present fiscal system with the view—(1) of broadening the basis of taxation; (2) of safeguarding our great productive industries from unfair competition; (3) of strengthening our position for the purpose of negotiation in foreign markets; and (4) of establishing preferential commercial arrangements with the Colonies, and securing for British producers and workmen a further advantage over foreign competitors in the colonial markets."

The Labour Party.

A feature of the General Election of 1906 was the growth of the movement for the more direct representation of Labour. In the 1900 Parliament there were 9 Labour M.P.'s elected, and at the by-elections in the period 1900-5, 6 other Labour M.P.'s were returned, while 16 Labour candidates stood unsuccessfully. At the 1906 Election there were 29 M.P.'s returned as members of, and with the support of, the Labour Party (formerly known as the Labour Representation Committee). There were also returned 11 Miners' Members and 13 Labour M.P.'s representing other organisations.

1908 to 1909.

Early in 1908 the illness of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman compelled him to tender to the King his resignation of the post of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (April 5th). His Majesty, who was at Biarritz at the time, at once summoned Mr. Asquith and entrusted him with the Premiership. By the 13th Mr. Asquith had completed the reconstruction of the Cabinet. A feature of the changes which he made was the promotion to important posts of some of the younger men of the party, including Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill, Lord Crewe, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Runciman, Colonel Seely, Mr. F. D. Acland, and Lord Lucas. The by-elections rendered necessary by these changes resulted in some very dramatic contests. Mr. Winston Churchill was defeated in N.W. Manchester, but found a seat in Dundee. At East Wolverhampton the Liberal majority, which in 1906 had been 2,865, dwindled to 8. Other by-elections in this year went badly for the Liberal Party, but in view of their enormous majority in the House of Commons there was no apparent reason why the Government should not continue in office for the natural life of Parliament.

Lords and Commons.

Among the larger measures undertaken by the Asquith Ministry were the introduction of Old-Age Pensions, the settlement of the Education Controversy, and the reform of the Licensing Laws. The first mentioned of these tasks was accomplished, the second was abandoned after repeated efforts to satisfy the claims of conflicting religious denominations, the third was vetoed by the Upper House. The action of the House of Lords in this matter lent renewed vigour to the demand of the Liberal Party for some curtailment of the power of the Peers. The question was raised in the debate on the Address at the opening of the Session of 1909, but Mr. Asquith stated that "finance and other important matters demanded first attention." "Finance," however, was to bring the quarrel to a head. The Finance Bill of 1909, introduced by Mr. Lloyd George, excited a whirlwind of protest from the Opposition. The passage of the Bill through the Commons occupied 57½ days; it was read a third time on Nov. 4th. On Nov. 22nd Lord Lansdowne, rising in his place in the Lords, moved: "That this House is not justified in giving its consent to this Bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country." This motion was carried on Nov. 30th by 350 votes to 75; and on Dec. 2nd Mr. Asquith, after moving a resolution of protest, which was carried by 349 votes to 134, announced the intention of the Government to ask His Majesty to dissolve Parliament at the earliest possible moment.

The General Election, which began on Jan. 14th, 1910, resulted in the return of a Liberal Government, but with a majority reduced from 334 to 124, the position of parties being as follows:

Liberals	275	} 397
Labour Members	40	
Nationalists	82	
Unionists	273	
Majority	124	

The main issues of the contest, as defined by the leaders of the two great Parties, were (1) the Lords' Veto, and (2) Mr. Lloyd George's Budget and the policy of Tariff Reform, which Mr. Balfour had stated to be its only alternative. The Government returned to power pledged, in Mr. Asquith's words, to "secure the safeguards which experience shows us to be necessary for the legislative utility and honour" of the Liberal Party. On April 4th Mr. Asquith moved in Committee of the House of Commons the following resolution, which was agreed to by 339 votes to 237:

(1) "That it is expedient that the House of Lords be disabled by law from rejecting or amending a Money Bill, but that any such limitation by law shall not diminish or qualify the existing rights and privileges of the House of Commons. (2) For the purpose of this resolution a Bill shall be considered a Money Bill, if, in the opinion of the Speaker, it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following subjects, namely, the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration, or regulation of taxation; charges on the Consolidated Fund or the provision of money by Parliamentary supply; the appropriation, control, or regulation of public money; the raising or guarantee of any loan or the repayment thereof; or matters incidental to those subjects or any of them."

The Veto Bill.

On April 11th Mr. Asquith moved:

"That it is expedient that the powers of the House of Lords, as respects Bills other than Money Bills, be restricted by law, so that any such Bill that has passed the House of Commons in three successive sessions and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, has been rejected by that House in each of those sessions, shall become law without the consent of the House of Lords on the Royal assent being declared; provided that at least two years shall have elapsed between the date of the first introduction of the Bill in the House of Commons and the date on which it passes the House of Commons for the third time. For the purposes of this resolution a Bill shall be treated as rejected by the House of Lords if it has not been passed by the House of Lords either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed upon by both Houses."

On the same day the House carried the further resolution: "That it is expedient to limit the duration of Parliament to five years."

In accordance with these resolutions the Parliament Bill was introduced into the House of Commons, but before any further steps had been taken came the death of King Edward VII. on May 6th. This melancholy event was at once felt to have modified the situation, in the sense that his successor ought not to be involved at such a time in a grave constitutional controversy on which the country was sharply divided; and private communications between the leaders of the two Parties resulted in a Conference between members of the Government and the Opposition on the relations between the two Houses. The members of the Conference were Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Birrell, Mr. A. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, Lord Crewe, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Cawdor. The first meeting was held on June 17th. In all there were 21 meetings, the last

being held on Nov. 10th. On that day the Conference came to an end without arriving at an agreement. A few days later Mr. Asquith announced that Parliament would be dissolved at the earliest possible moment.

The Dissolution took place on Nov. 28th, and the General Election began on Dec. 2nd. It produced no appreciable alteration in the position of Parties, the numbers being:

Liberals	272	} 398
Labour Members	42	
Nationalists	84	
Unionists	272	

Ministerial Majority 126

Thirteen petitions resulted in a net gain of 2 seats to the Unionists and a reduction of the Ministerial majority to 122.

The Parliament Act.

The new Parliament met on Feb. 6th, 1911, and on the 21st the Parliament Bill was re-introduced. The second reading was carried on Mar. 2nd, and a month later the Bill entered the Committee stage, which, with the aid of the "Kangaroo Closure," was brought to an end on May 3rd. On July 20th the Lords returned the Bill to the Commons with amendments substituting a Joint Committee for the Speaker in deciding what was a Money Bill, and providing for a Referendum in the specific cases of measures affecting the existence of the Crown, the Protestant succession thereto, or establishing a National Parliament with legislative powers in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, or England. On the following day Mr. Asquith informed Mr. Balfour by letter that "When the Parliament Bill in the form which it has now assumed returns to the House of Commons, we shall be compelled to ask that House to disagree with the Lords' amendments. In the circumstances, should the necessity arise, the Government will advise the King to exercise his Prerogative to secure the passing into law of the Bill in substantially the same form in which it left the House of Commons, and his Majesty has been pleased to signify that he will consider it his duty to accept and act on that advice."

On Aug. 9th the Commons returned the Bill to the Upper House without the Lords' amendments. On the eve of the critical division Lord Morley announced that if the Bill were defeated "His Majesty would assent to the creation of peers sufficient in numbers to guard against any possible combination of the different parties in opposition by which the Bill might again be exposed to defeat." It was carried by a majority of 17; 37 Unionist peers, strongly opposed to the Bill, voting in the Government lobby, to preserve the House from the threatened intrusion of 500 mushroom members.

The autumn session of this year was mainly devoted to the passage of the Insurance Bill, introduced on behalf of the Government by Mr. Lloyd George.

One of the most noteworthy events of this time was the retirement in November of Mr. Balfour from the leadership of the Unionist Party, an office which he had filled with great distinction to the party and the country. Mr. Bonar Law was unanimously chosen to the leadership of the party in the Commons, Lord Lansdowne retaining the leadership in the Upper House.

THE SESSION OF 1912.

The second Parliament of King George V. was opened by His Majesty on Feb. 14th. On the eve of the ceremony some **Ministerial changes** were announced, Lord Carrington resigning the Privy Seal and Lord Pentland the Secretaryship for Scotland. A Marquisate was conferred upon Lord Carrington (Marquis of Lincolnshire), and Lord Pentland was appointed to the Governorship of Madras. The Privy Seal was taken over by Lord Crewe, who retained the office of Secretary of State for India. Mr. T. McKinnon Wood succeeded to the Secretaryship for Scotland.

The **King's Speech** indicated that the chief Government measures would deal with the better government of Ireland, the reform of the Franchise, and the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales.

The official **Opposition amendment** to the Address was moved by Mr. F. E. Smith. It invited the House to censure the Government for failing to refer in the Speech from the Throne to the pledge given by Ministers that they would make proposals for the reconstruction of the Second Chamber without delay. It also declared that it would be improper to proceed with measures vitally affecting the safety of the State and the interests of the people whilst the constitution of Parliament was still incomplete and the people were deprived of the usual safeguard of Constitutional government. The debate extended over two days. Mr. Asquith replying on the second day to the personal implication, denied that he had given any pledge beyond a statement that the Government proposed to deal with the reconstruction of the other House in the lifetime of the present Parliament. The amendment was defeated by 324 votes to 231. A **Tariff Reform** amendment moved by Captain Tryon was negatived by 258 votes to 193.

The Address was agreed to on Feb. 23rd, and the days immediately following were devoted by the House of Commons to the discussion of Estimates. Meanwhile the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues were devoting their best efforts to a settlement of the coal strike, which was threatening to paralyse the industries and commerce of the country (see **DIARY OF THE YEAR**). Prolonged conferences between representatives of the Government on the one hand and representatives of employers and employed on the other having failed to effect a settlement of the dispute, Mr. Asquith, on March 18th, announced his intention to introduce a Bill for instituting a **minimum wage** in the coalfields (see **COAL MINES MINIMUM WAGE ACT**, p. 397). He introduced this measure, he said, with reluctance, and he made it clear that the Government only resorted to legislation when all hope of voluntary agreement had disappeared and the necessity of putting "a speedy end to the stoppage of the coal industry had become a matter of paramount urgency." The Bill was not received favourably by the Miners' Federation, whose demand for a minimum scale of 5s. a day for adult workmen other than piece workers, and 2s. a day for boys, was refused by the Government. Its rejection was moved by Mr. Balfour in an impressive speech in which he contended that the Bill offered no hope of finality, and sanctioned principles which, though they might be convenient for the moment, would be the pre-

cursors of perpetual trouble in the future. The strike, he said, was the first great display of a policy of power which would be absolutely destructive of society if it was successful. If society were "held up" all would suffer, but those who would suffer most would be the poor, men, women, and children, remote from the scene of the struggle. The cost of living would rise, employment would diminish, trade would be driven from the country, mines might be closed down for ever. Mr. Asquith in reply pointed out that Mr. Balfour had no alternative solution to offer. The Government could not allow the whole life, social and industrial, of the country to be brought to a standstill. "We see in this Bill," he said, "the best means of escape out of this industrial crisis without any sacrifice of principle or abnegation by the Government of its primary duties towards society." The Bill passed its second reading on March 21st, by 348 votes to 225, but its further progress was delayed by the avowed refusal of the miners' representatives to accept it as a settlement and by the consequent resumption of conferences between Ministers and the parties to the dispute. On March 26th, these negotiations having failed, Mr. Asquith informed the House of Commons that in the opinion of the Government it was of the utmost urgency that the Bill should be passed without delay. It was unofficially reported that if the Bill were not accepted by the Miners' Federation, the Government would call out the Army reserve in order to ensure adequate protection for the men who returned to work. On the same day a Labour amendment for the inclusion of the 5s. and 2s. *minima* in the measure was rejected by 326 votes to 83, and the Bill was sent up to the Lords, where it passed its third reading on the 28th. It received the Royal Assent on the 29th.

The **Parliamentary Franchise (Women) Bill**—commonly known as the **Conciliation Bill**—was rejected for second reading by the House of Commons on March 23rd by 222 votes to 208 (see p. 425). Among those who voted for the second reading were Mr. Balfour, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. John Burns, Lords Hugh and Robert Cecil, and Sir Edward Grey; while the majority included Mr. Asquith, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. F. E. Smith.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual **Budget statement** on April 2nd (see p. 121), and on the following day the House of Commons adjourned for the Easter Recess.

On April 11th the Prime Minister introduced the Bill providing **Home Rule for Ireland** (see p. 398). In a speech explanatory of the measure he described it as the first step towards a fuller and further application of the principle of emancipating the Imperial Parliament from the burden of legislating for local affairs. Leave to introduce the Bill was granted on the 16th by 360 votes to 266. The second reading was moved by Mr. Churchill on April 30th, and was carried on May 9th by 372 votes to 271. The committee stage began on June 11th.

The Government Bill "to terminate the Establishment of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire and to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereof" (see p. 406) was introduced by Mr. McKenna on April 23rd. Leave to bring in the Bill was

voted on the 25th by 331 to 253. The second reading was moved on May 13th and was voted on the 16th by 348 to 267.

The **Government of India Bill** (see p. 397) was read a second time in the House of Commons on April 22nd after a short debate. It was read a third time on June 10th and finally passed by the Lords on June 24th.

The **Feeble Minded Persons (Control) Bill** was read a second time without a division on May 17th. On June 10th a Government measure of similar character—the **Mental Deficiency Bill**—was introduced. It was read a second time on July 19th and referred to a Committee of the whole House.

On June 10th it was announced that Lord Loreburn, acting on the advice of his doctors, had resigned the **Lord Chancellorship** and would be succeeded by Lord Haldane. Colonel Seely became **Secretary of State for War** and Mr. H. J. Tennant was appointed **Under-Secretary**. Sir Rufus Isaacs was appointed a **Cabinet Minister**.

The **Criminal Law Amendment Bill**—popularly known as the **White Slave Traffic Bill**—which had been repeatedly moved after 11 o'clock was adopted by the Government and read a second time without a division on June 11.

A vote of censure on the **Home Secretary** for his refusal to afford police protection to free labourers at Purfleet during the strike of transport workers (see **DIARY OF THE YEAR**) was moved by Mr. Austen Chamberlain on June 12th and rejected by 337 votes to 260.

The **Franchise and Registration Bill** (see p. 403) was introduced by Mr. J. A. Pease on June 17th, leave to bring it in being granted by 274 votes to 50. The second reading was carried on July 12th by 290 votes to 218.

In August the **Master of Elibank** resigned the office of **Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury** and was raised to the peerage as **Lord Murray of Elibank**. His place as **Chief Government Whip** was taken by Mr. Percy Illingworth.

The second reading of the **Trades Union Bill** (see p. 408) was moved by the **Attorney-General** on Aug. 6th, and read a second time by a majority of 100. On Aug. 7th, after passing the **Finance Bill** and debating the action of the Government in denouncing the **Sugar Convention** (p. 251), the House of Commons adjourned until Oct. 7th.

Of political proceedings outside Parliament those which attracted the widest attention were the land policy of Mr. Lloyd George and the anti-Home Rule campaign in Ulster. Early in the summer it became known that Mr. Lloyd George, with the sanction of the Prime Minister, had appointed an unofficial committee which was circulating in many parts of the country voluminous lists of questions with regard to local landowners and their property, and at a meeting at Crewe on July 22nd Mr. Outhwaite, who a few days before had been elected Liberal member for Hanley, announced that "Mr. Lloyd George, with the support of the Prime Minister, will embark this autumn on a great campaign, which is to be continued right up to the next General Election, to do something for the overthrow of the land monopoly." The announcement gave rise to the rumour that Mr. Lloyd George, following the example of Mr. Chamberlain in 1903, was about to resign in order to pursue a policy of his own with the freedom which is

"hardly compatible with office." Mr. Asquith, however, speaking in East Fife on Oct. 6th, denied that there were any divisions in the Cabinet upon the question. He had no authority, he said, to announce the policy of the Government until it had been considered by the Cabinet as a whole. But, whatever the proposals of the Government might be, they would not embrace the policy of the single tax, which, to his knowledge, had not a single supporter in the Cabinet. He also discarded both land nationalisation and the creation of private ownership on a large scale as solutions of the land problem. On Oct. 12th it was announced that a meeting at Swindon at which Mr. Lloyd George was to have opened the land campaign had been postponed. In unofficial quarters the postponement was variously attributed to "the state of affairs in the Near East," and to the failure of the "secret committee" to collect adequate material for the proposed indictment of landlordism.

The **anti-Home Rule campaign in Ulster** was carried on with vigour under the leadership of Sir Edward Carson, its chief interest turning upon the question how far the province was prepared to go in resisting the Bill in the event of its becoming law. A series of demonstrations culminated on Saturday, Sept. 23th—"Ulster Day," as it was called—in the signature by Ulster men in Belfast and in all parts of the country of the following covenant:

"Being convinced in our consciences that Home Rule would be disastrous to the material well-being of Ulster as well as of the whole of Ireland, subversive of our civil and religious freedom, destructive of our citizenship, and perilous to the unity of the Empire, we, whose names are underwritten, men of Ulster, loyal subjects of his gracious Majesty King George V., humbly relying on the God Whom our fathers in days of stress and trial confidently trusted, hereby pledge ourselves in Solemn Covenant throughout this our time of threatened calamity to stand by one another in defending, for ourselves and our children, our cherished position of equal citizenship in the United Kingdom, and in using all means which may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland; and, in the event of such a Parliament being forced upon us, we further solemnly and mutually pledge ourselves to refuse to recognise its authority. In sure confidence that God will defend the right, we hereto subscribe our names, and, further, we individually declare that we have not already signed this Covenant."

In Belfast the Covenant was signed in the Ulster Hall, after solemn religious services in the Hall, the Cathedral, and the Protestant churches, the first signatures attached being those of Sir Edward Carson, Lord Londonderry, the Moderator of the General Assembly, the Bishop of Down, and the Dean of Belfast.

The **Autumn Session** opened on Oct. 7th with a discussion in the House of Commons upon the report on the loss of the *Titanic*, and with notice of a Government motion to allocate the time devoted to the Home Rule Bill to twenty-five days for the committee stage, five days for the report stage, and two for the third reading stage. The motion provided also for a combination of the "kangaroo" closure with the guillotine. The days devoted to the report stage were subsequently extended to

seven. The motion was debated on the 10th, when an amendment moved by Mr. Bonar Law was rejected by 323 votes to 232. The motion was carried on the 14th; but Mr. Birrell announced that in consequence of Mr. Bonar Law's criticism the Government would extend the time-limit for the committee stage to twenty-seven days.

On Oct. 8th the House of Commons gave a third reading, by 261 votes to 104, to the *Scottish Temperance Bill*—a Government measure designed to confer upon electors the right to pass resolutions providing for the limitation or prohibition of licences. On the 11th the House discussed and agreed to a Government motion for a Select Committee to inquire in the *Marconi contract* (see p. 462).

The Committee stage of the *Home Rule Bill* began on Oct. 15th, and proceeded from day to day. On the 16th Mr. Birrell gave the Irish members an assurance, on behalf of the Prime Minister, that whatever the fate of the Bill might be, imperial credit would continue to be employed for Irish land purchase. On Oct. 21st Mr. Birrell gave an undertaking to introduce an amendment to Clause II., removing Trinity College, Dublin, and Queen's College, Belfast, from the legislative purview of an Irish Parliament. Amendments were also promised to Clause III., in order to prohibit interference with (a) the existing endowments on property of religious denominations, and (b) the right of any child to attend an elementary or secondary school without attending religious instruction. Of the forty-three lines of Clauses V. and VI. seven only were discussed before the guillotine fell. Clause VII. was passed on Oct. 29th. The discussion on Clause VIII. had been in progress for two hours on the 30th when, in reply to a question from Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith admitted that the Government, after reflecting seriously on the subject of the Irish Senate, had determined to begin with a nominated body which would act for five years, and which would not change by rotation, but would continue to the appointed end, when it would be recruited by election on a system of proportional representation, with the provinces as electoral areas. An amendment to this effect was introduced on the 31st. It was vigorously resisted by the Opposition, who contended that the new plan would give less protection for minorities than the original scheme "pretended" to afford. The clause as amended was carried by 238 votes to 209.

On Nov. 1st the House of Commons suspended party strife in order to pass the *Criminal Law Amendment (Whites Slave Traffic) Bill*, the original efficacy of which had been weakened by changes introduced by the Standing Committee. The first clause of the Bill, when sent to the Committee, gave any constable power to arrest without warrant any person whom he suspected of having committed or of attempting to commit the offence of procuration. In the Committee it was resolved that constables who were not below the rank of sergeant and who were detailed for special duty under the Act should alone have the right to arrest without warrant. The House restored the clause to its original form. A proposal to omit from the second clause the provision empowering the Court to sentence to flogging men convicted for a second time of procuring was rejected by 297 votes to 44, and

by 136 to 122 votes power was given to the Court to order flogging for a first offence.

Some purchases of silver on behalf of the Indian Government gave rise to discussions in both Houses of Parliament in the opening weeks of November. Incidentally Lord Swaythling, the head of the firm of Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., through whom the purchases were made, explained in the House of Lords that his brother, the Under-Secretary for India, then absent in India, was not a member of the firm, and had had nothing to do with the transaction. The reason, he said, why the purchase was entrusted to his firm was that a ring had been formed in India for the purpose of "rigging" the market against the Indian Government, and it was desirable therefore that the purchase should be carried out with secrecy. In the House of Commons a question was raised as to the Parliamentary position of Sir Stuart Samuel, another member of the firm. It was suggested that under the Act of George III. his seat for the Tower Hamlets had become vacant as a result of the financial transaction with the Government. Mr. Asquith stated that the legal aspect of the question was obscure, and a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into it.

On Nov. 8th Mr. Asquith moved the application to the remaining stages of the *Welsh Disestablishment Bill* of a time-table allotting fourteen days to the committee stage, two days to the report stage, and one day for third reading. The motion was vehemently denounced by the Opposition, and the debate upon this motion was adjourned, presumably for a week. Meanwhile the Home Rule Bill continued its mechanical course through the House until the progress of the measure was suddenly interrupted by one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of the British Parliament. The financial resolution, which was vital to the Bill as being the basis of all its financial clauses, was carried in Committee on Nov. 7th by a majority of 121. When the resolution reached its report stage on Nov. 11th, Sir F. Banbury moved an amendment, which he had not placed upon the notice paper, providing that the total payment in any year should not exceed £2,500,000 exclusive of the proceeds of the Irish taxes and of the saving to the Exchequer of the United Kingdom on any reserve services transferred to the Government of Ireland after the appointed day. A brief debate followed, and the Speaker put the question. Several ministers were engaged in important business elsewhere, and many of the Liberal rank and file were also absent. The division resulted in the defeat of the Government by 227 votes to 206. On the motion of Mr. Asquith the House immediately adjourned.

On the following day Mr. Asquith gave notice of his intention to move a resolution rescinding the fateful vote and providing that the next day on which the Home Rule Bill stood first on the Order Paper should be regarded as the sixteenth allotted day. A crowded House assembled on the 13th, and before the motion was made the Speaker was plied by Opposition members with appeals as to its regularity. He admitted that he had searched the records in vain for any precedent for rescinding a decision of the House come to during the passage of a Bill. Whether a precedent should be made was a question for the House, and he

ruled that the motion was in order. It was moved accordingly. A motion by Mr. Bonar Law for the adjournment of the debate was rejected by 327 to 218, and then the Opposition refused to hear any more speakers. The Speaker suspended the sitting, and on its resumption an hour later adjourned the House on account of the "grave disorder" prevailing. The resentment of the Opposition was so intense that a Parliamentary deadlock appeared to be almost inevitable, but on the reassembly on the 14th the Speaker, in a tactful little speech, suggested the desirability of a short interval for reflection, and the suggestion being cordially welcomed by the leaders of both parties, the House adjourned until Monday, Nov. 18th. On that day, Mr. Asquith announced that, "from a repugnance to the possible recurrence of disorder, but still more because we do not feel it consistent with our duty to ignore such an invitation as has been extended from the Chair," the Government had decided not to

insist upon a rescission of the vote of Nov. 11th. Instead, they proposed to ask the House to negative the whole of the financial resolution as amended, and to adopt a new resolution substantially varying from the original resolution as regarded the paragraph affected by Sir F. Banbury's amendment. The resolution was introduced without debate or division, and passed its Committee stage on Nov. 19th by 218 votes to 207. It was carried on report on Nov. 20th by 317 votes to 195. One result of the loss of time occasioned by this "misadventure," as Mr. Asquith called the incident of Nov. 11th, was the abandonment of the Mental Deficiency Bill, though with a Government promise of its re-introduction next session.

[See also IMPERIAL DEFENCE, NATIONAL FINANCE, INDIA, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, PERSIA, WOMAN SUFFRAGE, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT, ELECTORAL REFORM, LABOUR PARTY, AND OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING, ETC.]

ACTS OF THE SESSION 1912.

The following are the "Public Acts" passed up to Nov. 30th. The date of the Royal Assent follows the letters r.a. Copies of the Acts can be obtained through any bookseller at prices ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. each.

1. **Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act** (r.a. March 28th) empowers the Treasury to issue £241,117 for the service of the years ending March 31st, 1911 and 1912, and also to issue out of the Consolidated Fund £59,072,100 for the service of the year ending March 31st, 1913. It conferred also upon the Treasury the usual borrowing powers—a temporary measure while the House was voting supplies.

2. **Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act** (r.a. March 29th). This measure was the outcome of the Coal Strike (see p. 39), and creates joint district boards for the purpose of fixing a minimum in each of certain scheduled districts. The Act is to continue in force for three years.

3. **Shops Act** (r.a. March 29th). An Act to consolidate the Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1911.

4. **Metropolitan Police Act** (r.a. March 29th) amends section 23 of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1829, as amended by section 2 of the Police Rate Act, 1868, by enlarging from 9d. to 11d. the maximum rate in the pound which may be levied for police purposes. It is required, however, that before approving for the first time the expenditure upon the Metropolitan Police of a sum so large as to necessitate an increase of the rate above 1d., the Secretary of State must lay before Parliament for twenty days a minute stating the reasons for such increase.

5. **Army (Annual) Act** (r.a. April 30th) is on the lines of the usual Act for maintaining the Army incorporated for a limited time—namely, to April 30th, 1913, in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and to July 31st, 1913, in other parts of the world. The Act includes the usual provisions for the billeting of the soldier, and makes some amendments in the Army Act for the purpose of facilitating its application to forces raised in India or the Colonies.

6. **Government of India Act** (r.a. June 25th). "An Act to make such amendments in the law relating to the Government of India as are consequential on the appointment of a separate Governor of Fort William in Bengal, and other

administrative changes in the local government of India." (See p. 149.)

7. **Appropriation Act** (r.a. Aug. 7th) is on the model of previous Appropriation Acts. It empowers the issue from the Consolidated Fund of a further sum amounting to £92,847,343 for the service of the year ending March 31st, 1913, and appropriates to various services grants, as voted by Parliament, amounting to £152,160,560.

8. **Finance Act** (r.a. Aug. 7th). The annual Act embodying the fiscal details of the Budget for the current year. (See p. 121.)

9. **Isle of Man (Customs) Act** (r.a. Aug. 7th) grants a continuance of the additional duties on tea, tobacco, spirits, ale and beer imposed by the Isle of Man (Customs) Acts of 1900 and 1906.

10. **Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act** (r.a. Aug. 7th) makes such provisions with respect to the prohibition of catching seals and sea-otters in certain parts of the Pacific Ocean, and for the enforcement of such prohibition, as are necessary to carry out the Anglo-American-Japanese-Russian Convention of 1911 (see 1912 ANNUAL, p. 225). The Act extends the area within which sealing may be prohibited by an Order in Council; authorises the seizure and detention of ships suspected of fitting out in parts of the United Kingdom for sealing in prohibited areas, and forbids the importation of sealskins smuggled from American, Russian, or Japanese breeding-grounds.

11. **Public Works Loans Act** (r.a. Aug. 7th) is of the usual type, and grants £6,000,000 from the National Debt Commissioners for the purposes of the Public Works Loan Commissioners and £600,000 for the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland. It also empowers the Commissioners to write off certain amounts outstanding on former loans, the details of which are set forth in schedule.

12. **Elementary School Teachers (Superannuation) Act** (r.a. Aug. 7th) increases the rates of contributions payable by elementary school teachers and the rates of superannuation and disablement allowance.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND. THREE SCHEMES COMPARED.

Home Rule, once rejected by the Commons and once by the Lords, is again in the front of the political situation. The early history of the movement is sketched on page 300. The Liberal Government of 1906—the first that had been returned to office since the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's second Home Rule Bill in 1893—was pledged in anticipation not to handle the subject. In December 1909, however, when the Parliament of 1906 was dissolved, Mr. Asquith returned to the question in a speech at the Albert Hall. After describing Ireland as “the one undeniable failure of

1896.

The supremacy of the Imperial Parliament is asserted simply in a saving clause among “miscellaneous” provisions. All matters in which it is not competent for the Irish Legislature to make or repeal laws are to remain within the exclusive authority of the Imperial Parliament, whose power is in no wise to be diminished.

There is a single Legislative Body, composed of two “Orders”: (1) consisting of 103 members, of whom 75 are elected (for 10 years) by electoral districts, and 28 representative peers (to hold office for 30 years); (2) 204 members returned by existing constituencies.

Several exceptions and restrictions limit the powers of the Irish Legislature. No laws can be made, for example, as regards treaties, trade, Navy and Army, the endowment or establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise of religion, or abrogating or derogating from the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education or any denominational institution or charity.

British statesmanship,” he continued: “Speaking on behalf of my colleagues, and I believe of my party, the solution of the problem can be found only in one way—by a policy which, while explicitly safeguarding the supreme and indefeasible authority of the Imperial Parliament, will set up in Ireland a system of full self government in regard to purely Irish affairs. There is not, and there cannot be, any question of separation. There is not, and cannot be any question of rivalry or competition supremacy; but subject to these conditions that is the Liberal policy. For reasons which

1893.

It is more emphatically enacted in the second clause that the supreme power and authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall remain unaffected and undiminished. And there is added a preliminary recital to the same effect.

The Legislature is composed of two separate “Houses”: (1) the Legislative Council, of 48 councillors, elected (for 8 years) on a special register; (2) the Legislative Assembly, of 103 members, returned by existing constituencies.

The restrictions and exceptions are similar, but are more stringently defined and somewhat extended. For example, there are additional prohibitions as to any legislation authorising the use of arms, or the formation of associations for drill for military purposes; or diverting the property or altering the constitution of any religious body; or establishing or endowing any theological professorship or any university or college contrary to the conditions of the Dublin University Test Act.

I believe to be adequate, the present Parliament was dissolved in advance from proposing any such solution. But in the new House of Commons the hands of the Liberal Government and the Liberal majority will be in this matter entirely free.”

In pursuance of this undertaking a new Home Rule Bill was introduced by Mr. Asquith on April 17th, 1912. Its chief provisions are outlined below, while in parallel columns are given the corresponding provisions of the Bills introduced by Mr. Gladstone in 1886 and 1893.

1912.

There reappears the enactment that “the supreme power and authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall remain unaffected and undiminished.”

The Irish Legislature is to consist of two Houses: (1) a Senate of 40 members, in the first instance, nominated by the Imperial Government for five years; after that period Senators are to be elected by a system of proportional representation; (2) a House of Commons of 164 members elected, first, by the constituencies named in a schedule, and, after three years, as the Irish Parliament may provide, having due regard to the population of the constituencies.

As specific restrictions on the Irish Parliament, there may be no legislation on: peace or war; navy, army, or any naval or military force; foreign relations; trade outside Ireland (except certain defined taxation); coinage; or other such matters. And, more particularly, no law can be made “so as either directly or indirectly to establish or endow any religion, or prohibit the free exercise thereof, or give a preference, privilege or advantage, or impose any disability or disadvantage, on account of

religious belief, or religious or ecclesiastical status, or make any religious belief or religious ceremony a condition of the validity of any marriage." The restrictions on legislative power also extend temporarily to certain "reserved matters":—Land Purchase, Old Age Pensions, National Insurance, Labour Exchanges, Royal Irish Constabulary, Post Office Savings Bank, Trustee Savings Banks, and Friendly Societies, until such services are ultimately transferred to the Irish Government. In addition to these safeguards, the Lord Lieutenant is to give, postpone, or withhold his consent to Bills subject to any instructions that may come from the Crown.

The Executive Power remains vested in the Sovereign, and in his representative the Lord Lieutenant, who acts on the advice of his Ministers forming an Executive Committee of the Irish Privy Council. The Lord Lieutenant is appointed by the Crown, without reference to his religious belief.

Forty-two representatives in the Imperial Parliament are to be returned by the constituencies set out in a schedule.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council will give the final decision as to the constitutional validity of any Act passed by the Irish Parliament; and will also hear appeals from the Irish Courts. The Judges are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

The Royal Irish Constabulary, after six years, will come under the Irish Government.

The Irish Exchequer is to defray the cost of Irish administration excepting the "reserved services," which are to be temporarily controlled by the Imperial Government, and paid for out of the Imperial Exchequer. While the Irish taxes produce less than the cost of Irish Administration, the Irish Exchequer, in addition to the receipts of the Irish Post Office, will receive an annual "transferred sum" from the Imperial Exchequer. Thus

No legislation may be passed "whereby any person may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law in accordance with settled principles and precedents"; and among "transitory" provisions is one that, for three years, no Act shall be passed "respecting the relations of landlord and tenant, or the sale, purchase, or tillage of land generally" (excepting land for railways, etc., and local undertakings).

The Lord-Lieutenant, as the Sovereign's representative, is to be aided and advised by an Executive Committee of the Privy Council of Ireland. There is also an additional proviso that the lieutenants of counties shall be appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant.

Eighty Irish representatives in the House of Commons, to be elected by constituencies as set out in the schedule.

Appeals from the Irish Courts go no longer to the House of Lords, but to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; but claims to Peerages are to be decided by the House of Lords, as before.

These two police forces, under the control of the Lord-Lieutenant, may, at his discretion, be maintained for six years. But they are to be gradually reduced, and ultimately cease to exist. Only civil police may then be established under any Irish Act.

For six years "the existing taxes in Ireland" (varied in amount, or not) are to be imposed and regulated by the Imperial Parliament. After that period these rights are transferred to the Irish Parliament—with certain exceptions as to Customs and Excise—and the contribution of Ireland to the exchequer of the United Kingdom is then to be revised. The Irish revenue is divided into "special" and "general." The former is mainly raised from

The executive authority continues vested in the Sovereign, and the Lord-Lieutenant, who, as the Sovereign's representative, is to carry on the executive Government, "with the aid of such officers and such council as to Her Majesty may from time to time seem fit."

No Irish members in the House of Commons, and no Irish Representative Peers in the House of Lords.

Appeals from the Irish Law Courts, and also claims as to Peerage, are still to go to the House of Lords.

The Royal Irish Constabulary, "while that force subsists," is to continue under the control of the Lord-Lieutenant. The Dublin Metropolitan Police to remain under the Lord-Lieutenant for two years, and thereafter until any alteration is made by the Irish Parliament, which is given power to provide police forces controlled by local authorities.

The Irish Legislature may impose taxes other than Customs and Excise duties (which continue under the direction of the Imperial Parliament). The balance of receipts from Customs and Excise—after meeting such charges as expenses of collection and contributions to Imperial liabilities—to form part of the Irish revenue. This balance, together with the proceeds of taxes imposed by the Irish Legislature, and controlled by the Irish Government,

to form a separate Irish Consolidated Fund. As annual contributions from Ireland to the United Kingdom various amounts are set out in detail, such as £1,466,000 for interest and management of the Irish share of the National Debt (reckoned at £48,000,000 bank annuities), which is gradually to be redeemed by a sinking-fund. Specific sums are likewise fixed for the Navy, Army, Civil Service, and other Imperial obligations. Part of the proceeds of the Customs and Excise is to be applied by the Treasury in accordance with any Land Purchase Act to be passed by the Imperial Parliament in that session; for which purpose there is also a charge on the Irish Consolidated Fund. The above annual contributions, during a period of 30 years, are not to be increased, but may be reduced, or cease, as provided.

The Judges and Civil Servants are to be paid out of the revenue from Customs and Excise, or, if that is not sufficient, from the Irish Consolidated Fund; and these sums, if not so paid, "shall continue charged on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom."

The Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police are to be paid for by the Imperial Government, with a contribution from Ireland of £1,000,000 per annum.

The Irish Legislature may provide for carrying on the Postal and Telegraph Service, which, together with the Savings Banks, will then be transferred to the Irish Government.

the above taxes; the latter obtained from taxes "other than the existing taxes in Ireland" to be imposed by the Irish Legislature. One-third of the "general" revenue, and also Ireland's portion of any Imperial "miscellaneous" revenue (as defined in a schedule), is to be paid as Ireland's contribution to "Imperial liabilities and expenditure" (defined in schedule). The residue of this amount is to be added to the "special" revenue regulated by the Irish Government. And then these two amounts together are to form a separate Irish Consolidated Fund. Various charges are placed on that fund, including those relating to payments in connection with "sums issued to meet the dividends or sinking-fund on guaranteed land stock under the Land Purchase Act, 1891."

The Judges and Civil Servants are to be paid for out of the exchequer of the United Kingdom, which is then to be repaid out of the Irish exchequer. The Lord-Lieutenant is to appoint the judges.

The two police forces are to be paid for out of the exchequer of the United Kingdom, and two-thirds of the cost are to be repaid by the Irish exchequer.

The Post Office is to be regulated by the Imperial Parliament until the contributions of Ireland to the exchequer of the United Kingdom are revised; and if the revenue is less than the expenditure, the deficiency is to be paid out of the Irish exchequer; but if it is more, it is to form part of the "special" revenue of Ireland.

payment, besides providing for Irish expenditure, apart from the "reserved services," will also include a "surplus" amount of £500,000 annually for three years, then diminishing by £50,000 a year for six years till it remains at £200,000 a year. The proceeds of all Irish taxes—except Post Office revenue—will be collected by the Imperial Treasury and paid into the Imperial Exchequer. This revenue is expected to cover the "transferred sum" and part of the cost of the "reserved services." Subject to certain conditional variations, the amount of the "transferred sum," fixed in the first year after the passing of the Act, will remain the same until an equilibrium is reached between Irish revenue and expenditure. When the "reserved services" are, in due course, transferred to the Irish Government, their cost will be defrayed out of the Irish Exchequer; and an addition will then be made to the "transferred sum" corresponding to the financial relief given to the Imperial Exchequer. The Irish Parliament may increase the rates of Excise Duties, Customs (Beer and Spirit Duties), Stamp Duties (with certain exceptions), Land Taxes, or Miscellaneous taxes, imposed by the Imperial Parliament; and may increase (up to 10 per cent.) Super-tax, Death Duties, and Customs other than the beer and spirit duties. It may reduce any tax except certain Stamp Duties. It may levy any new tax except Customs. If the revenue is increased there will be an addition to the "transferred sum" of such amount as may be determined; and if it is decreased, a like reduction will follow.

The Post Office is placed under the Irish Government, with the temporary exception of the Post Office Savings Bank and postal services, and rates between Ireland and other places outside.

New loans may be raised by the Irish Government, but it cannot interfere with existing public loans.

A Joint Exchequer Board (consisting of two members appointed by the Imperial Treasury, two appointed by the Irish Treasury, and a Chairman appointed by the Crown) will determine questions of fact arising out of the financial provisions.

THE FINANCIAL PROVISIONS OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

An official outline of the financial provisions of the Home Rule Bill which was presented to the House of Commons [Cd. 6154] estimates that the revenue to be derived from Ireland in the year 1912-13 will be as follows:

	£
Customs	3,230,000
Excise	3,320,000
Income Tax	1,512,000
Estate Duties	939,000
Stamps	347,000
Miscellaneous	137,000
Post Office	1,354,000
Total	10,839,000

It is estimated that the expenditure for Irish purposes in the year 1912-13 will amount to £12,354,000. The expenditure is divided for the purpose of the Memorandum as follows:

All purposes not separately specified	£ 5,462,000
Post Office	1,600,000
Old Age Pensions	2,664,000
Charges under the Land Purchase Acts	761,000
National Insurance and Labour Exchanges	191,500
Royal Irish Constabulary	1,377,500
Collection of Revenue	298,000
Total	12,354,000

The expenditure therefore exceeds the revenue by £1,515,000.* It is anticipated that in a period of ten or fifteen years the charges under the existing Land Purchase Acts will increase by £450,000, and under the National Insurance Act by £300,000. On the other hand, it is estimated that within twenty years the cost of Old Age Pensions will decrease by £200,000.

Charges upon the Irish Exchequer.—The Bill provides for the establishment of an Irish Exchequer and an Irish Consolidated Fund. From the Irish Exchequer will be defrayed the whole of the present and future cost of Irish government, with the exception of the expenditure on certain services, termed in the Bill Reserved Services.

Charges upon the Imperial Exchequer.—The Imperial Government will retain the control, and the Imperial Exchequer will continue to bear the cost, of the Reserved Services, namely, Old Age Pensions, National Insurance, Labour Exchanges, Land Purchase, and Collection of Taxes. For a period of six years the Royal Irish Constabulary will also be one of the Reserved Services. There are provisions for the transfer to the Irish Government of certain of the Reserved Services under the conditions stated below.

Revenue of the Irish Exchequer.—The Bill provides, in the first instance, for the period

during which the yield of Irish taxes is less than the cost of Irish administration, and contemplates certain modifications after a financial equilibrium has been attained. During that period the revenue of the Irish Exchequer will consist of a sum transferred annually from the Imperial Exchequer, and termed in the Bill the Transferred Sum, together with the receipts of the Irish Post Office. The Transferred Sum will be fixed at the outset at such amount as will cover, with the addition of the Post Office revenue, the present expenditure on Irish Government, with the exception of the cost of the Reserved Services. Included in the Transferred Sum will also be a specified sum as surplus. The amount of this surplus will be £500,000 annually for a period of three years, then diminishing by £50,000 a year for six years till it reaches £200,000, at which sum it will remain. Subject to this variation in the amount of the surplus and to certain minor variations specified in the Bill, and subject also to any changes consequent upon the exercise by the Irish Parliament of the powers of increasing or reducing taxation which are defined below, the amount of the Transferred Sum, fixed in the first year after the passing of the Act, will remain the same until an equilibrium is reached between the total revenue derived from Ireland and the total expenditure on Irish purposes.

Revenue of the Imperial Exchequer from Ireland.—The Bill provides that until such equilibrium is established the whole of the proceeds of all Irish taxes shall be collected by the Treasury of the United Kingdom, and be paid into the Imperial Exchequer. (This provision does not apply to Post Office revenue.) The revenue so collected should be sufficient to cover the Transferred Sum and to provide a balance sufficient to defray a part of the cost of the Reserved Services. As the revenue from Ireland increases in the future, the receipts of the Imperial Exchequer will increase proportionately, and the yearly deficit which will fall at the outset upon the Imperial Exchequer will gradually be lessened and ultimately disappear.

Joint Exchequer Board.—The Bill establishes a Joint Exchequer Board of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of two members appointed by the Imperial Treasury and two by the Irish Treasury, with a chairman appointed by His Majesty the King. The duty of the Board will be to determine certain questions of fact arising from time to time under the financial provisions of the Bill. The figures given here are estimates only, and do not purport to be final. The Bill, therefore, does not rest upon these figures, but enables fuller returns to be obtained after the passing of the Act, and it provides that the amounts of Irish revenue and expenditure for the purposes of the Act shall be, not the figures given here, but such sums as may be determined after the passing of the Act, upon the basis of these fuller returns and of the more accurate figures of revenue and expenditure which will then be available, by the Joint Exchequer Board.

Revenue and Expenditure Accounts.—If, however, the estimates given above are assumed, for purposes of illustration, to be the figures finally determined, the Irish Government's

* In a further Memorandum issued in Nov. 1912 the estimates of revenue and expenditure were increased to £10,850,000 and £12,381,500 respectively, and the excess of revenue over expenditure to £1,531,500.

THE HOME RULE BILL

Budget in the first year would balance as follows:

Revenue.		£
Transferred Sum	6,127,000	
Post Office	1,354,000	
Fee Stamps	81,000	
Total	7,562,000	
Expenditure.		£
Purposes not separately specified	5,462,000	
Post Office	1,600,000	
	7,062,000	
Surplus	500,000*	
Total	7,562,000	

The Imperial Government's receipts and expenditure on Irish account would be:

Revenue.		£
Irish Revenue (excluding Post Office and fee stamps)	9,404,000	
Deficit	2,015,000	
Total	11,419,000	
Expenditure.		£
Transferred Sum	6,127,000	
Old Age Pensions	2,664,000	
National Insurance and Labour Exchanges	191,500	
Land Purchase—		
(1) Land Commission	592,000	
(2) Other charges	169,000	
Constabulary	1,377,500	
Collection of Revenue	298,000	
Total	11,419,000	

Powers of Varying Taxation.—The Bill confers on the Irish Parliament the following financial powers: (1) It may add to the rates of Excise Duties, Customs Duties on beer and spirits, Stamp Duties (with certain exceptions), Land Taxes, or Miscellaneous Taxes, imposed by the Imperial Parliament. (2) It may add to an extent not exceeding 10 per cent. to the Super Tax, Death Duties, or Custom Duties other than the duties on beer and spirits, imposed by the Imperial Parliament, and may vary to the same extent abatements or exemptions of income tax. (3) It may levy any new taxes, other than new Customs Duties. (4) It may reduce any tax levied in Ireland, with the exception of Customs and certain Stamp Duties. The Treasury will collect the revenue arising from any increases in taxation enacted by the Irish Parliament in the exercise of these powers; and an addition will be made to the Transferred Sum of such amount as the Joint Exchequer Board may determine to be the produce of the additional taxation. Similarly, if taxation is reduced by the Irish Parliament, a deduction will be made from the Transferred Sum corresponding to the loss of revenue due to the repeal of a tax or to collection at the lower rates. The Irish Exchequer will therefore gain or lose by any increase or decrease in taxation enacted by the Irish Parliament, and the net revenue of the Imperial Exchequer will remain unaffected by such charges. If

Excise or Customs Duties are imposed at different rates in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, provision is made for the adjustment of the taxes paid in respect of articles passing from one country to the other. As administrative difficulties might arise in certain cases if the 10 per cent. limitation mentioned above were in terms to prohibit additions to the taxes in question to an extent of more than 10 per cent. of the rates of tax, the Bill effects the object in view by enacting that only such proceeds of the tax as do not exceed 10 per cent. of the yield of the Imperial tax shall be transferred to the Irish Exchequer. The Bill makes no specific reference to the powers of the Imperial Parliament to levy taxation in Ireland. The provision in clause 1 that the supreme power and authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall remain unaffected retains the existing powers of the Imperial Parliament in this regard.

Transfer of the Reserved Services to the Irish Government.—After six years, the control of the Irish Constabulary will pass to the Irish Executive. The Irish Parliament is empowered to assume at any time, with twelve months' notice, legislative and executive control with respect to Old Age Pensions, to National Health Insurance, or to Employment Insurance, together with Labour Exchanges. When any such transfer of Reserved Services is effected, the financial burden will be assumed by the Irish Exchequer, and an addition will be made to the Transferred Sum corresponding to the financial relief given to the Imperial Exchequer.

Loans and Capital Liabilities.—Loans made for the purposes of land purchase and loans made before the passing of the Act for other Irish purposes will be among the Reserved Services, and the payment of interest and sinking fund charges will be made by the Imperial Exchequer. New loans may be raised by the Irish Parliament on the security of the Irish revenue. Provision is also made for enabling the Joint Exchequer Board, if so authorised by the Irish Parliament, to issue the loans and to meet the interest and sinking fund charges by means of deductions from the Transferred Sum. The Bill provides for the apportionment between the two Exchequers of liability for existing loans raised for Irish services.

Readjustment when Financial Equilibrium is reached.—When the total revenue received from Ireland by the Imperial Treasury has been sufficient, during three consecutive years, to meet the total charges for Irish purposes, the Exchequer Board shall report the fact with a view to a revision of the financial arrangements. Since it is impossible now to foresee what services may remain at that time as Reserved Services, what loans may have been contracted during the intervening years, and what changes may have been made in the rates of taxation, the Bill does not attempt to enact the modifications which may then be desirable. It contemplates, however, as part of the present financial settlement, that Parliament will then consider, on the one hand, the fixing of such contribution by Ireland to the common expenses of the United Kingdom as may be equitable, and, on the other hand, the transfer to the Irish Legislature and Government of the control and collection of such taxes as may be deemed advisable.

* Subject to subsequent reduction as stated above.

THE VOTE AND ITS VALUE.

SCHEMES OF ELECTORAL REFORM.

A Bill for the abolition of Plural Voting was introduced early in 1912 by Mr. Harold Baker, but failed to reach the Committee stage. On June 17th the Government Franchise and Registration Bill was introduced by Mr. Pease. Under the provisions of this measure it would be enacted that a person shall not be registered or vote for more than one constituency; that an elector shall be qualified by residence or occupation, and in no other way, and that the value of property as an element of qualification shall cease; and that the qualifying period of residence or occupation shall be limited to any continuous period of six months. Thus, if an individual goes into residence on March 5th, he will be qualified on Sept. 5th, or if he goes into residence on Nov. 17th he will be qualified on May 17th following—any period of six months in one year, or whether it overlaps from one year to another. A continuous registration for both Parliamentary and local government purposes is to be substituted for the existing system of annual registration, and the Bill further proposes to do away with the existing system of Revising Barristers and Revision Courts and to place upon the County Court the duty of hearing objections. The registration officers will be in boroughs the town clerks, and in counties the clerks to the county councils. University constituencies are to be abolished. The disability of Peers to vote is to be removed, but not the disability to sit.

In introducing the Bill Mr. Pease gave a hypothetical case in illustration of its working. Let us suppose (he said) a man begins his residence in a constituency on Dec. 25th, on June 25th the following year he will be qualified by six months' residence. If the overseer fails to acquaint the registrar that the man has been in residence six months the man may himself advise the registrar that he is now qualified, or anybody may do it for him. As soon as he has qualified by six months' residence, notice will be given on the door of the registry that he has claimed to have a vote, and it will remain there for a month subject to objection. Even if the individual is not objected to within that month, it is quite open for any one to object to him subsequently, but, if his name remains there for a month and nobody objects, he goes on to the supplementary list on the first of the month following, and then gets upon the register. If he is objected to, his case will have to be heard in the County Court. No objection can be heard in the County Court unless seven days' clear notice is given. If an objection is lodged before July 25th, the case cannot be lifted on Aug. 1st, because seven days' notice must be given to the individual that objection is taken to his qualification, and, therefore, the County Court will hear the objection during the month of August. In the event of the vote being allowed, the name will appear on the list on Sept. 1st following, so that the longest period in which it is possible for an individual to be kept off the register, after he has qualified, in the event of objection being taken to the qualification, will be just over two months, or eight months from the commencement of the qualifying period.

When the Bill came up for second reading in July, Mr. Pretyman on behalf of the Opposition moved an amendment, declaring that "this House declines to proceed with a measure on the most important aspect of which the Government responsible for its introduction is admittedly not agreed, which leaves the most glaring inequalities of our representative system unremedied, and is framed solely in the electoral interest of one political party," but the amendment was defeated by a majority of 73. (See also WOMAN SUFFRAGE, p. 405)

Proportional Representation.

Proportional representation is provided in the Home Rule Bill for the election of members of the Irish Senate, and strenuous, though unsuccessful, efforts were made by members of both parties during the debates upon the Bill to induce the Government to extend the principle to the election of members of the Irish House of Commons. The report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1908 to examine various schemes of election was summarised in the 1911 and 1912 ANNUALS.

The advocates of Proportional Representation assert boldly that if representative government is to be a reality, this principle must ultimately occupy the whole area of representative institutions. Proportional representation, in one form or another, has already been introduced in Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Sweden, Wurtemberg, Tasmania, and in senatorial, provincial, and municipal elections in the South African Union. It is the leading question of the day in France.

The essential feature of all schemes of proportional representation is the formation of constituencies returning several members—the number might vary from 3 to as many as 13 or more. For it is only if several members are returned that the representation can be divided between the different parties existing in the constituency in proportion to their strength. This object can be attained by several methods, which, however, fall generally into two groups—being either systems of "lists," such as the Belgian system, or systems in which the elector votes independently of any list, as in the system of the "single transferable vote."

"List" Systems.

All "list" systems of proportional representation have this in common, that each party puts forward a list of candidates for which the elector votes either as a whole or with modifications of his own devising. At the close of the poll the returning officer counts the votes given to each list and allots to it a number of seats proportionate to its strength, the candidates who were nominated at the top of the list being generally elected. Thus, if there be Liberal, Conservative, and Socialist lists in a nine-member constituency, and each list gets an equal number of votes, each list will be entitled to three members, who will nearly always be those three candidates whose names appeared at the head of the list. But the "list" methods have not found wide favour with British advocates of proportional representation, as the British elector is not used to list voting, and all

forms of list systems are thought to give too much power to party managers and allow too little independence to the elector.

The Transferable Vote.

The method most favoured in the United Kingdom is that of the "single transferable vote," which operates thus. Form a constituency returning several members. Give each voter one vote (for if he be given as many votes as there are candidates, as in municipal elections, a bare majority of electors, or, where more than two parties exist, the largest single party, will obtain all the representation). Then, if the electors fall naturally into equal and distinct parties corresponding in number to the vacancies to be filled—e.g. five parties in a five-member constituency, the problem is solved, for each party will return a member, the champions of each party receiving each about the same number of votes and occupying the five places at the head of the poll. (It may be observed that the Japanese actually use this system.) But in practice this satisfactory result would rarely or never happen, at any rate in the United Kingdom. It is more likely that with us there would be three parties of unequal size—Liberal, Unionist, and Labour; and in such a case, if each elector has one vote, it may happen that the most numerous party will not obtain the majority of the seats because it may waste its votes in giving its most popular candidate a large majority. Thus a poll in a five-member constituency, in which there are 6,000 Unionists, 2,000 Liberals, and 2,000 Labour men, might result as follows:

First Unionist . . .	5,500	} Elected.
First Liberal . . .	1,002	
First Labour man . . .	1,001	
Second Labour man . . .	999	} Not elected.
Second Liberal . . .	998	
Second Unionist . . .	450	
Third Unionist . . .	50	

—a plainly unjust result, in which the great popularity of the first Unionist candidate has actually lost his party two seats. It is in order to avoid this evil that the vote is made *transferable*—i.e. the elector is allowed to indicate to whom he wishes his vote transferred if the candidate whom he most favours does not need his vote. This the elector does by marking the candidate he likes best by the figure 1, and indicating his second, third, and further choices by the figures 2, 3 and so on, placed opposite the names of other candidates.

The task of the returning officer involves more care than the present system. He has, in the first instance, to ascertain what is the least number of votes sufficient to render certain the election of a candidate, a number usually called "the quota." (For it must always be borne in mind, in considering a proportional system, that a candidate, to ensure election, does not need to poll a majority of the votes cast—i.e. to have a majority of the electors as his own personal supporters—but only to poll a number of votes enough to make it certain that he will be one of the candidates high enough on the poll to secure a seat—e.g. where five are to be elected that he will be one of the first five.) This quota is determined as follows: just as in a single-member constituency a candidate who polls one more than half the votes must be elected, and the quota there would therefore be one more than half, so in a two-member constituency the

quota is one more than a third—for not more than two candidates can poll so much—and in a three-member constituency one more than a fourth, and so on, and the general rule for arriving at the quota is to divide the total of all the votes by one more than the number of seats to be filled and add one to the result. Thus, in the above illustration, the quota would be 10,000 divided by six, or (neglecting fractions) 1,666 + 1 = 1,667.

Having ascertained the quota, the returning officer declares elected the candidates who have received that number of votes, and then transfers in strict proportion the surplus votes of those candidates who have received more than the quota, and credits them to the unelected candidates indicated as next preferences by the voters whose votes are transferred. He then declares elected those candidates who, as a result of these transfers, have received the quota. Thus, this operation would result in the election of more Unionist candidates in the illustration given above, for the first Unionist candidate would be left with 1,667 votes (one quota) only, and the balance would be transferred—if the electors had so marked their papers—to the second and third Unionist candidates, who thus would have received the quota and been elected.

If these transfers of surplus votes do not result in filling all the vacancies, the candidates lowest on the poll are eliminated by the returning officer one after the other and their votes, instead of being wasted, are transferred, in accordance with the wishes of their supporters, to the candidates indicated as next preferences. Their supporters are treated as being asked and (where further preferences are marked) as answering the question, "Since your vote cannot benefit the candidate of your first choice, to whom of the other candidates do you wish to give it?" The returning officer continues this process of elimination until the required number of candidates, having each obtained the quota, have been declared elected, or the number of candidates not eliminated is reduced to the number of seats still vacant, in which event the candidates not eliminated are declared elected.

The Alternative Vote.

The Alternative Vote is a form of Second Ballot which has grown in favour in late years. It possesses the advantage of saving the time, trouble, and expense of a second poll, but it suffers from the same defects as the Second Ballot and in almost equal degree. By this system the elector in a single-member constituency, where three or more candidates stand, can mark with a 2 the name of his second choice. Then, if the leading candidate has not a clear majority, the candidate lowest on the poll is eliminated, and his votes are transferred, as in the system of the transferable vote. The Alternative Vote is used in Australia, but various of the States, notably South and Western Australia, are inclined towards the Transferable Vote (with proportional representation), already adopted by Tasmania in 1907.

Further information as to all matters connected with electoral reform may be obtained from the Hon. Sec. of the Proportional Representation Society, Mr. John H. Humphreys, 179, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

For some years Bills proposing to enfranchise women have been presented to Parliament. A body known as the *Conciliation Committee* consists of men and women organised to promote a Bill which all the women's franchise societies support. A Bill from this quarter was introduced by Sir George Kemp in May, 1911. It proposed that every woman possessed of a household qualification within the meaning of the Representation of the People Act (1884) should be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote for the county or borough in which the qualifying premises were situated. The supporters of the Bill calculated that it would enfranchise about a million women, of whom a large proportion would be workers.

There was a full discussion, which was characterised by two things, viz. that there was a singular exhibition of difference of opinion in every quarter of the House—Unionist, Liberal, Labour, and Irish—and by the fact that no member of the Government spoke. The result was very favourable, for the Bill was read a second time by 255 against 88 votes. On May 8th the House went into Committee on the Bill, but as it was after 11 o'clock it resumed immediately, and the Bill went no further. In 1912 a similar Bill was introduced by Mr. Agg Gardiner (U) with the support of some influential members on both sides of the House. Opinion on the question had been prejudiced, however, by the deplorable conduct of the militant suffragists, who, though hostile to this particular measure, occupied in the public mind the forefront of the position. Partly for this reason, no doubt, the Bill fared less favourably than its predecessor, being rejected on second reading by 222 votes to 208.

In pursuance of a promise made by Mr. Asquith that the contemplated Government measure of electoral reform would be so drafted as to be capable of amendment in the direction of including the franchise for women, and that, if the present House of Commons chose to include women as voters in the Franchise Bill, the Government would not hold it to be its duty to oppose such amendment, the Franchise and Registration Bill, 1912 (see p. 403) was made to apply to "every male person" subject to its provisions. After the second reading of the Bill in July, a number of members, including Sir E. Grey, Mr. Dickinson, Sir H. Norman, and Lord R. Cecil, gave notice of an amendment to omit the word "male," as a preliminary to specifying the qualifications of women voters.

An amendment moved by Mr. Snowden to Clause 9 of the Home Rule Bill to the effect that the Irish House of Commons should be chosen by "local government electors"—that is, by electors of both sexes—was rejected on Nov. 5th by 314 votes to 141.

The *National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies* consists of more than 370 societies in Great Britain whose sole object is to obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women. It is strictly a non-party organisation, and has always carried on its work by orderly and constitutional methods, believing that the cause of women's suffrage, the basis of which was justice and not force, did not require such methods for its advocacy. President, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.; Hon. Sec., Miss K.

D. Courtney; Sec., Miss Geraldine Cooke. Offices, Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

The *Women's Social and Political Union* was formed in 1903. The official organ of the Union, *Votes for Women*, is published every Thursday, price 1d. A public meeting is held every Monday afternoon from 3 to 5, in the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W., and every Thursday evening from 8 to 10 in the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, W. The Committee consists of: Mrs. Pankhurst (Founder and Hon. Sec.), Mrs. Tuke (joint Hon. Sec.), Miss Christabel Pankhurst (Organising Sec.), Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Mary Neal, and Miss Elizabeth Robins. Address, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, formed 1908, "to form a bond of union between all Conservatives and Unionists who are in favour of the removal of the sex disqualification, and the extension of the franchise to all duly qualified women; to convince members of the Conservative and Unionist Party of the desirability of this policy, and as far as is possible to give active support to official candidates at elections when they are in favour of the enfranchisement of women; to work for women's enfranchisement by educative and constitutional methods consistent with Unionist principles." *Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Review*, published quarterly, 2d.; subscription, 1s. per annum post free. President, The Countess of Selborne; Chairman of Executive Committee, Mrs. H. Percy Boulnois; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Gilbert Samuel. Head Office, 48, Dover Street, London, W.

Women's Local Government Society, established 1893, on a non-party basis, to promote the removal of all remaining legal disabilities of women in respect to local government; the participation of women in local government, both as administrators and as officials; and the study among women of their duties as citizens in respect to local government. Hon. Sec., Miss Leigh Browne; Assist. Sec., Miss Berry. Office, 19, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Freedom League. Its object is to secure for women the Parliamentary vote, as it is, or may be, granted to men; to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes. President, Mrs. Despard; Hon. Treasurer, Dr. E. Knight; Political and Militant Organiser, Miss C. Nina Boyle; Secretary, Miss F. A. Underwood. Office, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

The *Lancashire and Cheshire Women Textile and other Workers' Representation Committee* has Woman Suffrage as its sole object. Secs., Miss Eva Gore-Booth and Miss E. Roper, B.A., 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

The *National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage* was formed to resist the proposal to admit women to the Parliamentary franchise and to Parliament, whilst at the same time maintaining the principle of representation of women on municipal and other local bodies. Presidents, Earl Curzon of Kedleston and Lord Weardeale; Deputy Presidents, Countess of Jersey and Lady Robson; Hon. Treasurer, J. Massie; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Moberly Bell; Assist. Sec., Miss Helen Page. Office, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT BILL.

The first Bill for the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales was introduced in 1895 by Mr. Asquith, when Home Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's last administration. The Bill passed the second reading, and was in the Committee stage when the Parliament came to an end.

The Bill of 1909.

In pursuance of a pledge made on July 23rd, 1908, to a deputation of Welsh M.P.'s, Mr. Asquith, on April 21st, 1909, introduced another Bill for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church in Wales. The Bill of 1909 proposed that on Jan. 1st, 1911, all ecclesiastical corporations in the four Welsh dioceses should be dissolved. From that date no Welsh bishop would sit in the House of Lords; consequently the spiritual peers in that assembly would be reduced from 25 to 22. The ecclesiastical law would cease to exist in Wales as law, but the law, articles, rules and ordinances of the Church would operate by agreement. Full power was given to hold synods and conventions, and to form a Church representative body for the purpose of dealing with the government, doctrines, and property of the Church after disestablishment. The part of the Bill dealing with disendowment proposed to create three bodies for the purposes of administration. In the first place there were to be Welsh Commissioners, whose functions would continue till Dec. 1915. Secondly, there was to be constituted a council for Wales, or central authority, consisting of members appointed by the councils of counties and county boroughs and of boroughs and urban districts of the required *minimum* population. Thirdly, there was to be a Church representative body which the disestablished Church would have power to create, and which the King might by charter incorporate with power to hold land. Of the ecclesiastical property which did not pass into the hands of the representative Church body, parochial property was to be applied according to schemes made by the county council for the erection or support of hospitals, dispensaries, or convalescent homes; for the provision of trained nurses for the sick poor; for the provision of public halls, institutes, and libraries; for technical and higher education; and for charitable or eleemosynary purposes for which provision was not made out of public funds. Every scheme was to provide that one-tenth—a new form of tithe—was to be paid to the Council of Wales. This tenth and all other property in their hands would be expended in defraying the cost of the Act and upon higher education. It was obvious when the Bill was introduced that the state of Parliamentary business made its passage almost impossible. It was not even carried to a second reading, being withdrawn in June, with a pledge on the part of the Government that it should be the first measure introduced in the next session. The Constitutional crisis of 1910-11 prevented the fulfilment of this undertaking; but Mr. Asquith promised his supporters that Welsh Disestablishment should share with Home Rule the chief energies of the Government in 1912.

The Royal Commission.

In June 1906 a Royal Commission was appointed "To inquire into the origin, nature,

amount, and application of the temporalities, endowments, and other properties of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire, and into the provision made and work done by the churches of all denominations in Wales and Monmouthshire for the spiritual welfare of the people, and the extent to which the people avail themselves of such provision, and to report thereon." The Commissioners were Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams (Chairman), Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir John Williams, Sir Francis Edwards, Archdeacon Evans, Mr. S. T. Evans, the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, Mr. J. E. Greaves, and Professor Jones. Eleven months later Mr. Evans, Dr. Fairbairn, and Professor Jones resigned, after an ineffectual attempt to win the Chairman's consent to include in the inquiry the historic legal origin of Church property. This the Chairman held to be too controversial and not contemplated in the terms appointing the Commission. His ruling was supported by the Government, and Sir David Jones, Mr. J. H. Davies, and the Rev. J. M. Gibbon were appointed instead of those who had resigned. The Commission held 134 sittings, of which 93 were open to the public, examined 135 witnesses, and considered many volumes of statistics and returns. The Report (issued Nov. 1st, 1910) comprised nine volumes, including the minutes of evidence, statistics, and appendices. The report itself was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Greaves without reservation, but Lord Hugh Cecil and Archdeacon Evans appended a long memorandum, Mr. Davies and the Rev. J. M. Gibbon each drew up a memorandum, and another memorandum, prepared by Sir John Williams, was signed by Sir F. Edwards, Sir David Jones, and the Rev. J. M. Gibbon. The Report was summarised in the 1912 ANNUAL.

The Bill of 1912.

The Bill of 1912 is more generous to the Church than either the Bill of 1895 or that of 1909 (summaries of which were given in earlier editions of the ANNUAL), but it is much less generous than the Irish Church Act of 1869. It has four parts, the first of which deals with disestablishment and vesting and distribution of property.

Disestablishment.

On July 1st, following the passing of the Act, the Church in Wales and Monmouth is to "cease to be established by law," and its ecclesiastical corporations sole and aggregate are to be dissolved. The four Welsh Bishops are to be excluded from the House of Lords, ecclesiastical courts in Wales are to be deprived of all jurisdiction, and Church law is no longer to exist as such in Wales. The bishops and clergy are to be excluded from the Convocation of Canterbury. (The power of Parliament to decree this is contested, as the Welsh bishops and clergy were members of Convocation before Parliament had an existence.)

Disendowment.

The Church is to retain all cathedrals, churches, ecclesiastical residences, etc., and any funds devoted to their maintenance, private benefactions, and closed or unused burial

grounds. Endowments from English sources will continue to be paid to the Welsh Church.

Distribution of Property.

The net amount of the annual income from endowments of the Church in Wales is £215,512. Of this sum, £68,976 is to be left to the Church, and the remainder, £146,536, applied to secular purposes.

Border Parishes.

Parishes which are in Wales but are under English bishops will come under the Act, but parishes which are under Welsh bishops but are in England will be excluded. Parishes which are partly in Wales and partly in England are to come under the Act if the parishioners wish it.

The second part of the Bill has two divisions: (a) the Welsh Commissioners, and (b) the Representative Body. Three Commissioners are to be appointed to carry out the Act, one is to receive £1,500 per annum, one £1,000, and the third is to be honorary. They need not be Churchmen, they are to be appointed for three years and a half, and their duties are to be of a very responsible character. If the Welsh Churchmen elect any persons to represent them and hold property for their use, such persons may be incorporated by Royal Charter as the Representative Body.

The third part of the Bill deals with existing interests, compensation, and application of residue. All ecclesiastical persons holding an office by freehold tenure or its equivalent will retain their interest so long as they hold that office. (Curates are therefore excluded, even although their position may virtually be a permanent one.) Patrons are entitled to compensation for loss of patronage, up to the value of an average year's emoluments of the benefice. It is provided that Church property formerly appropriated to the use of parochial benefices is to be used by County Councils for charitable, philanthropic, or public purposes of local or general utility. Other property is to be used for the benefit of the University of Wales and its affiliated colleges.

The fourth part of the Bill is supplemental, and deals with various matters. It abolishes the payment of first-fruits, provides for the appointment of persons to ecclesiastical offices between the passing of the Act and the date of Disestablishment, deals with charitable trusts vested in ecclesiastical persons, deprives Nonconformists of the right to have a marriage solemnised in a parish church, provides for the recognition of vested rights in burial grounds and for due access to churches situated in them, transfers the civil rights, duties, and liabilities of churchwardens to borough or urban district councils, confers a general power of sale and leasing on the Welsh Commissioners, the University of Wales, and any local authority, exempts county councils which may receive tithe rent-charge from liability to repair chancels, but provides that the liability of lay impropricators shall not be affected, orders the transferences of books relating to property to the Welsh Commissioners, and confers additional powers upon these Commissioners.

Finally, there are definitions of various terms used in the Bill, but the important term "member of the Church" is not defined. Annexed to the Bill are three schedules dealing

with ecclesiastical property in Wales and Monmouth.

The chief difference between the Irish Church Act of 1869 and the Welsh Church Bill lies in the commutation permitted by the former and not permitted by the latter. By the Irish Act the Church Commissioners were enabled to commute the value of any life interest with the consent of the person interested, to pay over this capital sum to the Representative Church Body (subject to an annuity payment to the incumbent who commuted), and to pay in addition a bonus of 12 per cent. to these capital values in any diocese where three-fourths of the clergy agreed to commute. As the majority of the Irish clergy did commute, the Commissioners handed over to the Disestablished Church seven and a half millions, and this formed the nucleus of a re-endowment fund. The Welsh Bill does not allow any kind of commutation.

In regard to the attitude of Welshmen towards the Bill, it may be said that Liberationists accept it and Church Defenders oppose it in its entirety. There are, however, large numbers of Nonconformists who approve of the Disestablishment clauses of the Bill, but are opposed to its Disendowment proposals, and who are uneasy at the appropriation of Church money to secular purposes. There are also considerable numbers of Liberal Churchmen who would not oppose the Bill if its proposals were on the lines of the Irish Church Act. In particular, they object to the absence of any provision for commutation, to the proposed transference of glebes and burial grounds, and to the non-recognition of the rights of the unbeneficed clergy.

The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control exists for the purpose of obtaining the abrogation of all laws and usages which inflict disability or confer privilege on religious and ecclesiastical grounds; the discontinuance of all payments from public funds, and of all compulsory exactions, for religious purposes; the liberation from State control of the Churches established by law in England and Wales and Scotland; and concurrently therewith, after an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, the application of the national property now held in trust for those Churches to other and strictly national purposes. The Society's present operations are educational, parliamentary, electoral, and legal. It holds numerous meetings, and by lantern-slide and other lectures carries on a vigorous propaganda in all parts of the country. It circulates large numbers of publications. Its monthly organ is *The Liberator*. The Liberation Society's chief office is 16, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. Secretary, David Caird.

The Central Church Committee for Defence and Instruction is the organisation on the other side. Its object is to give instruction to the people in town and country in all matters connected with the history of the Church; to combine men and women of every shade of political and religious opinion in the maintenance and support of the Established Church; and generally to encourage the co-operation of the clergy and laity for the promotion of measures conducive to the welfare and efficiency of the Church. No question touching doctrine is entertained at its meetings. Secretary, T. Martin Filby, Church House, Westminster.

THE TRADE UNIONS BILL.

The Osborne Judgment (see 1911 ed.) having shown that it was illegal for trade unions to compel unwilling members to contribute to a political fund, the Labour Party agitated for a removal of the disability, and refused to accept payment of Members of Parliament in satisfaction of their demands. In accordance with a promise made by Mr. Asquith in Nov. 1910, the Home Secretary in May 1911 introduced the Trade Unions Bill. The Bill provides that the funds of a trade union may be applied to political objects if the furtherance of those objects is approved by a majority of members voting in secret ballot; but payments for such objects must be made out of a separate fund maintained for the purpose. Any member who gives notice in writing of his unwillingness to contribute to the political fund shall be exempted from the obligation, and contribution to that fund shall not be made a condition of membership of the union. Power is given to the Registrar of Friendly Societies to refuse or withdraw a certificate in any case in which he is not satisfied that the principal objects of the

union are statutory objects, as defined by the Trade Union Amendment Act, 1876. The Bill was criticised by the Opposition on the ground that its provisions for the protection of minorities were illusory, and by the Labour members on the ground that it set up minority rights which ought not to exist. It passed its second reading on May 30th by 219 votes to 18, most of the Unionist members abstaining; but did not reach the Committee stage. It was reintroduced in 1912, passed its second reading on Aug. 6th by 232 to 132, and was referred to a Committee of the whole House. An amendment moved in Committee by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, with the object of depriving members of a trade union who object to contribute to the political fund of the right to claim the exemption provided by the Bill, was defeated on Oct. 31st by 19 votes to 17. The Trades Union Congress in September resolved not to accept the Bill as a settlement "unless amended in such a way as to embody the complete reversal of the Osborne judgment."

HOME RULE ALL ROUND.

In introducing the Irish Home Rule Bill on April 11th, Mr. Asquith insisted that it was to be regarded "as the first step, and only the first step, in a larger and more comprehensive policy"—the policy of "the emancipation from local cares and local burdens of the Imperial Parliament." The idea was no novelty, for Mr. Asquith had himself propounded it nearly twenty years previously in a speech on the second reading of the second Home Rule Bill. In 1910 it was taken up by some of the younger members of the Unionist party, and was canvassed in some of the Unionist papers as affording the basis of a compromise between Unionists and Liberals on the Constitutional question. It was urged that Federal Home Rule, "by delegating to subordinate Legislatures in the several countries of the United Kingdom purely national affairs, would relieve the congestion of business in the House of Commons, and would remove from the control of the House of Lords such questions as licensing and education, which, apart from finance, have been in recent years the main causes of difference between the two Houses."

A Unionist Protest.

The idea failed, however, to command the sympathy of the Unionist party in general, and evoked a protest, signed by a large number of Unionist members of both Houses, who denounced it as "opposed to the most vital interests of the Kingdom and the Empire." "It entails," they said, "the application to England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales of the experimental policy which the electorate has refused to sanction in the case of Ireland alone. It involves the setting up of four new Parliaments, and the establishment of a completely new order of relationships between the four divisions of the United Kingdom.

"Under this scheme there would be five Parliaments in the United Kingdom instead of one. There would be two distinct Parliaments in London—an English Parliament and a British Parliament.

"Apart from the difficulty and complexity of such a scheme—which could only be carried through both Houses of Parliament after a prolonged discussion, and would then require the assent of the people at a General Election—the heavy cost incurred would put an intolerable weight on the already over-burdened taxpayers. To cite a single important point, all the arguments employed in favour of payment of members would apply to the members of the proposed four new Parliaments."

Mr. Churchill's Scheme.

In a speech at Dundee on Sept. 12th, 1912, Mr. Churchill, declaring that he spoke for himself and not for the Government, suggested that it might be desirable to grant separate Legislatures to populous areas like Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midlands, and Greater London, and said that he himself would not shrink from the creation of ten or twelve such English bodies, subordinate to the Imperial Parliament. Like Mr. Asquith, he urged that Irish Home Rule was an essential preliminary to a Federal system such as he had outlined. On the other hand it was contended by Unionist leaders during the debate on the Home Rule Bill that the Bill would make federation impossible, since the essence of federation was that all the units of the Federation must have equal rights and responsibilities—a condition which it was argued could not be carried out if the State was divided into provinces of two classes, of which one class was subsidised at the expense of the other.

The Claims of Scotland and Wales.

The special claims of Scotland have been set forth in a manifesto published by the Scottish National Committee. This document, which was signed by 21 Scottish Liberal M.P.'s, called upon the northern kingdom to "pursue at once an ideal of Constitutional revision which will include, so far as she is concerned, the concentration of her legislative and administrative machinery in Scotland, and its control by her representatives, under such safeguards

as may be necessary to retain the absolute supremacy of the Imperial Parliament." The scheme was embodied in a Bill laid before the House of Commons in Aug. 1911 by Sir Henry Dalziel. The Bill proposed to set up a Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh, with 144 members, two for each of the existing constituencies, and an executive responsible to that Parliament. It was not proposed to change the present representation at Westminster. The scheme being regarded as part of a Federal system, its promoters considered that until a Federal system is adopted the Scottish representatives at Westminster should have the same *status* as they have at present. Nor was any financial

proposal made, the assumption being that the financial relations between England and Scotland would be based on present relations.

A resolution proposed in the House of Commons on Feb. 28th, 1912, that any measure providing for the delegation of Parliamentary powers to Ireland should be followed in the same Parliament by a grant of similar powers to Scotland, was carried by 226 votes to 128. A Scottish Home Rule Committee has since been formed to carry on propaganda work on the subject.

In Wales a Federal Home Rule movement has been organised among the Liberals of the Principality.

THE REFERENDUM.

The Referendum is a means of ascertaining the will of the electorate without subjecting the country to the turmoil of a contested election. It has attained considerable prominence in English politics owing to its adoption as a part of the Unionist programme of Constitutional Reform and to the pledges given by Mr. Balfour in Dec. 1910, and subsequently, that a Tariff Reform Bill should not be enacted without submission to Referendum. Lord Lansdowne, speaking at the Albert Hall on Nov. 13th, 1912, claimed that these pledges had been cancelled by their rejection at the General Election of December 1910, but he hoped the Referendum would have a place in any scheme of constitutional reform which the Unionist party might have to submit to the country. A Bill to provide for the use of the Referendum in case of disputes between Lords and Commons was introduced on his own responsibility by Lord Balfour of Burleigh in March 1911. The Bill, which was known as the "Reference to the People Bill," gave rise to some interesting debates, but was not carried to its final stages.

The Referendum has been long practised in Switzerland; it is embodied in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth, where it has been exercised three times, the last occasion being in April 1911; and it was employed in Natal in 1909 to ascertain the opinion of the colonists on the question of adhesion to the South African Union. Parliamentary papers [Cd. 5522 and 5778] were issued in 1911 explanatory of the working of the system in foreign countries and in Australia respectively. In Australia the cost of the Referendum, if taken on the same day as a General Election, does not exceed £5,000. If taken independently, the cost is about £50,000.

As to its applicability to the United Kingdom Lord Courtney of Penwith says: "A question or questions would be settled to which the electors of the kingdom would be invited to answer Yes or No on a prescribed day, or within a prescribed period. The same army of presiding officers and polling clerks, the same machinery of polling stations and voting papers, would have to be provided as at a General Election, but all this would be done at the expense of the nation instead of the candidates. There would, in fact, be no candidates, and their personal interests would not arise."

Mr. Balfour, speaking on Feb. 6th, 1911, said: "I think the Referendum ought to be a permanent part of our Constitution for dealing with great differences of opinion between the two Houses of Parliament. I think that so

long as that view is held by our Party, and if it be embodied—as I hope it will be embodied—as a permanent part of the machinery of the Constitution, that you will find it almost both impossible and inexpedient to exclude from its purview certain great questions on which the two Houses may be fundamentally agreed." Mr. Balfour made, however, this reservation: "Do not let it be understood that I think that the Referendum is a proper machinery for dealing with normal Budgets. It is not."

The prominent Liberal politicians who are in favour of the Referendum are comparatively few. Mr. Asquith at Wolverhampton, in Nov. 1910, replying to a challenge from Mr. Balfour to submit the question of Home Rule to a Referendum, referred to the working of the Referendum in Switzerland, the United States, Canada, and Australia. He went on to say (we quote the *Times* report): "I have given during the last twelve months very careful study to the evidence afforded by these countries, and the result is that I have come to two conclusions: First, that on the whole the Referendum has proved in practice a most disappointing and unsatisfactory way of ascertaining public opinion, and one proof of that is, that a relatively small percentage, indeed a very small percentage, of the electors will take the trouble to record their votes on the Referendum as compared with those who go to the polling-booths at the General Election. My second conclusion is this: the Referendum has only succeeded partially, even where it has had a partial success. It is in countries whose social and political conditions are totally different from and far less highly developed than our own. What are the effects of it? In the first place, in regard to matters not of vital importance it gives, as I have said, an uncertain sound and is no trustworthy organ or index of the will and opinion of the people; in the next place, on matters of first-rate importance it is, or it would be in this country, in effect a General Election, with all the cost, all the turmoil, all the disturbance of business, but without its decisive results, and further—and this is the most important objection of all—once engraft the Referendum on our Constitution as part and parcel of its normal working machinery, you impair, and in time you will destroy, the whole sense of responsibility, both of Ministers and of members of the House of Commons—which is the salt and the salvation of our political life."

Lord Morley expressed similar views in a speech in the House of Lords on March 28th, 1911.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Tariff Reform Proposals—The Case for Tariff Reform—The Case for Free Trade—Investments Abroad—Fiscal Associations.

In the 1904-5 6 editions of the ANNUAL a full historical account is given of the movement in favour of Fiscal Reform, which Mr. Chamberlain initiated by his speech at Birmingham on May 15th, 1903, and by subsequent speeches in the House of Commons. The political aspect of the Fiscal Question, and particularly its effect upon Political Parties, is dealt with on pp. 391 and 392.

Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

On Oct. 6th, 1903, Mr. Chamberlain, freed from the responsibilities of office by his resignation from the Cabinet, opened his campaign at Glasgow. The proposals made by him at Glasgow and in subsequent speeches may be thus summarised:—

On foreign corn and flour	2s. per qr.
On foreign meat and dairy produce	5 %
Foreign manufactured goods	10 %*

Maize and bacon, however, should be excluded from taxation, as the latter forms the food of some of the poorest of the population; while maize is a raw material to the farmers, who feed their stock with it.

The Colonies should have a preference by exemption from the above duties; and a substantial preference should also be given to them upon Colonial wines, and also perhaps upon Colonial fruits.

These new duties should be accompanied by the following remissions of duty:—

Tea	3 of duty †
Sugar	1 " "
Coffee and Cocoa	1 " "

Speaking at the Albert Hall on Nov. 13th, 1912, Lord Lansdowne said the leaders of the party were ready to undertake that they would specify precisely and exactly the amount, the limits within which they proposed to resort to protective taxation, and would undertake not to exceed those limits without further authorisation from the electorate. They would undertake also that any revenue raised from taxes of this kind should not be treated as ordinary revenue, but should be used "for the purpose of alleviating other burdens falling upon the shoulders of the working classes."

A Tariff Reform amendment to the Address was moved by Captain Tryon in the House of Commons on Feb. 22nd, 1912, and rejected by 258 to 193 votes.

The following is an outline of the arguments for and against Tariff Reform as presented by the pleaders on either side:—

The Case for Tariff Reform.

"The case for Tariff Reform, though complicated by intricate matters of fact, really turns upon a few simple, yet comprehensive principles. As Mr. Balfour has said, it is a policy to which all the tendencies of modern commerce, all the tendencies of domestic politics,

* To be applied to foreign nations enforcing high duties on British manufactures, and to average 10 %, being arranged according to the amount of labour expended on the manufactured goods.

† Then at 6d., in 1912 at 5d., per lb.

have gradually been working up. In the days of the Corn Laws the home-grown supply of wheat was 88 per cent. of the whole; it is now 25 per cent. only. The foreign supply was then only 12 per cent.; it is 75 per cent. now. In 1846 all manufacturing supremacy placed us beyond all rivalry; we were the 'workshop of the world,' and therefore bound to dominate every market to which we might be admitted. In other words, trade was on a co-operative basis; foreign nations provided us with raw material and food, and purchased our finished goods in return. To-day, however, the dominating factor in trade is not co-operation, but foreign competition. This may be seen, first, in the extent to which other nations—notably Germany and the United States—are becoming independent of us so far as their own wants are concerned, and are, as manufacturers, competing with us in other markets; and secondly, in the extent to which they are competing with us in our own. These are facts which emerge like rocks above the mist and foam of partisan controversy. Tariff Reform, therefore, does not involve a revival of the old policy of Protection. It is imperative owing to entirely new conditions affecting our agricultural and manufacturing interests, and also to the economic needs of Empire. Tariff Reform, moreover, suggests the only rational and practicable method of raising the revenue required for Social Reform and the administration of the realm. It would secure this by removing a large part of our present oppressive taxation on food and tobacco, and put duties instead on imported foreign manufactured goods and products, which compete with things we manufacture and produce in this country. Such taxes would be paid partly or wholly by the foreigner, who would either have to reduce his prices or lose our market. Food prices would not be increased, because competition would be set up between a taxed and an untaxed supply, and such competition has a tendency to keep down prices. Tariff Reform in its Imperial aspect is concerned with the confederation and conservation of the Empire. In view of the relative growth of rival States, it becomes a primary duty to develop the wealth and productive power of every part of the Empire to the fullest possible extent, and to encourage the maximum of commercial intercourse, thus making the various parts mutually interdependent, and the whole, as far as possible, self-sufficient. Tariff Reform, therefore, means the scientific regulation of Trade and Finance in the interests of the Empire as a whole, in place of the present policy of *laissez faire*, which is the corollary of Free Trade."

The Case against Tariff Reform.

"The main ground on which free traders resist the policy, or rather the intermixture of policies, which is popularly described by the term 'Tariff Reform,' is that that policy necessarily involves a return to Protection. They contend that the substitution of what is in effect State interference with and control of the departments of productive industry and commerce for individual initiative, enterprise, technical knowledge and adaptability to vary-

ing economic conditions would prove both wasteful and pernicious. They deprecate the introduction of a fiscal system whereby taxation of commodities would be imposed not, as now, merely for the provision of necessary revenue, but largely for the benefit of particular interests in the State. They hold that the necessity of obtaining freely from external sources a very great portion of our necessary food and the raw materials of our industries is a factor which differentiates the position of the United Kingdom from that of all other countries; and that the natural channel through which those supplies reach us could not be either dammed or diverted by the interposition of customs barriers erected *ad hoc* without grave economic wastage.

"The proposed taxation of imported food, and of commodities, whether manufactured or not, which are in effect the raw materials of our industry, would raise the cost of our own requirements, thus limiting the purchasing power of our population; while it would interfere with our powers of competing with our foreign rivals in neutral markets. It would thus lead to the restriction both of our home and foreign trade, with consequent unemployment, diminished wages, and lowering of our standard of comfort. At the same time it would draw from our consumers in taxation an amount quite out of proportion to the revenue which it would provide for purposes of the State. The imposition of a Tariff Reform tariff would be immediately followed by the cancellation of the favourable tariff treatment which we now receive from practically every foreign country in the world, and the substitution of maximum tariffs against our goods.

"Free Traders deny, as contrary to the experience of all protected countries, that the burden of import duties can be transferred to the foreigner, except perhaps in a very limited number of cases, which cannot be pre-determined, and then only to a very minute and temporary degree. They deny that the fiscal manipulations, which are necessarily involved in the proposed scheme of Imperial Reciprocity or Colonial Preference, can produce any satisfactory result in strengthening the bonds of Empire, but contend that they will rather result in straining the bonds happily now existing; and finally they anticipate with dread the possibility of the growth in this country of political corruption and the fostering of selfish interests with which, in too many instances, the growth of Protection is irrevocably linked."

Investments Abroad.

The interpretation to be placed upon the growth of British investments abroad is a matter of keen controversy between Tariff Reformers and Free Traders. The rival views are indicated by the terms of the resolution moved by Mr. Baldwin (Tariff Reformer) in the House of Commons on March 17th, 1909, and the amendment moved by Mr. Russell Rea. Thus crystallised, the Tariff Reform view is that "the feeling of insecurity due to the policy of the Liberal Government, to the unfair competition of foreign producers in British markets, and to the high tariffs of foreign countries, has caused capital to be employed abroad which might have been used at home to the great advantage of the wage-earning population of the country." Free Traders, on the other hand, regard "both the steady increase

in the amount of British capital invested in British colonies and foreign countries, and the character and distribution of such investments, with satisfaction, as being a consequence and an evidence of the fundamental stability and prosperity of the domestic industries and the commerce of the United Kingdom, a constantly increasing support and guarantee of their growth in the future, as well as an important instrument for maintaining cheap supplies of food for the people and raw materials for the manufacturers of this country.

In an address to the Liberal Colonial Club in May 1911, Sir Edgar Speyer stated that the capital invested outside the United Kingdom was £3,500,000,000, of which half was in the Colonies and half in foreign countries. He said that Great Britain received about £180,000,000 for interest, and this amount came to her almost entirely in foodstuffs and raw materials.

Fiscal Associations and Organisations.

The Tariff Commission was established by Mr. Chamberlain at the beginning of 1904, "to examine the fiscal proposals which he has submitted to the country; and to report as to (1) their probable effect on present conditions; (2) whether any modifications are desirable, and, if so, what should be the nature of such modifications, having due regard to the general interests of the community; (3) the best way in which, where there are conflicting interests, those interests can be harmonised; (4) what duties, if any, should be recommended." *Hon. President, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; Chairman, Sir V. Caillard; Vice-Chairman, Mr. C. A. Pearson; Secretary, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M.P.; Assist. Sec., Mr. Percy A. Hurd. Office, 7, Victoria St., London, S.W.*

The members of the Commission are as follows:

Col. Sir Charles Allen.	Mr. Hugo Hirst.
Mr. F. Baynes.	Mr. John Hunter.
Mr. J. H. Birchenough,	Mr. Arthur Keen.
C.M.G.	Mr. J. J. Keswick.
Rt. Hon. C. Booth,	Mr. I. Levinstein.
F.R.S.	Mr. Robert Littlejohn.
Mr. H. Bostock.	Mr. Charles Lyle.
Sir S. B. Boulton, Bart.	Mr. A. W. Maconochie.
Mr. Richard Burbidge.	Lord Merthyr.
Mr. J. J. Candlish.	Mr. W. H. Mitchell.
Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P.	Mr. A. Mosely, C.M.G.
Hon. Sir J. A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G.	Sir Andrew Noble, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.	Hon. Sir Charles Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Mr. J. Arthur Corah.	Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G.
Mr. J. W. Dennis.	Sir Westby Perceval, K.C.M.G.
Lord Desborough.	Mr. C. J. Phillips.
Mr. Charles Eekersley.	Mr. Joseph Rank.
Mr. Lewis Evans.	Mr. R. H. Reade.
Sir Chas. Follett, C.B.	Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil C. Smith, G.C.M.G.
Mr. T. Gallaher.	Mr. R. Beaumont Thomas.
The Hon. Vicary Gibbs.	Mr. F. Tonsley, J.P.
Mr. Alfred Gilbey.	Sir John Turney.
Sir William J. Goulding, Bart.	Mr. Christopher Turnor.
Mr. F. L. Harris.	Mr. S. J. Waring.
Mr. J. M. Harris.	Mr. W. Bridges Webb.
Mr. W. Harrison.	
Sir Alex. Henderson, Bart.	

TARIFF REFORM—TAXATION OF LAND VALUES.

Imperial Tariff Committee, Birmingham.—*President*, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *Treasurer*, Neville Chamberlain; *Hon. Sec.*, W. Byng Kenrick; *General Sec.*, C. A. Vince, M.A.; *Organising Sec.*, R. G. Hewins; *Office*, 39, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Tariff Reform League, inaugurated July 21st, 1903 (Mr. Chamberlain later on became a vice-president).—*President*, Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; *Chairman of the League*, The Viscount Ridley; *Chairman of Organisation Committee*, Viscount Duncannon; *Sec.*, T. W. A. Bagley; *Assistant-Sec.*, J. Percy Askew; *Literary Sec.*, G. Graham Anderson. *Office*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Birmingham and Midlands Women's Imperial Tariff Reform League, 39, Edmund Street.—*President*, Lady Smith; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. W. Farrow.

Against Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

Constitutional Free Trade Association.—*President*, Earl of Cromer; *Sec.*, E. G. Brunker. *Office*, 34, Victoria Street, S.W.

Free Trade Union.—*President*, Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley; *Hon. Treasurers*, Earl Beauchamp and Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, Capt. the Hon. C. Bigham, C.M.G.; *Assistant-Sec.*, W. W. Champness. *Office*, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Free Trade Union.—*President*, Mrs. Harcourt; *Chairman*, Mrs. Thomas Lough; *Hon. Treasurer*, Lady Mond; *Hon. Sec.*, Lady Byles. *Office*, 185, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Cobden Club.—*Chairman of Committee*, Lord Welby; *Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, J. A. Murray Macdonald, M.P. *Office*, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W. Telephone, 2917 Victoria.

THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES.

The movement for the taxation of land values in this country first became a factor in political affairs with the formation of the English and Scottish Land Restoration Leagues in 1883. These societies were instituted in London and Glasgow respectively as a result of the doctrines expounded by Henry George in his book "Progress and Poverty" and on his lecturing tours through England and Scotland. The two leagues are now known as the English and Scottish Leagues for the Taxation of Land Values. Several branches of these leagues were formed as time went on in various parts of the United Kingdom, and in 1907 it was resolved to constitute the **United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values**. In 1902 Mr. C. F. Trevelyan introduced a Bill for the Taxation of Land Values in England, which was defeated on the second reading by a majority of 71. In 1903 a similar Bill, introduced by Dr. Macnamara, was defeated by a majority of 13; but in 1904 Mr. Trevelyan reintroduced his Bill, and the second reading was carried by a majority of 67. In 1905 Mr. Trevelyan's Bill again passed the second reading by a majority of 90. These votes were taken in a Conservative House of Commons. Also in 1905 a Bill promoted by the Glasgow Town Council, applying to Scotland, passed the second reading by a majority of 20 in a small House. In 1906 this Bill was again brought forward, and passed the second reading by a majority of 238. The Government appointed a Select Committee, which reported at the end of the year in favour of a Bill to provide for the separate valuation of the land by Scotland. A Bill on these lines was brought in by the Government, and passed through the House of Commons by a large majority. It was drastically amended, however, in the Upper House.

A memorial was presented to the Government in 1908, signed by 250 members of Parliament, and urging the inclusion of a tax on land values in the 1909 Budget. The 1909 Budget embodied certain "land value duties" and provided for a complete valuation of all land in the United Kingdom. The supporters of land values taxation regarded these proposals as satisfactory in so far as they made provision for land valuation, the first essential to any scheme of land values taxation, but they

considered that the land value duties, as such, were insignificant and partial.

The Land Values Group in Parliament, composed of Liberal and Labour members who support the taxation of land values, drew up in 1910 a definite statement of policy which is known as the **Land and Taxation Reform Memorial**, the main features of which may be summarised as follows:

(1) That the land valuation should be made public.

(2) That local authorities should be empowered to levy rates on the valuation.

(3) That a Budget tax should be levied on all land values, to be applied: (a) in providing a national fund to be allocated toward the cost of such services as education, poor relief, main roads, asylums, and police; and (b) in substitution of the existing duties on tea, sugar, cocoa, and other articles of food.

The deputation who presented the memorial were reminded by Mr. Lloyd George that a Departmental Committee was then considering the whole subject, and he invited them to submit their case to this Committee. The Group accordingly prepared evidence and its witnesses were examined, the proceedings being reported in the Appendix of the Committee's Preliminary Report, Cd. 6303, vols. i. and ii.

The United Committee, which is an independent propagandist organisation composed of representatives of the various Land Values Leagues throughout the country, have adopted the memorial, and their propaganda is at present directed toward making it the issue at the next General Election.

As regards the proposal to put the whole burden of taxation (the "single tax" as it has been called) upon the land, to the exclusion and relief of all other forms of property, Mr. Asquith, speaking in East Fife on Oct. 6th, 1912, declared that, to his knowledge, it had not a single supporter in the Cabinet. In his opinion, and, he believed, in the unanimous opinion of his colleagues also, it was consistent neither with justice nor with expediency. (See p. 395.)

The offices of the United Committee are at Broad Sanctuary Chambers, 11, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. *Sec.*, John Paul; *Assist. Sec.*, A. W. Madsen; *Hon. Treasurer*, W. R. Lester; *Manager Press Bureau*, S. J. Phillips.

PARTY ORGANISATIONS.

Chief Liberal Organisations.

The chief Liberal organisations are :—

Eighty Club, 3, Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C. Formed in 1880 to promote Liberal Education and stimulate Liberal organisation. The members lecture on political subjects and address Liberal Associations and meetings throughout the country. No fees are charged. Sec., R. C. Hawkin.

Liberal Central Association. The recognised and official headquarters of the Party, the chairman of the association always being the Chief Liberal Whip for the time being. President, The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; Chairman, P. H. Illingworth, M.P.; Treasurer, Sir Jesse Herbert; Hon. Sec., Sir Robert Hudson, 21, Abingdon Street, Westminster.

Liberal Colonial Club. Formed in 1906 as a centre for Liberals interested, in Colonial affairs, and to study Colonial methods of dealing with social problems. Chairman of Committee, Sir West Ridgeway; Treasurer, A. Cecil Beck, M.P.; Hon. Sec., Sir Edward T. Cook, 50, Portman Mansions, W.; Sec., Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, Bart., 3, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.; Telephone, 10280 Central.

Liberal Publication Department, The, has offices at 42, Parliament Street, S.W., and issues monthly the *Liberal Magazine* and the *Liberal Monthly*. The *Liberal Year Book* is published annually at the end of the year, and pamphlets and leaflets on current politics are issued at frequent intervals. Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P.; Sec., Charles Geake.

London Liberal Federation, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster. Chairman, W. H. Dickinson, M.P.; Hon. Secs., Sydney W. Pascall and Walter Isaac, J.P.; Assistant-Sec., W. G. Rattey; Political Organiser, F. C. Rivers.

National League of Young Liberals. Established 1903. Affiliated branches, 580. President, The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.; Hon. Treasurer, The Hon. Francis Maclaren, M.P.; Chairman, C. W. B. Prescott; Sec., J. Aubrey Rees, 447, Strand, W.C.

National Liberal Federation. A union for national purposes of all the Liberal Associations throughout England and Wales. The whole Federation represents and gives effect to the ascertained opinions of the rank and file of the party in the constituencies. Head Office, 42, Parliament Street, S.W. President, the Right Hon. Sir John T. Brunner; Chairman of Committee, Sir Edward Evans; Sec., Sir Robert Hudson; Assist. Sec., Frank Barter. Telegraphic address, "Liberalize," Parl., London; Telephone, 2131 Victoria.

The National Reform Union was formed in 1864 by members of the Committee of the Anti-Corn-Law League, who took up the question of Parliamentary Reform after the defeat of Protection. Has over 250 branches, and sends out lecturers and distributes political literature all over the country. Hon. Sec., Samuel Gleave; Treasurer, Sydney Arnold, M.P.; Sec., Arthur G. Symonds, M.A. Central Office, 50, Haworth's Buildings, 5, Cross Street, Manchester; London Office, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Scottish Liberal Association. Hon. Treasurer, J. W. Gulland, M.P.; General Sec., W. Webster, J.P.; Offices, 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh, and 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Women's Liberal Federation, 7, West

George Street, Glasgow. Sec., Miss Dorothy Swan.

Women's Liberal Federation, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. Affiliated branches, 837; approximate aggregate membership, 133,215. President, Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle; Hon. Secs., Lady Bamford-Slack and Mrs. Broadley Reid; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Eva McLaren; Sec., Mrs. McArthur.

Women's National Liberal Association, 138, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. President, Mrs. Asquith; Chairman of Executive, Lady Byles; Assist.-Sec., Miss Madden.

Young Scots Society. Founded 1900. Its objects are to promote advanced Liberalism in Scotland chiefly by educational propaganda among young men, and in particular to advance the cause of Scottish Home Rule. Hon. President, C. E. Price, M.P.; President, William Laughland, Kilmarnock; Hon. Gen. Sec., Thomas Lochhead, 26, Tassie Street, Shawlands, Glasgow; Hon. Gen. Treas., J. S. Saunders, 22, St. John Street, Perth.

Chief Unionist Organisations.

The chief Unionist organisations are :—

Association of Conservative Clubs, St. Stephen's House, S.W. Sec., Frank Solbé.

The National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal-Unionist Organisations. President, Lord Faber; Chairman of Council, Sir William J. Crump, J.P.; Chairman of the Party Organisation and Executive Committee, A. D. Steel-Maitland, M.P.; Vice-Chairmen of the Executive Committee, The Rt. Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bart., K.C.V.O., and Sir William J. Crump, J.P.; Hon. Secs. (Principal Agent), John Boraston; (Deputy Principal Agent), William Jenkins; Sec., Thomas Cox. Offices, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. Telegrams, "Constitute," Phone, London; Telephone, 5720 Gerrard.

National Conservative League. Grand Sec., F. H. Relton, 9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey; Telephone, 655 P.O. Croydon.

National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland, 1, Castle St., Edinburgh. President, Henry Brock; Sec., George Brown, Advocate.

The United Club, which has been established for more than 20 years, sends out voluntary speakers on behalf of the Unionist cause to all parts of the country without charge. President, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; Chairman of Committee, W. E. Hume-Williams, K.C., M.P.; Hon. Sec., Park Goff; Clerk of Committee, S. E. Berry. Office, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C. Telegrams, "Tenacity," Fleet, London; Telephone, 2619 Central.

Primrose League. A league founded in 1883, which supports three principles—the maintenance of Religion, the Estates of the Realm and the Imperial Ascendency of the British Empire. Supplies a large number of workers at election times, and during the interval between elections carries on a campaign of educational work in the constituencies. Grand Master, Earl Curzon of Kedleston; Chancellor and Chairman of Grand Council, Rt. Hon. Walter Long, M.P. President Ladies' Grand Council, Miss Balfour. Members enrolled up to Oct. 1912 number, including Scotland, 2,250,708, divided among 2,713 Habitations. Vice-Chancellor, Gerald Arbuthnot; Registrar, F. Willis; Clerk of the Council, R. Bennett; Head Offices: 64, Victoria Street, S.W. Official Organ, *The Primrose League Gazette* (monthly), 1d.

SOCIALISM AT HOME AND ABROAD.

In Great Britain.

The modern Socialist movement in Great Britain dates from the foundation of the **Social Democratic Federation** in London in 1884. Inasmuch as many of the leaders of the later and more influential Socialist organisations passed through it in earlier days, the Federation had an important part in spreading Socialist opinion, but its rigid doctrinaire policy kept its membership relatively small. Mr. H. M. Hyndman has been its central figure from the commencement; the Countess of Warwick its most picturesque. The S.D.F. was associated with other organisations in the formation of the Labour Representation Committee in 1900, but withdrew after one year's affiliation on the ground that it could not work with non-Socialists. Afterwards, under the name of the **Social Democratic Party**, it undertook Parliamentary candidatures on its own account but without success. At the General Election of 1910 it promoted eleven candidatures, all of which failed, and, with the exception of Burnley, there were marked declines in the poll in those constituencies which had been previously contested. Indirectly the S.D.P. was represented in Parliament by Mr. W. Thorne, Labour M.P. for South-west Ham. The Party had a sprinkling of representatives on municipal authorities. In 1911 the Party merged as the most important member in a new organisation known as the **British Socialist Party**, which its promoters hoped would unite all the Socialist bodies of the country in one Society. The failure, however, to include the Independent Labour Party left the new organisation little more than a reconstitution of the old Social Democratic Party under a fresh title. The officers of the new party were, in the main, those of the old. Mr. Victor Grayson, who left the Independent Labour Party to energeise the new body, failed to impress his personality upon it, and Messrs. Hyndman and Quelch remain the controlling forces. Its headquarters are at Chandos Hall, 21, Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C. Secretary, H. W. Lee. The total membership is approximately 20,000. There is a small but active women's section, which has a separate national organisation, though the members are for the most part included also in the parent society. The **Twentieth Century Press** (37A, Clerkenwell Green) is the property of the Party, and publishes, besides books and pamphlets, its weekly organ, *Justice*, and its monthly, the *Social Democrat*, both edited by Mr. H. Quelch.

The **Fabian Society**, founded almost simultaneously with the S.D.F., sought to propagate Socialist ideas, more especially among the middle and upper classes, by totally different processes. Its work has been educational, and its plan to "permeate" with Socialist principles existing political and other organisations, and to influence local authorities to make use of their powers. The **Fabian Tracts**, written with great persuasive power, have commanded widespread attention. The society has persistently advocated municipal trading and enterprise as a step towards Socialism. It early established branches at Oxford and Cambridge, and now has groups in many provincial towns. But its main work is done from London. It is affiliated with the Labour Party politically and has financed candidatures for that Party, but its membership includes

many who are Liberals. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, and Mr. Chiozza Money are prominent Fabians; Mr. H. G. Wells, who did much to extend the Society's operations, has now withdrawn from it. Lately a Reform Section has sprung up within the Party, with the result that a close working arrangement has been entered into with the Independent Labour Party. Secretary, Edward R. Pease; Offices, 3, Clement's Inn, W.C. An Inter-University Socialist Federation was formed by the younger Fabians in 1911. President, Clifford Allen, B.A. (Cambridge); Sec., Arthur Warmington (Manchester); Organising Sec., E. F. Hitchcock (Oxford).

The main body of English Socialists is enrolled with the **Independent Labour Party** (to be carefully distinguished from the Labour Party, a later and larger organisation, of which it is only the definitely Socialist wing). The I.L.P. was established at Bradford in 1893, with the object of securing the collective ownership of the means of production and exchange by means of direct Labour representation in Parliament and on local authorities. Its first President was Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P.; Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., and Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., have also served as Presidents. The I.L.P. consists entirely of Socialists, but in conjunction with the Fabians and the chief Trade Unionist organisations it helped in 1900 to form the **Labour Representation Committee** (now known as the **Labour Party**). Of this larger organisation it is distinctly the driving force. There is a growing tendency for leaders in the Trade Union movement to be selected from members of the I.L.P. The Labour Party candidates at the by-elections at Holmfirth, Crewe, and East Carmarthen were members of the I.L.P.

The membership of the I.L.P. in October 1912 was approximately 70,000 in 800 branches. Upwards of 2,000 public meetings are held by the Party every week. Jointly with the Labour Party and the Trade Unions, it is responsible for the publication of *The Daily Citizen*, of which the first issue appeared on Oct. 8th, 1912. The Chairman is W. C. Anderson; Secretary, Francis Johnson; Offices, St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C. The **National Labour Press** (30, Blackfriars Street, Manchester) is the printing and publication department of the Party. It publishes the *Labour Leader* weekly, the *Socialist Review* monthly, and many books and pamphlets, and is the headquarters of the national *Daily Citizen*, and the *Leeds Weekly Citizen*.

The **Labour Party** was pledged to Socialism as its ultimate aim at the Hull Conference in 1908; and in the same year was admitted to affiliation with the International Socialist Bureau.

The **Women's Labour League**, now seven years old, is a vigorous society affiliated to the Labour Party. Its General Secretary is Dr. Marion Phillips, 5, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. It has several organisers, and publishes a monthly paper, the *League Leaflet*.

Although Socialism is associated in the minds of many detractors with irreligion, it is exercising some influence through all the Churches. The Guild of St. Matthew and the Christian Social Union sowed the early seed, but it is since the founding, in 1906, of the **Church Socialist League** that the propaganda has pros-

pered substantially. The joint Secretaries of the League are the Rev. Conrad Noel and the Rev. J. H. Hastings. **Organising Sec.,** Rev. C. Stuart Smith, Red Row, Mellor, Stockport. Membership about 1,200. Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., is President. There is a smaller Socialist organisation among English Roman Catholics. Many Nonconformist leaders have shown strong sympathy with the movement. Prominent among these is the Rev. R. J. Campbell, under whose presidency the **League of Liberal Christian Thought and Social Service** was established in 1908. This has had a phenomenal growth. The League has a monthly organ called the *Liberal Christian Monthly*; and the *Christian Commonwealth*, its weekly, has a very large circulation. **Hon. General Sec.,** William Govder; **Headquarters,** King's Weigh House, Thomas Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

The **Clarion Fellowship**, with organisations in all the larger towns and abroad, exists to promulgate Socialism. It supports five travelling vans, with lecturers, who have done successful pioneering work, especially in the country districts and villages. It is a child of the *Clarion*, edited by Robert Blatchford.

Other Socialistic associations, independent of the above, are: **Socialist Party of Great Britain**, 10, Sandland Street, Bedford Row, W.C.; **Socialist Labour Party**, 28, Forth Street, Edinburgh; **Christian Social Union**, 102, Adelaide Road, N.W.; **National Council of British Socialist Sunday School Unions, Sec.,** Miss Clarice McNab, 43, Dudley Crescent, Leith; the **Young Socialist League**, Secretary, J. Bloomfield, 280, Birch Lane, Bethnal Green, London, E.

At the Municipal Elections, Nov. 1912, the Socialist parties recorded a joint net gain of 40 seats in England and Wales.

Anti-Socialist Union.

The **Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain** was established in 1908 to combat the Socialist movement, and to spread a sound knowledge of economics amongst the voters. Its propaganda is carried on by means of lectures and debates, and by the circulation of pamphlets and leaflets dealing with the various phases of Socialism. It has schools for the training of men and women as speakers both in London and the country. **Chairman,** Claude Lowther; **Sec.,** James W. Urwin. **Offices,** 58 and 60, Victoria Street, Westminster.

In The British Colonies.

In **Australasia**, in June 1907, the local groups of Socialists formed themselves into the **Socialists' Federation of Australasia**, including New Zealand. The weekly organ of the Australian Socialists is the *Socialist*; they have also an *International Socialist Review*. Mr. Fisher, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, is a Socialist, as are many members of his Cabinet. The Socialistic Labour Party obtained a sensational victory at the General Election in April 1910 over a fusion of the other parties. It commands 44 out of 75 in the Lower House and 21 out of 36 in the Senate. The Australian Labour Party is applying for affiliation to the International Socialist Bureau. It has also accumulated a fund of £100,000 for the purpose of establishing a daily newspaper. At the Queensland elections in 1909, 27 Labour members were returned to a house of 45. The New South Wales Labour League Conference refused to adopt a definite formula of Socialism

by 71 to 40; but the Socialists are influential in the Labour Party, who at the State General Elections in 1911 won 46 seats against 44 retained by the Liberals. The Ministry was thus defeated and the Labour Party took office. In Oct. 1911 a General Election in West Australia resulted in the accession to power of a Labour and Socialist Cabinet, with Mr. John Scudden as Premier. In New Zealand the Socialist Party has active branches at Wellington, Christchurch, Auckland, Dunedin, and Nelson. The party's organ, the *Commonwealth*, is issued weekly, and two additional weeklies have been started. At the Parliamentary election in 1912, the Labour Party (largely Socialist) won four seats on the second ballots and increased its total poll from 3,500 (at the election six years ago) to 60,000.

In nearly every part of the **Dominion of Canada** there have been for many years Socialist groups. In 1904 a congress was held, and the **United Socialist Party of Canada** was formed. It is intensely doctrinaire, and refuses to affiliate with the Socialist International Congress. British Columbia and Toronto are the strongholds of Socialism in Canada at present, and there is one Socialist representative in each of the State Legislatures of British Columbia and Ontario. At the General Elections of Sept. 1911 one Socialist and one Labour candidate were successful. The organ is the weekly *Western Clarion*, published at Vancouver. There are nine Labour and Socialist papers in the Dominion.

In **South Africa** a **Socialist Conference** was held in 1907 for the purpose of unifying the movement. The bodies represented were: The Independent Labour Party; the Transvaal-Socialistischer Verein Vorwaerts (Johannesburg); Federazione Socialista Carlo Marx (Johannesburg); Society of Friends of Russian Freedom (Johannesburg); Social Democratic Federation (Cape Town), which publishes the *Cape Socialist*; and Social Democratic Federation (Natal). Four Labour members were returned at the first elections (August 1910) for the Union Parliament, and a striking success was achieved in 1912 in a by-election at George-town.

In Foreign Countries.

A **Permanent Socialist Bureau** has been established at Brussels since 1900, which has as one of its functions the co-ordination and concentration of the work of the national groups. **President,** Emile Vandervelde; **Secretary,** Camille Huysman.

There are now 85 daily Socialist newspapers published in Germany; four each in Belgium, Italy, and the United States; three in Switzerland; two each in England, Austria, Bulgaria, Bohemia, and France; and one each in Argentina, Denmark, Holland, Hungary, Norway, Poland, and Sweden.

In **Argentina** there is one Socialist representative in the House of Deputies, and the party runs a daily paper.

In **Austria** a **United Socialist Party** was founded in 1888, but, owing to racial distinctions, it was found subsequently advisable to organise into six self-supporting parties: the Germans, Bohemians, Polish, Russian, Italian, and South Slavs. Each is independent in matters of agitation and organisation, but all are agreed on a general programme and tactics, which are settled in a common congress every two years. The strongest of the

six national parties is that of Bohemia, where in a population of 6,000,000 there are 120,000 organised Socialists in 2,500 branches; 25 members have been elected to the Austrian Parliament and four daily Socialist papers are established. At the General Election of 1911 there were successful 80 Social Democrats (Germans 44, Czech 26, Polish 7, and Italian 3). The total is seven fewer than in the last Parliament. The feature of the election was, however, the overthrow of the Christian Socialist Party, between which and the Social Democrats there is sharp antagonism. In Hungary there are 130,000 organised Socialists (80,000 of them are in Buda-Pesth), but owing to the extremely limited franchise there is no single Socialist member of the national or local governing bodies. No political organisation is permitted, but practically all Trade Unionists, of whom there are 100,000 organised, are Socialists. The movement has a well-equipped publication department, which produces, besides other literature, a daily newspaper with a circulation of 30,000.

In Belgium the Socialist Party has doubled its membership since 1905 and in 1912 had 223,000 members in 415 branches. At the General Election the number of Socialists elected was increased from 35 to 39.

Bulgarian Socialists won 26 seats in seven towns at the General Election 1912. They have also launched a second daily paper.

Chile has three Socialists in its Chamber of 91 Deputies, and a definite Socialist Party has been established.

In China a Social Democratic Party was founded in Jan. 1911. The revolution which has changed this Empire into a Republic has greatly encouraged the Socialists, of whom Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Vice-President, is an acknowledged adherent.

In Denmark the Social Democrats are the largest of the political parties. In the Copenhagen municipal election of 1912 they gained another seat and now are exactly half of the Council of 42. Their poll rose to 50,000 votes. There are 1,000 Socialists in the provincial Councils, and 32 party newspapers. The Young Socialist League has 6,000 members.

In France since 1905 there has been a United Socialist Party, although it does not embrace all the Socialist sections. The Trades Union Federation (Confédération Générale de Travail), which had been chiefly anti-political, is now moving towards the Socialist position, the change in policy of M. Gustav Hervé largely contributing to that end. There are 2 Socialists in the Senate, 77 in the Chamber, 2,866 municipal representatives; 67 municipalities are entirely Socialist, and in 60 others they hold a majority. The official organ is the weekly *La Socialiste*, but there are also two daily papers, a bi-weekly, 39 weekly and two monthly organs, besides M. Jaures' daily *L'Humanité*.

In Germany, at the General Election in January 1912 for the Reichstag, the Social Democrats gained 110 seats and for the first time became numerically the strongest Party in the House. In the former Parliament they held only 53 seats. Herr Schiedemann was elected one of the two Vice-Presidents, but refused to comply with the official formalities. The votes recorded were 4,250,329, an increase of 991,300 since 1907. The annual report for 1912 of the Party shows 970,112 members, a 16

per cent. increase. There are 224 Socialists in the various State Diets; Bavaria has thirty members; in Schwartzburg Rudolstadt the Socialists control the Diet, which has been twice dissolved in consequence by the reigning Prince. The Party now owns 81 dailies, including *Vorwärts*, and many weeklies.

In Greece the Social Democrats appeared as a political party for the first time in the General Election of 1910. Ten were elected, but subsequently under franchise restrictions only their leader, Prof. Drakoulos, has been able to keep a seat.

In Holland the Social Democratic Party increased its membership in 1911-12 from 12,713 to 13,398.

In Italy the war with Turkey occasioned another of the periodical divisions of the Socialists, who are now again in two parties inside and outside Parliament. Signor Bissolati and 13 other Parliamentary members supported the Government against Turkey; the other 30 opposed. The larger organisation has 24,596 members in 760 branches.

In Norway a Socialist Labour movement was born in 1899, and now has 52,000 organised members and publishes 8 daily papers. At the General Election in October-November 1912 20 Socialists were elected.

In Portugal the Socialists commenced the publication of a daily newspaper in 1912, and are supporting the Republican Government.

In Russia there has been a Socialist movement since about 1870, but it is difficult to estimate its real strength. Severer restrictions are being taken than ever before to prevent their election to the fourth Duma, shortly due. In Finland the Labour Party accepted the principles of Social Democracy in 1899. In 1902 the Party numbered 8,151; the membership is now returned at 48,406, of which 11,316 are women. There are 86 Socialists out of 200 members in the Landtag. The Party owns more than 40 newspapers.

In Spain there are one Socialist member of the Cortes, two provincial deputies and 100 municipal councillors. The Social Democratic Party has 200 branches and co-operates politically with the Republicans.

In Sweden, at the General Election in Oct. 1911, the Socialists increased their representation from 34 to 65 and trebled their vote.

In Switzerland seven Socialists have seats on the National Council. There are many Socialists on the cantonal legislative bodies. In Basel the Socialists, 47 in number, are the largest group, and two are members of the Government Council. On the Zurich body are 42 Socialists and one Member of Council. In Berne the Socialists are the largest party on the Municipal Council.

In the United States of America Socialists are now virtually embraced in one organisation, which fights on Reformist lines and has achieved many electoral successes in the last two years. The first Socialist administration, that of Milwaukee, was defeated in 1912 by a combination of all other parties, but increased its own vote. The 12th Annual Conference of the Party (1912) repudiated syndicalism and sabotage. Mr. Eugene Debs, the candidate for the Presidency in 1912, polled approximately 750,000 votes, about twice as many as in 1908. The *Appeal to Reason* circulates over 500,000 weekly, and there are several Socialist daily papers. The Party membership is 150,000.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Board of Education.

Since April 1st, 1900, the central educational authority for England and Wales has been the Board of Education, established by the Board of Education Act, '99. This Board took the place of the Education Department and of the Department of Science and Art, and is charged with the superintendence of matters relating to education in England and Wales. The Board also exercises certain educational powers formerly exercised by the Charity Commissioners. The Board consists of a President, the Lord President of the Council, H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The President is appointed by His Majesty, and holds office during his pleasure.

The principal officers of the Board are:

President, The Right Hon. J. A. Pease, M.P.
Permanent Secretary, L. A. Selby-Bigge, C.B.
Parliamentary Secretary, C. P. Trevelyan, M.P.

Welsh Department. Permanent Sec., A. T. Davies; Chief Inspector, O. Edwards.

Accountant-General, H. W. Orange, C.I.E.

Chief Clerk, R. H. Carr.

Chief Woman Inspector, The Hon. Maude Lawrence.

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Director, H. F. Heath, C.B.

Medical Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary and Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, M.D.

Architect's Department.

Architect, G. F. N. Clay.

Elementary Education Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, E. B. Phipps.

Chief Inspector, F. H. Dale.

Secondary Schools Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, The Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B.

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher.

Technological Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, E. K. Chambers, C.B.

Chief Inspector of Technology and Higher Education in Science, F. Pullinger, C.B.

Chief Inspector of Schools of Art, S. J. Cartledge.

Universities Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, H. F. Heath, C.B.

The Welsh Department has been separately organised and officered since 1907.

The total net expenditure out of the Parliamentary Vote for the year ended March 31st, 1912, was £14,298,030.

Local Educational Authorities.

The elementary education of all children between the ages of 5 and 14 (with some exemptions) has been compulsory since 1880 and free since 1891. The Local Administrative Authorities for these purposes have been (since the Education Act of 1902) committees of the County, Borough, and Urban Councils. These committees include a minority of co-opted members, selected on grounds of their special knowledge of educational work. In

July 1911 there were 293 such authorities in England and 29 in Wales.

The Cost of Public Education.

The total expenditure of the Local Education Committees in England alone for the year ended March 31st, 1910, may be analysed thus:—

	Higher Education only.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£
Loan charges	301,693	2,811,411
Elementary Schools	—	17,318,572
Higher Elementary Schools	—	93,716
Industrial and Special Schools	—	514,260
Secondary Schools and Pupil Teachers	1,156,817	1,156,817
Technical, Art, and Evening Schools	1,504,155	1,504,155
Training of Teachers	152,333	152,333
Aid to Students	539,620	539,620
Administration	216,980	1,326,754
Payments to Local Authorities	208,558	291,931
Medical Inspection	—	150,989
Provision of Meals	—	130,558
Other Expenses	114,032	153,706
Total	£4,194,192	26,144,851

For purchase of land, erection, extension and equipment of school premises, loans were raised to the extent of £2,048,541 for elementary and £841,353 for higher education.

In Wales the total expenditure was £1,907,626, of which £301,530 was for higher education. The amount raised on loans to provide and promote buildings was £273,671.

The receipts to meet these charges were obtained thus:—

	Higher Education only.	Total Receipts.
	£	£
Parliamentary Grants	1,037,151	11,633,158
Local Rates	1,726,193	12,620,980
Endowments	150,300	173,851
Fees	428,244	572,926
From Local Authorities	197,056	293,259
Other Receipts (not from rates)	—	171,846
Residue Grant	612,879	612,879
Total	£4,151,826	26,078,905

In Wales, parliamentary grants were £941,594; rates, £872,699; other receipts, £98,960. Total, £1,913,260.

Primary Education.

Elementary schools are of two kinds. "Council" schools are wholly provided and maintained by the Local Education Committees; undenominational Bible teaching only is given in these. In "Voluntary" schools, the premises for which have been erected and must be maintained by voluntary subscriptions, definite religious instruction is permitted, provision being made for the withdrawal of children whose parents object. In other respects the schools are equally controlled by the Education Committees, and share equally in the public funds. The difficulty in raising subscriptions

to maintain the progressive standard of accommodation required by the Board of Education has brought about a continuous decline in the number of Voluntary schools, and a more than corresponding increase in the number of Council schools. The latest revision requires as the minimum for all new schools not less than 10 square feet of floor-space for each older child, and 9 square feet for each infant.

The number of public elementary schools maintained by the local education authorities on July 31st, 1911, was, in England alone, 18,936 schools, with accommodation for 6,286,252 scholars, and an average attendance of 4,990,480. Of these, 6,866 were "Council" schools, with accommodation for 3,585,170, and average attendance of 2,859,843; while 12,070 were "Voluntary" schools, with accommodation for 2,701,082, and average attendance of 2,122,371. During the year ended on that date there was a net increase of 189 in the number of "Council" schools, and a net decrease of 117 in the number of "Voluntary" schools. In Wales the total number of schools was 1,844 (1,180 "Council," 664 "Voluntary"), with accommodation for 503,489 (395,776 and 107,713), and an average attendance of 391,348 (311,120 and 80,228). During the year the "Council" schools increased by 18, and the "Voluntary" schools decreased by 9.

For the first time since 1906-7 there was a decline in 1910-11 in the total number of scholars attending elementary schools. Of those between three and five years of age there have been fewer each year since 1899; in 1910-11 the number fell by 31,563 to 350,621. The number over twelve also diminished, by 8,112, to 1,103,431; and as those between five and twelve only increased by 32,169, the net decrease in all scholars was 7,482. Notwithstanding this, improved regularity sent the average attendance up by 4,443, and the percentage of such regular attendance reached 89.15 in England, while remaining at 87.21 in Wales. Although the Partial Exemption system continues in a few areas, notably in Lancashire, the West Riding, and Bradford borough, the number of such scholars steadily decreases; in 1910-11 there were 71,479.

The teaching staff was made up as follows. In England only: Certificated teachers, 31,214 men and 63,574 women; uncertificated teachers, 5,108 men and 35,243 women; supplementary assistants, 9 men and 12,713 women; student-teachers, 691 men and 1,433 women. In Wales: Certificated, 2,799 men and 3,409 women; uncertificated, 1,023 men and 4,263 women; supplementary, 1 man and 1,695 women; student teachers, 64 men and 84 women. Pupil-teachers have now disappeared; the proportion of certificated to uncertificated teachers yearly increases. In England there is one certificated teacher for every 53 scholars in average attendance, and in Wales one for every 63.

Higher Elementary Schools.

These were first established in 1900; in 1905 a "new type" of school was introduced, and in 1910 these were becoming converted into "Central Schools," with either a commercial or an industrial bias, conducted under the ordinary conditions of the Code. The first intention of the higher elementary school was not to take the place of a secondary school, but to provide normally a three-years' "finishing" course for pupils remaining at school from the ages of 12 to 15 years. In practice, however, it

has been found that the three-year course has been a reality for only a small proportion of those admitted, while as regards those who have attended for three and occasionally for four years the course of study pursued has been more appropriate for a secondary school. The total number of higher elementary schools in England and Wales on July 31st, 1911, was 47; average number on register 10,036; teaching staff 421, of whom 131 were graduates.

Special Schools.

There existed in England and Wales on July 31st, 1911, 38 special schools for blind, 50 for deaf, and 246 for defective children. Scholars on the registers were 1,782 blind, 3,666 deaf, 12,253 mentally defective, 4,713 physically defective, and 377 epileptic. The total number of certificated teachers in the three types of schools was 857, and of uncertificated 616. Open-air and playground classes are now conducted under several authorities; from London, Manchester, Leicester, Liverpool and Barnsley children selected from congested areas are now sent in the summer for varying periods to country or seaside schools; while permanent open-air schools have been established by London (two), Halifax, Bradford, Sheffield, Barnsley, and Norwich. The total accommodation at the permanent schools is 625, the average attendance 567, and there is a teaching staff of 32. Up till March 1911, 101 Local Education Authorities had been authorised to spend money from the rates to provide food for necessitous school children. Instruction was given in cookery at 2,001 centres and 670 school courses; in laundry work at 638 centres and 89 courses; in housewifery at 130 centres and 24 courses; in these domestic subjects combined at 120 centres and 23 courses; in handicrafts at 993 centres and 216 courses; in light woodwork at 3 centres and 65 courses; in gardening at 14 centres and 2,270 courses; and in dairying at 9 centres and 9 courses.

Medical Inspection.

Most of the 322 local school authorities have undertaken a more or less systematic inspection of scholars by their medical officers for several years past. By the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, inspection of each scholar on admission to a public elementary school, and afterwards as the Board of Education may direct, was made compulsory. Power was also given to local authorities to "make such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Board of Education for attending to the health and physical condition of the children." To assist the local authorities the Board established a Medical Department, with Dr. (now Sir) G. Newman as Chief Medical Officer. In his third annual report, Dr. Newman states that up to July 1911, school medical officers had been "recognised" in 305 of the areas. Medical inspection was also in operation in the remaining 17 areas, though the medical officer had not been as yet approved. Assistant school medical officers were required in 161 areas, and altogether in England and Wales 995 qualified officials are in part or whole time medical service of the schools. Seventy-nine women doctors, of whom six are principal officers, are engaged in this work; and 335 nurses (203 whole time) have been appointed to 176 areas. The total number of children estimated for inspection in England and Wales was 1,377,000.

In regard to treatment, there was a further advance in direct action by Education Authorities during the year ended July 1911. In 47 areas the school nurses were engaged in duties of the nature of treatment, and in 12 others contributions were made towards existing Nursing Associations to secure treatment of minor ailments. This was apart from the work of nurses attached to **School Clinics**, which were then in operation in 30 centres. At Bradford (the most completely equipped) 3,520 children were treated. The clinics vary greatly in equipment and in the diseases and defects treated. At Deptford (a typical centre) the cost of treating 3,000 children was less than £460. Two of the clinics are concerned only with dental work; 70 authorities provided free spectacles for children with defective vision; 34 made contributions, in return for special services, to local hospitals. London has an elaborate special scheme of its own. **Care Committees**, whose purpose is to follow up the work done in the schools, have been set up in several educational areas.

Teachers and Training Colleges.

In the year 1910-11 there was approximately one certificated teacher for every 53 scholars in average attendance in England, and in Wales one for every 63 scholars. Rather less than one-third of the certificated teachers in England are men, and of these 71 per cent. were also trained; of the women certificated teachers 46 per cent. were trained. In Wales the percentage trained was 81 for men and 53 for women. Of uncertificated teachers there were 84 more men and 201 fewer women in England and 39 more men and 142 more women in Wales. "Provisional assistant" teachers ceased to be recognised from July 31st, 1910. The falling-off in the number of applicants for entry to the preliminary stages for the teaching profession has now extended over several years. Since August 1910 the test for student-teachers has been slightly raised, and those who have previously been recognised as bursars must in future pass a qualifying examination for advance to the ranks of student-teachers. There is a growing inclination for candidates to omit the bursar stage and qualify by some other way. Similarly, the falling-off in candidates for the preliminary examination for the certificate is partly accounted for by the tendency, encouraged by the Department, for prospective teachers to substitute a more general qualifying examination. For this preliminary examination in 1911 there were only 10,263 entries as compared with 16,205 in 1910 and 23,628 in 1909. Entries for the certificate examination itself were 6,663 against 6,186, but only 2,011 passed against 2,330 in the preceding year. During 1911-12, 34 English teachers (15 men) were placed in secondary schools in France and 8 in secondary schools in Prussia. Other appointments were open, but no suitable candidates were available. In return, 38 assistant-teachers were received from foreign schools, viz. 5 Frenchmen, 22 Frenchwomen, 2 Prussian men and 6 Prussian women. **Training Colleges** for teachers were voluntary, denominational institutions, unaided by the State till 1890, when colleges of a non-residential character were first "recognised" at various universities. Since 1902 the Board of Education has offered large grants to Local Educational Committees for the provision of training colleges, and there

are now available in England and Wales some 12,586 places, of which 7,705 are open to all candidates, irrespective of denominational considerations. In connection with the colleges there exist in England and Wales 11 hostels for men and 30 for women students. In the year ended July 1911, 1,586 students in England and 159 in Wales finished their period of training satisfactorily. The regulations are now drawn to enable teachers in training, as far as possible, to take degree courses at their colleges. In 1910 425 students took degree courses, and 338 were successful.

National Union of Teachers.

The National Union of Teachers was founded 1870. **Objects:** (1) to promote the spread of education; (2) to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) to unite the school teachers in a strong professional organisation; (4) to watch the interests and advance the welfare of schools and teachers. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, professional advice and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the *Schoolmaster*. **Conferences** are annually held at Easter. The forty-third annual conference was held at Hull, April 8th to 10th, 1912, the President being Mr. W. D. Benthall, of Clapham. The Union now has 72,400 members; its income for 1911-12 was £44,122, with a Legal Assistance Fund of £9,429 and a Parliamentary Fund of £9,429. The N.U.T. Examinations Board conducts commercial examinations annually and issues teachers' diplomas in various subjects. There are a **Provident Society**, **Benevolent Fund**, **Orphan Fund**, and **Orphan Homes** in connection with the Union. Over £25,000 is raised yearly for benevolent purposes. **Sec.**, Sir James Yoxall, M.A. **M.P. Offices**, 67 and 71, Russell Square, W.C.

Societies.

National Education Association, established in '89 to promote a system of national education which shall be efficient, progressive, unsectarian, and under popular control. Its constitution and policy are controlled by a council of 300 members, which is elected annually by the subscribers, branches, and affiliated bodies. **President**, Rt. Hon. Lord Sheffield; **Treasurer**, F. W. Verney; **Chairman of Executive Committee**, J. Massie, M.A.; **Secretary**, A. J. Mundella. **Offices**, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, instituted in 1811 and incorporated in 1817. The Society had an income for 1911 of £18,682 from voluntary contributions, and £8,131 from legacies. The total expenditure was £32,119. **President**, The Archbishop of Canterbury; **Secretary**, Talbot Baines. **Offices**, 19 and 21, Great Peter Street, Westminster.

British and Foreign School Society, instituted in 1808. The income for 1911 was £37,547. **President**, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; **Secretary**, W. Prydderch Williams. **Offices**, 114, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

Secular Education League, for "binding together in one effective organisation all who favour the 'secular solution' of the education problem without reference to any other convictions—political, social, or religious that they may entertain." **Secretary**, H. Snell, 19, Buckingham Street, W.C.

Secondary Education.

See PUBLIC SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, and HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Secondary Schools Branch of the Board of Education was formally constituted on April 1st, 1903. It began in a very small way, but its growth has been continuous and rapid. A strong body of Secondary School Inspectors has been created, and inspects, besides the grant-aided schools, a large number of others which seek recognition for efficiency. The branch administers nearly three-quarters of a million of public money, of which over half a million goes in direct grant to secondary schools as such. Grants are paid as follows: £2 for each scholar between 10 and 12 on the first day of the school year who had been for at least 2 years under instruction in a public elementary school previously; £5 on account of each scholar between 12 and 18 on the first day of the school year.

On July 31st, 1910, there were in England alone 862 grant-aided schools, of which all but 56 are free from denominational religious restrictions, are under effective popular control, and are open as regards a certain number of places (usually 25 per cent.) without payment of fee to children from the public elementary schools. The remaining 56 schools are in receipt of grant upon a lower scale through failure to meet one or more of these conditions, which were laid down in the Regulations for 1909-10. The number of pupils receiving instruction in secondary schools on the Board's grant list in 1910-11 was 145,884, of whom 76,699 were boys. These were taught by 9,077 teachers, of whom 5,057 were graduates. Only 481 out of 7,794 of the classes in the grant-aided schools contained more than 30 scholars. Adding the schools not on the grant list, but recognised as efficient, there are 958 schools educating 84,914 boys and 71,699 girls. There are 303 secondary "Council" schools, and 49 more for which Education Committees have made themselves financially responsible. As to curriculum, the Board now discourages early specialisation and insists on a sound general education up to the age of 16 at least. In Wales 107 out of 109 secondary schools on the grant-aided list have secured the higher grant by compliance with the Regulations of 1909-10. Many of these schools offer more than 25 per cent. of free places. In the 109 schools there were 7,522 boys and 7,430 girls, of whom 904 boys and 1,199 girls were over 16 years of age. Instruction was given by 521 men and 421 women teachers.

Associations and Societies.

Head Masters' Conference (1870), representing about 114 of the chief endowed schools of the country. The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connection with the older universities. Sec., W. A. Evans, 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

Incorporated Association of Head Masters—Assist. Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools—Sec., J. G. Lamb, M.A., 35, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Association of Head Mistresses (Incorporated '06)—Sec., Miss Ruth Young, 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses in Public Secondary Schools ('84), 23, Berners Street, W.—Sec., Miss K. Andrews, 30, Clanciarde Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W.

Teachers' Guild ('85)—General Sec., Frank Fairman, M.A., 74, Gower Street, W.C.

Association of University Women Teachers, Incorporated—Sec., Miss Gruner, 59, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, W.

Froebel Society—Chairman of the Council, Claude G. Montefiore; Sec., Miss Temple Orme, LL.D., 4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions—Hon. Sec., P. Abbott, B.A., 5, West View, Highgate Hill, London, N.

Workers' Educational Association (founded August 1903), to promote the higher education of working people primarily by the extension of University teaching. Gen. Sec., Albert Mansbridge, 14, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Joint Scholarships Board—Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Federal Council of Secondary School Associations—Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, for promoting Study of the French Language and Literature, Sackville House, 8a, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Technical Institutions, Schools of Art, Evening Schools.

The grant for Technical Institutions and day technical classes for the year ended March 31st, 1911, was £47,842; and for Schools of Art and day art classes £73,816. There were in England and Wales in 1910-11, 38 institutions, and grant was made on account of 2,751 students. Day classes were recognised in 114 institutions, and grants were paid in respect of 10,913 students. There were 51 art classes recognised, with 2,729 students; while 42,278 students attended at 223 schools of art. Science examinations were held at 829 local centres and 41,955 students passed. Art Examinations were held at 612 local centres and 22,464 students passed. Ten Royal Exhibitions (Art), 20 Royal Scholarships (Science), 4 Whitworth Scholarships, 30 Whitworth Exhibitions, 11 Royal College of Art Scholarships, 6 National Scholarships (Art), 15 Free Studentships (Art), 7 ditto (Science), and 2 Princess of Wales Scholarships, were awarded.

Evening Schools.

The grant for evening and other classes, not included above, for further education, was £440,715. There were recognised 4,225 centres, and 84,063 male and 60,357 female scholars, upon whom grants were paid.

Museums, Colleges, etc.

Grants were made to the Imperial College of Science and Technology of £20,000; to the Royal College of Art of £8,990; to the Victoria and Albert, Bethnal Green, and local museums of £98,642; and to the Geological Museum, the Geological Survey, and Committee on Solar Physics of £22,653. Out of these funds provision is made, among other things, for short courses of instruction at the Royal Colleges of Science and Art to a limited number of selected students and teachers, who receive sums towards their railway fares and expenses. There are also similar aids to enable chosen students to visit national exhibitions and foreign towns and galleries.

THE EDUCATION WORK OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

By the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Education Act, 1902, was, with a few modifications, applied to London; and the control of all education, primary and secondary, passed into the hands of the London County Council as the Education Authority on May 1st, 1904. Before that date the administration of education in London was divided between different bodies. The School Board for London, which was established in 1870, was responsible for the provision of public elementary schools to meet the needs of the population so far as they were not met by the existing voluntary schools. As regards the voluntary schools, the School Board exercised no control except to see that children attended regularly. The various managers of the schools dealt directly with the central authority, the Board of Education, in all matters relating to the organisation of the schools, the inspection of the work of the schools, and the receipt of the Government grant. Meanwhile the London County Council, acting through its Technical Education Board, was responsible for the supervision of technical education, and was also brought into close relations with secondary and university education.

By the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903 the London County Council was made the local education authority responsible for all branches of education. In the field of elementary education it took over the whole of the work of the School Board for London, and also became responsible for maintaining the voluntary schools in a state of efficiency. The managers of the voluntary schools (now known as the non-provided schools) ceased to occupy the position which they had hitherto held towards the Board of Education. Government grants in respect of these schools became payable to the County Council, and the Council became responsible for the payment of the salaries of the teachers, using the rates, so far as necessary, to supplement the amount received from the Government. The whole of the elementary education of London was thus brought within the purview of one local authority, who were entrusted with the duty of supervising the curricula in all the schools and testing the efficiency of the work by its own inspectors. The County Council has emphasised this unification of the work of the two sets of schools by adopting a Standing Order that no difference shall be made in administration between the provided (or Council) schools and the non-provided (formerly Voluntary) schools, except so far as difference in method of treatment is required by statute.

As regards higher education, the County Council carries on all the powers which it formerly exercised under the Technical Instruction Acts, and in addition has received greatly increased powers which entrust it with the duty of providing out of the rates such secondary and technical education as is necessary to supplement any existing provision and of co-ordinating all forms of education from the elementary school to the University.

For the discharge of these important functions, the Council was required by the Education Acts to appoint an Education Committee, which should consist partly of members of the County Council and partly of other persons, including women. The Education Committee,

thus appointed, consists of 50 members, of whom 38 are members of the Council and 12 are co-opted. The following are the members of the present Committee:

Members of the Council.

Cyril S. Cobb, M.V.O., Chairman.
John W. Gilbert, Vice-Chairman.

Lord Cheylesmore, Chairman of the Council.
J. Herbert Hunter, Vice-Chairman of the Council.

H. Gosling, Deputy-Chairman of the Council.

Adler, Miss Henrietta.	Leon, A. L., J.P.
Anderton, F. R.	Levita, Maj. C., M.V.O.
Barrett, W. Freeman.	Lewis-Barned, Major
Bray, Reginald.	H. B.
Bruce, G. L.	Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott,
Cotton, H. E. A.	D.D.
Cripps, H. L.	Machel, P. W., C.M.G.
Debenham, E. R.	Rowe, H. V.
Dew, George.	Russell, A. B.
Edmonds, G.	St. Helier, Lady.
Gautrey, Thomas.	Sebag-Montefiore, R.
Gray, Ernest.	M.
Greville, Rt. Hon.	Shepherd, A. J.
Lord.	Smallwood, E.
Headlam, Rev. Stewart	Smith, Frank.
D.	Taylor, Andrew T.
Hill, Rt. Hon. Viscount	Thomas, A. A.
Hobson, T. F.	Warburg, O. E., M.A.
Hunter, J. H.	White, Sir E.
Jackson, Cyril.	

Members appointed under clause 1 of the scheme prepared and approved under section 17 of the Education Act, 1902.

Beston, Miss M.	Horniman, E. J.
Booth, Mrs. Handel.	Liversidge, H. W.
Chapman, Major D. P.	Phipps, Mrs. Wilton.
Frere, Miss M.	Sanders, W. S.
Gooch, H. C.	Sommerville, Rev. W.
Guinness, Hon. J.	
Rupert, M.P.	Wallas, Miss K.

In order to carry out the various branches of work, the Committee have appointed 9 Sub-Committees, which are composed of from 6 to 17 members. The Sub-Committees meet, as a rule, once a week during the time when the Council is sitting. Their meetings are conducted in private, and they present their reports weekly to the Education Committee, which sits in public every Wednesday at the County Hall, Spring Gardens. Those matters which the Education Committee are unable to deal with themselves are reported to the weekly meeting of the London County Council for ratification. The question of the amount of responsibility which the Council should delegate to the Education Committee has received very careful consideration. In general, it may be said that the Education Committee are empowered to deal with matters of ordinary current administration which fall within the objects provided for in the annual estimates, while the Council reserves to itself the right to deal with all matters that are new in principle or involve expenditure which has not been specifically sanctioned in the estimates. On matters of this nature the Finance Committee have the duty of reporting concurrently to the Council.

The London County Council spends annually about six millions on education—£5,000,000 on elementary and £1,000,000 on higher education. The receipts from Government grant and other sources amount to about £1,750,000; the rest of the cost falls on the ratepayers. The rate for education purposes is 1s. 9½d. in the £.

Schools and Institutions controlled by the Council.

The following table shows the number of schools under the control of the Council :

1. Elementary Education :			
(a) Elementary schools—			
L.C.C. or provided schools .	550		
Non-provided schools .	364		
		914	
(b) Special schools for blind, deaf, physically and mentally defective children .		146	
(c) Industrial schools .		8	
Total for elementary education .		1,068	
2. Higher Education :			
(a) Secondary schools .	20		1,068
(b) Training colleges .	7		
(c) Technical institutes and schools of art .		17	
(d) Evening schools and centres		280	
Total for higher education .		324	324
Total for elementary and higher education .			1,392

In addition to directly maintaining the schools referred to above, the Council, as the authority charged with the duty of supplying or aiding the supply of education other than elementary and of promoting the general co-ordination of all forms of education in the County of London, subsidises by means of grants in aid of building, equipment, or general maintenance a large number of educational institutions in London, viz. the University of London, the schools of the University, secondary schools, polytechnics, technical institutes, schools of art and other institutions. Under the schemes of administration of these institutions and by virtue of its powers under Schedule I. (g) of the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Council is enabled to appoint representatives on the governing bodies. By these means the Council is brought into close relation with the institutions and is enabled to carry out the duty imposed upon it by the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903.

Instruction in Elementary Schools.

The total number of teachers employed by the Council in its various institutions is about 20,000. The salaries bill for teachers in elementary schools alone amounts to about £2,600,000 per annum. In the Council's own elementary schools there is one assistant teacher for every 43·9 children. Every decimal point by which this average is reduced means an increased annual expenditure of between £3,000 and £4,000. The total number of children on the roll of the public elementary schools is 729,369, of whom 572,604 are on the rolls of the London County Council schools and 156,765 on

the roll of non-provided schools. In addition there are 2,167 children on the rolls of 21 other efficient elementary schools, which are not maintained by the Council. The instruction given in the elementary schools comprises the following subjects, which are prescribed by the regulations of the Board of Education : the English language, handwriting, arithmetic, drawing, observation lessons and nature study, geography, history, singing, hygiene and physical training, domestic subjects. Considerable freedom is now allowed to head teachers in organising the curricula in the various subjects, but their methods and work are subject to the inspection both of the Board of Education and of the London County Council. Open-air schools, classes in playgrounds, school journeys and visits to places of educational interest are among the more recent developments. Arrangements are made to provide, as far as possible, that all boys during their last two years at school shall receive instruction in manual training, and all girls in their last two years instruction in domestic economy (cooking, dressmaking, and laundry work). Sufficient accommodation, however, has not yet been provided to enable this policy to be fully carried out.

Physical Welfare of Children.

In consequence of the adoption by the Council of sect. 3 of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, the Council has appointed a Children's Care Committee for each public elementary school in London, and also 27 local associations in various districts. The duties of the School Care Committees are generally to befriend the children, and to carry on the work of selection of necessitous children in connection with the provision of school meals. The local associations deal with the actual feeding arrangements and discuss general questions arising in connection with the care of the child. All parents whose children are in receipt of school meals are notified of their liability under sect. 2 (1) of the Act with regard to the recovery of the cost of food supplied. The School Care Committees are also assisting in the Council's work under sect. 12 (1) of the Children Act, 1908, relating to cruelty to children. The number of necessitous children fed during the maximum week of the school year 1910-11 was about 50,000. The number is considerably less during the spring, summer, and autumn. The average cost of each meal, including the charge for preparation and service, is 2d. The extended powers which are conferred on local authorities by the Children Act, 1908, have strengthened the hands of the Council in promoting the physical and moral welfare of the children who attend the elementary schools. As regards the physical welfare of the children, the powers conferred by the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, have enabled the Council to organise more fully than before a system of medical inspection of children, and the Council now has a staff of 84 doctors and 69 nurses at work in the schools. Arrangements have been made with certain London hospitals to provide for the medical treatment of the children who are shown by the inspection to be in need of treatment.

The names of the principal officers of the Council engaged in educational administration are given on p. 139.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

In Scotland, education is under the control of a Committee of Council on Education consisting of—
The Lord President of the Council.

The Right Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P.,
Secretary for Scotland (Vice-President).

The Right Hon. Lord Shaw.

The First Lord of the Treasury.

The Right Hon. Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P.
(Lord Advocate).

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kin-
cardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

The Right Hon. Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E.

Secretary, Sir John Struthers, K.C.B., LL.D.

Assistant Secretaries, G. Macdonald, LL.D.
(in Edinburgh), and G. W. Alexander, Esqs.

Senior Chief Inspector, J. L. Robertson, LL.D.

Offices, Dover House, Whitehall, London;
and 14, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

The Local Education Authorities for Scotland are School Boards, popularly elected. The Education (Scotland) Act of 1908 provided for the assimilation of the franchise to that for the Parish Councils and also gave the Scotch Education Department power under certain conditions to combine school board districts. Several such combinations have already been effected. Co-operative action is taken through Burgh and County Committees on Secondary Education, and (for the training of teachers) through Provincial Committees instituted in connection with the four Scottish Universities. The Act of 1908 gave to School Boards further responsibilities and powers for securing the health and well-being of children of school age, and placed upon them new and far-reaching duties in relation to young people who have left school and entered upon employment. The Edinburgh School Board has made marked success in using powers to aid parents of children leaving school in the choice of their future employment.

Schools are now classed as Primary, Intermediate, and Secondary.

The total income of the 958 School Boards for the year ended Whitsunday 1911 was £4,167,172; of which £1,644,516 represented rates; £1,569,438 grants from the Scotch Education Department; £164,054 loans; £282,682 grants from Education (Scotland) Fund; £15,328 school fees and books sold; £17,257 endowments.

The total net ordinary expenditure was £4,091,142, of which £2,260,091 was required for salaries of teachers and retiring allowances; £556,135 for other expenses of school maintenance; £147,474 for administration; and £507,451 for interest on and repayment of loans.

Voluntary Schools (chiefly Roman Catholic) had an income of £45,137, of which £272,147 was derived in grants from the Department; £66,320 from school fees and other sources; £33,619 from endowments; and £43,051 from voluntary contributions. The total expenditure on these schools was £428,394, of which £122,869 was for secondary schools.

Primary and Higher Grade Schools.

During the year ending August 31st, 1911, in these schools there were 845,055 scholars on the register. Of these 22,068 were between 14 and 15, and 9,470 above 15. These figures include 24,444 scholars in 196 Higher Grade Schools or Departments, of whom 16,506 were under 15 and

6,876 between 15 and 17, while 1,072 were over 17. The average attendance for the whole number was 87.66 per cent., and for the Higher Grade Schools taken separately, 91.02. The Higher Grade Schools provide a regularly organised course of instruction extending over at least three years, and possess a correspondingly more numerous staff and special equipment. The average attendance at first year's course was 10,373, at second year's course 7,382, and at courses beyond second year 6,328.

Supplementary Courses having practical bearing on the probable future occupation of the scholars were given to 47,565 pupils in 2,000 schools. Savings banks exist in 369 schools, and school libraries in 3,021.

By a Minute, the operation of which, however, has been deferred till Aug. 1st, 1913, it is provided that where the average number of pupils on the register to each certificated teacher is greater or less than 50, the grants shall be reduced or increased by 1 per cent. for each unit above or below 50, but any increase shall not have effect in respect of any number below 40. A certificated head teacher is, however, recognised for 35 scholars, and an assistant for 30 scholars. No grant is to be paid in respect of any class with average number on register of more than 60, unless the managers satisfy the department of unforeseen circumstances.

All the schools of Scotland will presently be staffed entirely by fully trained teachers. Of the 20,051 employed in 1910 (excluding 74 pupil teachers), 18,869 were certificated, and 13,033 were also trained. The others had qualified by the certificate examination, which is now only retained as a temporary expedient for the benefit of the present uncertificated assistant teachers, whose number has dwindled to 1,096, of whom only 238 (having been employed before '96) will be entitled to serve after 1914.

Secondary and Technical Education.

Secondary education in Scotland is controlled by 6 Burgh and 33 County Secondary Education Committees, who administer funds provided under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1908. Their total income for 1910-11 (inclusive of £25,752 balance from earlier funds now incorporated) was £177,964. The amount received from the Department was £136,802. From various endowments £3,045 was received; payments from School Boards towards the cost of medical inspection reached £2,571; from school managers for services of special teachers £6,162 was obtained; and the Department's grant under the Continuation Class Code was £2,468. The expenditure of the Committees reached £164,578. The heaviest expenditure is on Bursaries, to enable scholars in the thinly populated districts to attend the secondary schools established at various centres. In the year ended May 15th, 1911, £87,669 was spent upon bursaries by the Secondary Education Committees; and to this may be added £65,000 for the same purpose from separate endowment funds, administered sometimes through the Committees and sometimes by independent governors. A large proportion of those who pass the Qualifying Examination for a Bursary do not proceed to the further stages, though the percentage of those who do so increases. In the year ended Aug. 31st, 1911, 59,406 passed the Qualifying Examination; 4,797 secured the Intermediate Certificate; and 1,254 took the

Leaving Certificate. The last figure is again in advance of any previously reached. The number of Higher Grade Schools or Departments has grown from 27 in 1900 to 196 in 1911, when there was an average daily attendance of 24,083 scholars.

Continuation Classes were also stimulated by the Act of 1908. Attendance at a Day School or a Continuation Class is compulsory up to the

age of 16. The total number of centres increased in 1911 to 1,150, under 601 School Boards; and grants were paid in respect of 137,180 students. Under the Continuation Class code also, £1,636 was applied as grant-in-aid of 61 senior and 1,026 junior scholarships. In association with these classes, 16 Central Institutions (Technical, Art, Agricultural, Nautical, Commercial, Veterinary, and Domestic) are at work.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

In Ireland, elementary education is under the control of twenty Commissioners of National Education, with an office in Marlborough Street, Dublin. Mr. W. J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D., is Resident Commissioner, and Messrs. P. E. Lemass, I.S.O., L.R.C.S.I., and W. J. Dilworth, M.A., T.C.D., are Joint Secretaries.

For secondary education there are the Intermediate Education Board, The Endowed Schools Commissioners (Chairman, Anthony Traill, LL.D., M.D., D.L., Provost T.C.D.; Sec., Stanislaus Murphy, LL.B., B.L.; Clerk, T. P. Craig), and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Elementary Education.

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, in the 77th report, state that on Jan 1st, 1911, there were 8,337 schools in operation, a decrease of 64 in the year, with an average of 699,945 pupils on the register, and an average daily attendance of 495,962, of whom 18,346 were above 15 years of age. The daily attendance showed an average of 70·8 per cent. of the number on the register. The religious denominations of the pupils were: Roman Catholics, 506,315, or 74·52 per cent.; the late Established Church, 81,103, or 11·19 per cent.; Presbyterians, 76,782, or 11·30 per cent.; Methodists, 8,698, or 1·28 per cent.; other denominations, 6,537, or 0·96 per cent. In 1,674 schools under Roman Catholic teachers exclusively, 4·9 per cent. of the pupils are Protestants; in 705 schools under Protestant teachers exclusively, 7·8 per cent. of the pupils are Catholics; and in 50 schools under Roman Catholic and Protestant teachers conjointly, 55·2 of the pupils are Roman Catholics and 44·8 per cent. Protestants. There are 5,900 schools attended solely by one denomination; 4,360 schools with 370,728 pupils being Roman Catholic, and 1,540 schools with 116,383 pupils Protestant. Exclusive of Model and Poor-Law Union Schools (where the management is official), there are 7,410 under clerical management and 785 under lay management. Besides the ordinary schools, there are 30 model schools, with an average of 9,064 pupils on the rolls and a daily attendance of 6,986. Convent and Monastery Schools number 399, with an average of 112,478 pupils on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 84,472, or 75·1 per cent. of the number on the rolls. 125 Workhouse Schools were in operation, with 3,248 on the rolls and an average attendance of 2,843. Grants amounting to £11,506 were made to 412 Evening Schools, in which most of the pupils are over 14 years of age, and many are adults.

The gross total of teachers was 15,281, of whom 7,850 were principals, 4,939 assistants, and the rest junior assistant mistresses, work-mistresses, and industrial teachers. This number does not include convent and monastery teachers, and the teachers of workhouse schools. The percentage of trained teachers

to the total was 67·9. There are 7 Training Colleges receiving grants.

The aggregate expenditure on the schools from all sources was £1,688,832, giving an average of £3 8s. 8d. for each child in attendance. Of this amount, £142,533 was received from local sources. The grants to training colleges amounted to £60,187. The National Commissioners have complained for some years that the Treasury grant is wholly inadequate, more especially in respect of the building and improvement of the national schoolhouses, many of which are said to be "so unsuitable and insanitary as to be a source of positive danger to the health of the community." On April 8th, 1911, the Treasury sanctioned grants (up to March 1912) to the amount approximately of £108,000, but this is still "quite insufficient." While the proportion of trained teachers continue to increase, the number of schools and of scholars still declines. During 1910 the Irish language was taught in 2,800 schools, and bilingual instruction was given in 191. There are no higher-grade schools in Ireland.

Secondary Education.

The Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act of 1899 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 50) created a Department which takes the place of the Science and Art Department, as far as Ireland is concerned, both in administering the grant for Science and for Art, and more especially in taking charge of technical instruction.

A Board of twenty Commissioners of Education (ten appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and ten by Local Boards of Education) administer certain educational endowments, which produced in 1911 a total revenue of £6,384. The commissioners had at disposal, with previous balances, altogether £8,121. The major portion of the fund is derived from the Ulster Royal School Endowments, under which are benefited 11 colleges with a total accommodation for 1,386 and a total on the rolls of 771.

The Intermediate Education Board is an examination and inspection Board, administering a large original endowment and an annual income derived from Local Taxation Duties. The Assistant Commissioners are W. F. Butler, M.A., and W. A. Houston, M.A. Offices, 1, Hume Street, Dublin. During 1912, 8,276 boys and 4,305 girls—total 12,581—presented themselves for examination held at 322 centres. There passed 4,767 boys and 2,248 girls—total 7,015: a percentage of 57·6 boys, 52·2 girls, 55·7 boys and girls. The income of the Board was formerly derived from a share of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties. These declined so heavily that since 1909 the deficiency has been made up by the Treasury to the figure £46,566, at which the revenue stood in that year. This was the smallest income for the decade, and the Commissioners are pressing for larger grants.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Trade Unions—Wages and Strikes—Conciliation and Arbitration—Factories and Workshops—The Trade Boards Act—Labour Co-partnership.

THE GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM.

The following table, from the "Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics" [Cd.

5415], published by the Board of Trade in 1911, shows the growth of Trade Unionism in some of the principal countries during a series of years:—

Total Recorded Trade Union Membership in each of the Undermentioned Years.

Year.	United Kingdom.	Germany	France.	Austria.	Denmark.	United States.	
						Federation of Labour.	New York State (all Unions).
1899 . . .	1,849,999	864,350	419,761	119,334	—	349,422	209,020
1900 . . .	1,957,710	995,435	491,647	—	96,295	548,321	245,381
1901 . . .	1,969,324	1,003,365	583,832	119,050	96,419	787,537	276,141
1902 . . .	1,955,852	1,092,642	614,173	135,178	96,479	1,024,399	329,101
1903 . . .	1,933,816	1,276,831	643,757	154,665	88,098	1,464,100	395,736
1904 . . .	1,898,581	1,466,625	715,576	189,121	90,111	1,675,400	391,681
1905 . . .	1,923,868	1,819,930	781,344	323,099	90,695	1,494,300	382,201
1906 . . .	2,117,611	2,213,654	836,134	443,270	99,052	1,454,200	398,494
1907 . . .	2,412,611	2,446,480	896,102	501,094	109,914	1,538,970	437,092
1908 . . .	2,379,723	2,421,950	957,102	432,279	117,350	1,586,885	372,459

On the basis of the membership for 1908, the number of trade unionists per 1,000 occupied inhabitants was as follows in certain of the above countries: Germany, 86; France, 49; Austria, 36; Denmark, 100. Allowing for 900,000 trade unionists not belonging to the American Federation of Labour, the corresponding figure for the United States would be 85. The ratio in the United Kingdom is 130.

While in the United Kingdom the strongest unions are those in the coal-mining industry, which in 1907 comprised 28 per cent. of all unionists, being followed by those in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades (15 per cent.), and the textile trades (15 per cent.), the largest trade unions in Germany are those of the metal trades, which comprise 21 per cent. of all the members of the Social Democratic group, the building trades coming second. In France the largest unions are those in the transport trades, with nearly 30 per cent. of the total membership. These are followed in descending order by the unions in the metal, building, and textile trades, and in mining and quarrying. In Austria the metal trades (15 per cent.) take the lead, and the transport and building trades (12 per cent. each) follow. In Belgium the strongest unions are those of the miners, with over 40 per cent. of the total membership. In the State of New York the building trades furnish nearly one-third of the trade unionists, and the transport trades follow with nearly one-fifth. In Italy more than 40 per cent. of the organised workers are connected with agriculture, the building trades following with one-tenth, and the metal trades with one-thirteenth.

TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

At the end of 1910 there were 1,153 Trade Unions, with a total membership of 2,435,704. Nearly three-fourths of the total membership is found in the building, mining and quarrying, metal, engineering and shipbuilding, and textile trades.

Financial details with regard to one hundred principal unions, which include over 60 per cent. of the total membership of all the societies, are as follows:—

	1898.	1911.
Membership	1,090,872	1,459,687
Income	£1,902,130	£2,691,277
" per member	34s. 10½d.	36s. 10½d.
Expenditure	£1,476,337	£2,624,379
" per member	37s. 0½d.	35s. 11d.
Accumulated funds	£2,656,800	£5,121,529
" " per member	67s. 2d.	70s. 2d.

During the three years 1908-10, over £8,500,000 was spent by the 100 principal unions. Of this amount, £1,100,000, or 13½ per cent. of the total, was spent on dispute pay, £2,600,000 or 31½ per cent., on unemployed benefits, and £3,200,000, or 37½ per cent., on other benefits, etc. (principally sick and accident, superannuation, and funeral benefits), the remaining £1,600,000, or 18½ per cent., having been absorbed by working and miscellaneous expenses.

In 1910 there were 252 Trades Councils, representing 1,008,946 members, compared with 172 representing 713,335 members in 1898. They are local councils formed by delegates from neighbouring trade unions. Their main objects are to exert influence on local politics in parliamentary and municipal elections, and to afford mutual assistance in disputes.

The General Federation of Trade Unions was founded in '99. The declared objects of the Federation are to maintain the right of combination, to further conciliation, and to assist workers engaged in disputes when approved by the Executive Committee.

Trade Union Congress.

The Congress is composed of representatives of trade unions, either working at their trade or paid union officials. Unions may send one delegate for every 2,000 members or fraction thereof. Voting on important questions is on the principle of one vote for every 1,000 members represented. A Parliamentary Committee of 16 belonging to different unions is elected to look after the interests of the working classes in parliamentary matters and elsewhere, and a paid secretary is also appointed annually. The 1913 Congress will be held at Manchester.

Chairman Parliamentary Committee, W. J. Davis, M.P.; Secretary, C. W. Bowerman, M.P. Office, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.

WAGES AND STRIKES.

Changes in Rates of Wages.

The Labour Department of the Board of Trade reported in 1912 that the slight upward movement in wages which began in 1910 was maintained on the whole during 1911, but did not become at any time very marked. The second half of the year was, however, considerably better than the first half, the net increase up to June 30th being £4,647, as compared with £21,280 from July to December.

The net effect of all the changes reported to the Department as taking effect in 1911 was an increase of £25,927 per week in the wages of 825,204 workpeople. Of these, 416,101 received a net increase of £37,664 per week, and 399,216 sustained a net decrease of £11,737 per week, whilst the remaining 9,797 had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year.

The changes in 1911 showed a net increase in every group of trades with the exception of mining and pig iron manufacture, in which cases the downward tendency in the prices of coal and pig iron continued to affect wages adversely.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The following table summarises the figures for the years 1901—1911:—

Year.	No. of disputes beginning in each year.	No. of workpeople affected by disputes beginning in each year.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in each year.
1901 .	642	179,546	4,142,287
1902 .	442	256,667	3,479,255
1903 .	387	116,901	2,338,668
1904 .	355	87,208	1,484,220
1905 .	353	93,503	2,470,189
1906 .	486	217,773	3,028,816
1907 .	61	147,493	2,162,151
1908 .	399	295,507	10,834,189
1909 .	436	300,819	2,753,321
1910 .	531	515,165	9,894,831
1911 .	864	931,050	10,247,100

The aggregate number of working days available for the whole industrial population, exclusive of agricultural labourers and seamen, may be roughly estimated at rather more than 3,000,000,000. The aggregate duration of all the disputes in progress during 1911 amounted to 10,250,000 working days, or about one-three-hundredth of this total. In other words the amount of working time lost owing to disputes in 1911 was less than one day per head of the industrial population.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Under the powers given to it by the Conciliation Act, 1896 the Board of Trade established in 1908 a Court of Arbitration. For the purposes of the Court of Arbitration three panels were formed—the Chairman's Panel, the Employers' Panel, and the Labour Panel—and, on the application of the parties to an industrial dispute, a Court of Arbitration,

consisting of three (or five) members, is nominated by the Board of Trade from these panels. Technical assessors can also be appointed, for the purpose of giving the Court information on technical matters, in cases where their assistance is considered expedient. During 1911 recourse was had to Courts of Arbitration in 81 cases. The total number of Conciliation Boards in existence at the end of 1911, so far as known to the Department, was 203. This number is made up of 277 Boards dealing with particular trades and 16 District and General Boards, including both those registered under the Conciliation Act and those not registered.

The number of cases in which action was taken under the Conciliation Act, 1896, during the year 1911 was 92, a number considerably greater than in any previous year since the Act came into force. The increase, as compared with 1910, previously the highest year, was in great part accounted for by disputes in the transport trade. Of these 92 cases, 57 were disputes involving a stoppage of work affecting in the aggregate about 565,000 workpeople. The most important disputes in which action was taken during 1911 were the general strike of seamen, dockers, and other transport workers which commenced in June, the strike of dockers and other transport workers in London in August, the national strike of railwaymen also in August, and the lock-out of cotton operatives in North and North-East Lancashire in December.

With a view to strengthening the existing official machinery for settling industrial disputes, the Government in Oct. 1911 established an Industrial Council, composed of representatives of employers and employed, with Sir George Askwith as Chief Industrial Commissioner, "for the purpose of considering and of inquiring into matters referred to them affecting trade disputes; and especially of taking suitable action in regard to any dispute referred to them affecting the principal trades of the country, or likely to cause disagreements involving the ancillary trades, or which the parties before or after the breaking out of a dispute are themselves unable to settle."

LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Labour Co-partnership Association was founded in 1884, and seeks "to bring about an organisation of industry based on the principle of Labour Co-partnership: that is to say, a system in which all those engaged shall share in the profit, capital, control, and responsibility." With this view it seeks (1) in the Co-operative movement to aid by its propaganda and advice all forms of production based on the above principle; (2) in other businesses to induce employers and employed to adopt schemes of profit-sharing and investment tending in the same direction. President for year: Rt. Hon. Earl Grey. Past Presidents include Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour, Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, M.P., Mr. D. J. Shackleton, Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P., Professor J. Chapman, and the late George Jacob Holyoake.

Hon. Secretary, Aneurin Williams. Assist.-Secretary, E. W. Mundy. Office, 6, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

The following figures show the increase in co-partnership businesses, established (with two or three exceptions) by working men:

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

	1883.	1907.	1911.
Societies at work . . .	15	112	110
Capital * . . .	£103,436	£1,865,610	£1,991,863
Trade . . .	160,751	4,108,807	4,681,429
Profits . . .	9,931	203,445	228,180
Losses . . .	114	4,321	5,060
Dividend on wages	Not known	25,017	32,337

* Shares, loans, and reserves.

These figures do not take into account the extension of the principle to private businesses or ordinary companies. Figures concerning these are extremely difficult to get and tabulate, because private firms often make secrecy a condition in their partnership schemes, and the absence of a uniform plan in the schemes makes generalisation difficult. (See ed. 1906.) The following figures show the progress of the labour co-partnership principle in Gas Companies. No. of employed, 22,273; amount of profit divided amongst employed for year ending Dec. 1911, £103,418. Total profit to employed since schemes were adopted, £792,264. Market value of shares and deposits held by employed in these companies, £672,479.

As to the working-class co-partnership businesses, these divide themselves roughly into four classes: 1. The societies which in the main consist of individual shareholders who are in most cases workers for the society, or hope to become so, as the capital and business connection grow. 2. Societies which consist something like equally of—(a) individuals as in Class 1; (b) co-operative store societies which provide part of the capital and a market for much, if not all, of the produce. 3. Societies which are, in the main, federations of other societies, chiefly co-operative stores, but which have Labour Co-partnership provisions in their rules, whereby their employees are entitled to share in the profit and acquire capital. 4. Special societies. This classification is of course imperfect, but is useful as giving a rough idea of how the movement is made up. Grouped in trades, the societies show that there are in Great Britain 15 clothing and textile, 26 agricultural, 18 boot and leather, 9 metal, 12 building and woodworking, 14 printing, and 11 various trades—110 in all.

Co-partnership or profit-sharing schemes have been adopted with varying success by a number of large employers of labour. The schemes of Messrs. Furness, Withy & Co., and of Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ltd, were described in the 1911 ed. The workpeople of Messrs. Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., printers, of London and Aylesbury, hold more than 1,200 £10 shares in the Company. The shares are sold at about three-quarters of their market value, and are paid for by weekly instalments of from 1s. a share. A consultative council of leading commercial men and members of the House of Commons was formed in June 1912 to act with representatives of the Labour Co-partnership Association in promoting co-partnership in the industries of the country generally, and it has been announced that the Board of Trade is compiling an elaborate report upon the subject.

THE TRADE BOARDS ACT

The object of this measure, which came into force on Jan. 1st, 1910, is to establish Trade Boards in certain trades where "sweating" prevails, and to fix and enforce, by means of these boards, a minimum standard of wages. In addition, it is hoped, the boards will act as

centres of information, and be able to afford information on the subject of unemployment. The Act was fully explained in the 1910 edition.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

According to the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1911, at the end of the year there were upon the registers 114,412 factories and 153,092 workshops, not including men's workshops, docks, warehouses, or buildings, private lines and sidings, home work premises, factories and workshops under the charge of H.M. Inspectors of Mines, or (in general) domestic workshops. The number of persons employed in factories in the United Kingdom was in 1907 (approximately) 4,500,000, and in workshops (excluding men's workshops) 650,000.

The inspection of factories and workshops is carried out under the control of the Home Office, which employs for the work a special staff of 205 inspectors (including assistants), of whom 18 are women. These inspectors have full powers of entry to any factory, workshop, laundry, dock, wharf or other premises under the Act, or school where factory children are educated. They may call for any registers or documents kept in accordance with the Act, and may conduct proceedings connected with their office before a magistrate. The Act prescribes limits of the hours in which women (of 18 years and upwards), young persons (from 14 to 18), and children (12 to 14) may be employed; also intervals for meals, certain holidays, and a weekly short day. When a person enters upon the occupation of a factory or workshop he must serve on the inspector for the district a written notice containing a description of the place, its machinery, and the work to be carried on there. Various prescribed notices must be affixed at the entrance to the factory or workshop, and a register kept in which to record particulars as to the children and young persons employed, accidents, cleaning, and other matters dealt with in the Act. Periodical returns of the number, age, sex and occupation of persons employed are required from the occupiers of factories and workshops. The chief inspector appoints certifying surgeons, whose duty it is to investigate accidents and to examine young persons and children employed in factories, and in certain classes of workshops, and give certificates of fitness for employment.

Workshops, workplaces, and (to a limited extent) factories are subject to the provisions of the law relating to public health. Local authorities, accordingly, are charged with the duty of seeing that such places are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, properly ventilated, and not overcrowded. They have special powers with regard to bakehouses. They are responsible for insuring that factories and workshops are provided with means of escape in case of fire. They must keep a register of outworkers, and see that the places where they work are not unwholesome.

Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Sir Arthur Whitelegge, K.C.B., M.D., Home Office.

Deputy Chief Inspectors, H. M. Robinson, I.S.O., and R. E. Graves, Home Office.

Medical Inspectors, Dr. T. M. Legge and Dr. E. L. Collis, Home Office.

Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, Home Office.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Modern co-operation dates from the establishment of the Rochdale Pioneers' Society in 1844, on whose model all subsequent societies have based themselves. The primary object of a co-operative society is distribution, and it aims at saving for the members the shopkeeper's and, if possible, the wholesaler's profits. There is no limit to membership; any one may join. Each person joining must take up one or two £1 shares, paying generally 1s. on entrance, and the remainder, if he chooses, out of his accumulating dividends. The maximum share of capital which one person can hold by law is £200. Goods are sold at the ordinary retail prices, and each purchaser receives checks or vouchers corresponding to the amount of purchases. Half-yearly or quarterly these are paid into the store, and the surplus of receipts over cost is divided among the members at so much per pound of purchases. This is the rebate, or dividend as it is more familiarly called. Non-members may deal at the stores, and receive discount as a rule at half the members' rate. The rate of dividend is usually between 2s. and 3s., but runs up to 3s. 6d. or 4s. Four or five per cent. interest is generally paid on capital. The store is managed by a committee elected by the members, each member having one vote. The first department of a store is usually grocery and provisions. Many stores, even the smaller ones, bake their own bread, and find it most successful. Hardware, drapery, boots and shoes, coal, tailoring, and furnishing generally constitute branches of every large store. In 1911 there were, according to the Co-operative Union Report, 1,407 distributive societies, with 2,640,091 members, £33,253,757 share capital, £74,802,469 sales, and £11,693,920 profit. The distributive societies also carry on various productive departments, e.g. baking, corn-milling, cabinet-making, bootmaking, tailoring, dress-making, etc.; the total output in this direction being about £8,000,000 annually.

The English Wholesale Society was started in 1863. It is a federation of co-operative societies, none other being allowed to become shareholders or purchasers. Each society takes up one £5 share for every 5 members. The Society is managed by a General Committee of 32 members, 16 of whom represent the Societies in the Manchester division and 8 each the divisions of London and Newcastle. In 1911 it had 1,158 members, £5,413,728 share and loan capital, £27,892,000 sales, and £669,798 profit. It began the manufacture of boots at Leicester in 1873, and has since added soap, candles, biscuits, sweets, preserves, pickles, lard, underclothing, corsets, furniture, cocoa, chocolate, woollens, clothing, flannels, tobacco, hosiery, brushes, starch, printing, corn-milling, etc., to the various industries carried on in its large factories. The capital employed by this society in production is £2,532,392, its output of manufactures £6,834,354, profit thereon £184,758, and the number of persons employed 16,038. It owns 4 steamships, has numerous creameries in Ireland, has purchasing agencies in Canada, the United States, Denmark, Germany, France, Spain, Sweden, Greece, and Australia, and has its own tea plantations in Ceylon. It also does a banking business, its turnover exceeding £122,000,000.

The English Wholesale Society has recently formed an Insurance Section, which will act

as an approved society under the National Insurance Act.

The Scottish Wholesale Society was started in 1869 on lines similar to the English Society, but admitting its employees to collective membership on certain terms. In 1911 it had 270 society members and 559 shareholders amongst the employees; its share and loan capital was £3,161,499, its sales £7,851,079, and profits £330,720. It manufactures boots and shoes, tweeds, blankets, drapery, shirts, furniture, preserves, sweets, chemical sundries, soap, tobacco, etc., besides engaging in printing and corn-milling. In 1911 its productive capital was £694,448, output of manufactures £2,344,995, profit thereon £95,431, and productive employees 5,553. The two wholesale societies act as agents for each other. Their business is done at nearly cost price, plus a commission to cover expenses. There are also 5 Corn Mills owned by federations of retail societies and consumers, which in 1911 had a capital of £258,623 (in shares and loans), sales £1,023,059, and profit £36,752; and 17 baking societies (also consumers' federations), with a total capital of £493,431, sales £730,795, and profits £86,573.

Apart from the production carried on by the distributive societies, there is great activity on the part of a large number of societies organised specially to carry on a variety of manufactures. See LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-operative Productive Federation is a business organisation to assist such societies. The Co-operative Union Report shows, in 1911, 90 productive societies (excluding wholesale, corn milling, and baking societies) with £311,034 capital (in shares and loans), £1,529,212 sales, and £93,414 profit. About 40 per cent. of the capital is found by co-operative societies and trade unions, and 60 per cent. by employees. Probably the bulk of their trade is done with co-operative stores. Notable co-partnership societies are Hebden Bridge Fustian, Burnley Self-Help, Leicester Equity Boot and Shoe, W. Thomson & Sons, Kettering Clothing, and Kettering Boot. Many distributive societies also give their employees a share of their profits. The co-partnership principle is also adopted by some private firms and companies, notably the South Metropolitan Gas Company. House Building: Between 400 and 500 Distributive Co-operative Societies have up to the present built 8,530 houses at a cost of £1,900,000, which are let to members at a rental; have also built 5,600 houses costing £1,250,000, which have been sold to members; and have advanced £6,850,000 on 34,000 houses built by members themselves, making a total of £10,000,000.

The Co-operative Union (General Secretary, A. Whitehead; offices, "Hollyoake House," Hanover Street, Manchester) is the organising and propagandist centre of the movement, and was formed 1869. The governing body is the Central Board, which meets at Congress time. Its members are appointed by the sectional boards of the seven districts into which the United Kingdom is divided. The work of the board throughout the year is conducted by committees—education, propaganda, defence, parliamentary, exhibitions, anti-credit, the joint arbitration committee with trade unionists, and the joint committee on agriculture and distribution, being those for 1911. It devotes special efforts to inducing societies to devote a part of their profits to educational purposes, the

amount voted in 1911 being £99,694. It also organises the annual Congress. The 1912 Congress was held at Portsmouth, and was attended by 1,439 delegates, representing Co-operative Societies in all parts of the United Kingdom. There were, in 1911, 1,262 societies members of the Union, the subscriptions from which amounted to £10,924. The annual income of the Union is augmented by the sale of literature.

The Women's Co-operative Guild (England and Wales) was started in 1883, to educate women in co-operative principles, and increase their power and activity in the movement. It has 27,000 members in 540 branches. Its main lines of work have recently been in the spread of co-operation among the poor, the housing question, and anti-credit and citizenship campaign; it, too, holds an annual congress.

There is also a Women's Co-operative Guild in Scotland, with 133 branches and a member-

ship of 11,430. A Women's Guild has also been formed in Ireland, with 9 branches and 376 members.

Co-operation in Agriculture.—Seventy-nine distributive (including wholesale) societies in 1911 farmed 11,545 acres, with a capital of £338,249, and made a net aggregate profit of £6,764 and a loss of £5,950. Two farming societies with a capital of £1,780 farmed 808 acres with a net aggregate profit of £201. For particulars as to the operations of the **Agricultural Organisation Society**, see p. 337.

The **Co-operative Insurance Society** does a large business amongst societies in insurance against fire risks, the sums assured in 1911 being £31,726,285; it had also £531,433 fidelity assurance policies, £683,522 burglary, and £1,017,291 life. It also transacts Workmen's Compensation, Plate Glass, Public Liability, and Motor Vehicle Insurance.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

The **International Co-operative Alliance** for the promotion of co-operation throughout the world, is a federation of co-operative organisations in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, United States, etc. The Alliance includes about 1,200 local societies and national federations, who contributed to its funds more than £1,400 in the year ending December 1912. International Co-operative Congresses were held in 1895 (London), '96 (Paris), '97 (Delft), 1900 (Paris), 1902 (Manchester), 1904 (Budapest), 1907 (Cremona), and 1910 (Hamburg). The next Congress is to be held at Glasgow in 1913. The Alliance publishes reports of these Congresses, also Annual Reports of its Executive Committee, and a Bulletin, issued in English, French, and German. An Annual was published for the first time in 1910, showing the development of co-operation throughout the world, and containing also a detailed history of the International Alliance. Office: 146, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Co-operation on the Continent has during the last few years made great strides.

In **Austria** the agricultural movement and the credit banks are organised and based on the Schulze-Delitzsch and on the Raiffaisen principles. The distributive societies are united in the "Zentralverband österr. Konsum-

vereine" for propaganda purposes, and in the "Grosseinkaufsgesellschaft" for joint buying.

Denmark is the land for agricultural societies, dairies, and supply associations, but the distributive side of the movement is making great headway. The retail societies are affiliated to the "Fællesforeningen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger."

Co-operation in **France**, although very successful, has not extended as it might have done owing to the movement having been divided into two groups, each separate from and competing with the other. These two groups, however, have now joined hands, and there is no doubt that this combining of forces will lead to even greater results in the future.

Germany has the largest number of societies—more than 30,000, 17,000 of these being credit banks.

Belgium, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland all show increases in the number of societies and amount of trade done.

India has a Co-operative Union of its own, which does a good deal of propaganda work among the people.

In 1909 there was a Co-operative Union established in **Canada** for assisting in the formation of societies on the Rochdale plan.

Below are figures relating to the various societies in the different countries.

	Credit Societies.	Distributive Societies.	Wholesale Societies.	Tenants' Societies.	Agricultural Societies.	Productive Societies.
Austria	10,954	1,382	3	312	2,884	943
Belgium	568	394	1	24	1,523	307
Bulgaria	635	43	—	—	43	6
Denmark	—	1,300	1	—	3,733	33
Finland	416	512	1	—	1,001	—
France	3,247	2,811	2	—	(?)	510
Germany	17,892	2,270	2	963	6,750	329
Holland	500	386	1	—	995	295
Hungary	3,544	1,555	2	—	(?)	—
Italy	2,499	1,764	1	379	660	1,832
Japan	3,353	792	—	—	—	64
Norway	—	350	1	—	227	—
Roumania	2,543	15	—	—	346	—
Russia	6,300	5,500	2	10	5,400	340
Servia	850	100	—	—	195	—
Spain	—	182	—	—	—	—
Sweden	426	700	1	(?)	1,211	16
Switzerland	322	560	2	20	4,111	42
United Kingdom . .	295	1,121	2	16	010	103

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, which came into force in 1910, provides (1) for the housing of the working classes, (2) for town planning, and (3) for the appointment of County medical officers. The Act was summarised in the 1910, 1911, and 1912 editions.

A memorandum of the Local Government Board relative to the operation of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, which was issued in November 1912 [Cd. 6494], states that the powers conferred by section 15 of the Act, under which the local authority may serve notice on the landlord requiring him to execute such works as they may think necessary, were extensively utilised. During the year ended March 31st, 1912, notices were issued in respect of 43,160 houses, an increase of 128 per cent., and the number of houses in respect of which the notices were satisfactorily complied with was 30,669, as compared with 11,649 in the preceding 16 months.

Under sections 17 and 18 of the Act, which provide for procedure by way of closing and demolition orders, the number of houses in respect of which representations were made to the local authorities in the year ended March 1912 was 46,387, as compared with 24,429 in the preceding year.

Housing Reform Associations.

Mansion House Council on Health and Housing, amalgamated with the National League for Physical Education and Improvement. The oldest Society for the education of public opinion in regard to the need for Housing Reform. Hon. Sec., C. E. Allan. Office, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.

The Rural Housing and Sanitation Association. Formed in 1902 to improve the condition of housing and sanitation in country working-class homes. It is strictly non-political. Sec., Miss Annette Churton; Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Workmen's National Housing Council. Supported by a number of Trade Union bodies and Trade Councils. Sec., F. Knee, 41, Cowcross Street, London, E.C.

The National Housing and Town Planning Council, founded in 1900 to promote a national movement for Housing and Town Planning Action, supplies information, arranges conferences, organises cottage exhibitions, etc. Sec., H. R. Aldridge, 18, Dulverton Road, Leicester, and 6, John St., Adelphi, London, W.C.

Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council. Established under the auspices of the Labour Co-partnership Association (q.v.). Sec., T. Nicolson, M.A. Offices, 6, Bloomsbury Square, London.

Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd., was formed to promote the formation and development of residential estates on the principles advocated by the Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council. The Society has a publishing department, and housing literature, particularly dealing with the co-partnership system, is always available to the public interested in this branch of co-operation. Its experts give advice on land, capital, estate development and house building, and in account keeping. It provides for inspection to ensure its members that the most economic and best methods are adopted. Sec., George Morris. Offices, 6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

The "Garden City Association" was founded in '99, and in Sept. 1903 the Company, "First Garden City, Ltd.," was formed, with a capital of £300,000, of which about £175,000 has been subscribed, and an estate of 3,818 acres (since increased by extra purchase to 4,556 acres) was purchased at Letchworth, near Hitchin, at an average cost of about £40 per acre. Forty-nine factories and workshops are now at work; 80 shops have been erected, and by the end of 1912 over 1,600 houses and other buildings had been erected and occupied, the population being about 7,500. A post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, schools, recreation ground, libraries, swimming baths, golf links, banks, clubs, and hotels are established. The total rates of the town are 4s. 8d. in the £. A parish council conducts local affairs. First Garden City, Ltd., Halton House, 20-23, Holborn, E.C., and at Letchworth, Hertfordshire; Secretary, Harold Craske, F.S.S.

Liverpool Housing Association. Sec., W. Knowles, The Beeches, Raby Drive, Bromborough, Cheshire.

Oldham Housing Reform Council. Sec., S. W. Yates, 84, Tudor Street, Oldham.

Rochdale Housing Reform Council. Hon. Sec., Fred. Duckworth, 3, Sawyer Street, Rochdale.

York Health and Housing Reform Association. Sec., B. Lasker, 6, Blake Street, York.

Housing Companies and Trusts.

Artizans, Labourers and General Dwellings Co. Sec., S. A. Blackwood, 2, Wood Street, Westminster, S.W.

Bournville Village Trust. The village of Bournville was founded by Mr. George Cadbury, who, in Dec. 1900, handed it over with the estate, of which it forms a part, to a board of trustees, as a gift to the nation. Area of estate 612 acres, number of houses 865, and population 4,100. Average death-rate for 5 years ending 1910, 5'7 per 1,000. Sec., John H. Barlow, Estate Office, Bournville, near Birmingham.

East End Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., T. Wilkinson, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Four Per Cent. Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., P. Ornsien, 1, 2 & 3, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.

Guinness Trust. Sec., E. W. Winch, 5, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes. Sec., E. H. Marston, 1, Pancras Square, Pancras Road, London, N.W.

Metropolitan Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., Lindsay S. G. Young, 38, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.

Peabody Donation Fund. Sec., Viscount Dunluce, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

The Joseph Rowntree Village Trust, Garden Village, New Earswick, York. Sec., Miss Harlock, 7, Grove View, Clifton, York.

Rowton Houses, Ltd. Sec., A. E. Tribble, 7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Estate of the late W. R. Sutton (Sutton Model Dwellings). Sec., W. Balmain, 183, Old Street, E.C.

Victoria Dwellings Association, Ltd. Sec., Sydney G. Henniker, 3E, Victoria Dwellings, Batte sea Park Road, London, S.W.

Wharfedale Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., A. E. Tribble, 7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Under the Old Age Pension Acts, 1908 and 1911, and the Rules and Regulations issued by the Treasury and the Local Government Board, State pensions are payable to persons over the age of 70 who fulfil certain conditions. The system applies to women, whether married or single, as well as to men. Full details of the Act of 1908 and Regulations were given in the 1909 edition, but it may be convenient to refer here briefly to the more important points as modified by the Act of 1911.

To be qualified for an Old Age Pension a person must be 70 years of age, must not have an income exceeding £31 10s. per annum, and must for the last 20 years before receiving the pension have been a British subject and for 12 of those 20 years (allowance being made for Crown service abroad and certain other instances) a resident in the United Kingdom. "British Subject" means a person born in the United Kingdom, or of a British father, or who has taken out a Naturalisation certificate. It also applies for the purposes of the Acts to a woman who satisfies the pension authority that, but for marriage with an alien, she would have fulfilled that condition, and that such alien is dead, or her marriage with him dissolved or annulled, or that for not less than 5 years she has been legally separated from or deserted by the alien.

A person is disqualified for a pension while in receipt of Poor Law relief, or while detained in any asylum as a lunatic, or if convicted of any offence and ordered to be imprisoned without the option of a fine, during imprisonment and for 2 years after imprisonment in case the sentence did not exceed 6 weeks' imprisonment; for 10 years otherwise. He is also disqualified if he has habitually failed to work according to his ability, opportunity, and need for the maintenance of himself and those legally dependent upon him, unless he has made certain provision against sickness or unemployment.

The amount of pension payable to a person is calculated on his means, and is on the following scale:

5s. a week where the pensioner's means do not exceed £21 per annum.

4s. a week where his means exceed £21 but do not exceed £23 12s. 6d.

3s. where they exceed £23 12s. 6d. but do not exceed £26 5s.

2s. where they exceed £26 5s. but do not exceed £28 17s. 6d.

1s. where they exceed £28 17s. 6d. but do not exceed £31 10s.

To arrive at the amount of a person's "means" account must be taken of the income he is likely to receive during the succeeding year and of the yearly value of any advantage, benefit, or privilege enjoyed by him; but no account is to be taken of the yearly value of any advantage accruing from the use of enjoyment of furniture and personal effects if the total value of such property does not exceed £30.

Where husband and wife are living together in the same house, the means of either is to be taken as one-half of the total means of the couple.

A form of claim for a pension may be obtained at any Post Office in the United Kingdom, and when filled up by the claimant is to be delivered to the Postmaster of the Post Office where it is desired that the pension should be payable, or to the local pension officer.

All the claims come to the Pension Officer. This Officer is appointed by the Treasury, and is the Local Officer of Excise or the Supervisor of Inland Revenue. He investigates the claim and reports on it to the Pension Committee. This Committee, on receiving the claim with the pension officer's report, themselves investigate the claim and give their decision. Before they give a decision adverse to the claimant he is allowed an opportunity of attending before them and being heard in support of his claim. A claimant may appeal to the Local Government Board when his claim has been rejected by the Pension Committee or when he has been allowed a lower rate of pension than he considers he is entitled to.

The Pension Committees are either the local pension committees (281 in number) appointed by the County Councils and the Councils of every Borough or Urban District with a population of 20,000, or sub-committees appointed by the local pension committee to act for specified districts; 1209 sub-committees have been appointed. Members of pension committees hold office, as a rule, for 3 years.

The expenses of pension committees are repaid by the Treasury. The cost of old age pensions is paid out of Imperial funds through the Post Office. The same system applies to Scotland and Ireland, and the Local Government Board for each of these countries is the appellate authority.

The number of pensioners in the United Kingdom on March 31st, 1911, was 333,050 males and 574,411 females—a total of 907,461—distributed as follows:

Pensioners of 5s.	847,614
" 4s.	22,208
" 3s.	21,996
" 2s.	10,245
" 1s.	5,318

The pensioners were distributed among the several countries as follows:

England and Wales	613,873
Scotland	91,095
Ireland	201,783

At the end of March 1912 the number of pensioners in the United Kingdom was 942,100, of whom 642,524 were in England and Wales.

The population of the three countries in April 1911 was as follows:

England and Wales	36,070,492
Scotland	4,759,445
Ireland	4,381,951

It will be seen that the number of pensioners in England and Wales and Scotland is much smaller than that in Ireland compared with population.

The estimated cost of the pensions in 1912-13 was £12,220,000, as compared with £12,450,000 in 1911-12 (exclusive of expenses of administration). With reference to the suggested reduction of the age-limit from 70 to 65, Mr. Lloyd George stated in June 1911 that the cost of this would not be less than £7,750,000.

The removal of the pauper disqualification on Jan. 1st, 1911, relieved the Poor Law authorities of England and Wales of the charge of 122,415 (5,077 indoor and 117,338 outdoor) paupers in that month, effecting an estimated saving to the rates of about £21,951 a week. The number of persons over 70 years of age who were in receipt of parish relief fell from 195,944 on Jan. 1st, 1910, to 58,358 on Jan. 1st, 1912.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

A SUMMARY OF ITS PROVISIONS.

PART I.—HEALTH INSURANCE.

Although this Act came into force on July 15th, 1912, no benefits (with the exception of sanatorium benefit) accrue to any person until Jan. 15th, 1913. The following is an attempt made to summarise the Act in the compass of a few pages. It has been expanded and explained in numerous rules and regulations to which reference will be made.

Who must be Insured.

Generally speaking, the Act is intended to affect employed persons. Thus every employer must pay contributions in respect of all persons employed by him who are between the ages of 16 and 70, unless the employment falls within one of the classes which are expressly excluded (*vide infra*). It does not matter for how short a time the worker is employed, nor for how many employers he works, nor whether he is paid by time or by the piece. Nationality makes no difference: contributions must be paid whether the worker is an alien or a British subject. Where the worker receives wages or other money payments not from his employer but from other persons, the employer is still responsible for the payment of the contributions, e.g. the owner of a motor car who lets it out to a driver is responsible as employer for the payment of the contributions in respect of the driver, and the employer of a waiter whose earnings depend entirely on the "tips" he receives is under the same liability.

There are two classes of employed persons in respect of whom the employer must pay the proper employer's contribution, but who, not being insured persons, are not liable to pay any contributions themselves. They are: (a) Persons who from the nature of their employment would be compulsorily insured, but who produce to their employers a current "exemption certificate." (b) Persons becoming employed after the age of 65 who have not previously been insured under the Act and who were under 65 on July 15th, 1912. The employer of a person who falls within either of these classes is required to pay the same contribution as would have been payable as employer's contribution if the worker had been an insured person. (For the rules as to insurance of a contributor employed by more than one employer in a week, see Regulations No. 195 of 1912.)

Exempted Persons.

No contributions are required to be paid in the following cases, unless the Insurance Commissioners issue a Special Order bringing any of such persons into compulsory insurance:

(a) Persons employed as apprentices without wages or learners not receiving wages; (b) persons employed without wages by the occupier of an agricultural holding; (c) children working for their parents without wages, and persons maintained by their employer without wages; (d) wives employed by their husbands and husbands employed by their wives; (e) outworkers who are the wives of insured persons who are not wholly or mainly dependent for their livelihood on their earnings as outworkers (Note: This is the provision of the

Act; but St. R. and O. 1912, No. 921, brings all married woman outworkers within the Act); (f) casually employed persons, except persons casually employed for the purpose of a trade or business. Persons employed by a club for the purposes of games must be insured (e.g. golf caddies); (g) commission agents, but a commission agent must be insured if being under contract of service he is mainly employed by one employer and is mainly dependent for his livelihood on one employer; (h) persons employed for more than £160 per annum, but persons employed at manual labour must be insured whatever their wages; (i) elementary school teachers; (j) employment ordinarily adopted as a subsidiary employment and not as the principal means of livelihood, if so specified in a Special Order issued by the Commissioners; and (k) (generally speaking) persons employed by the Crown, or local or other public authorities, and clerks employed by a railway or other public company who are entitled to rights in a superannuation fund established by Act of Parliament (as to soldiers and sailors, see *infra*).

Soldiers and Sailors.

The soldier or sailor pays 1½d. a week, the Admiralty or Army Council 1½d. per week, in respect of each soldier or sailor, while the State will pay for two-ninths of the benefits. A soldier or sailor may join whatever society he chooses. While on service his needs are at present provided for, but in addition his wife will in future enjoy maternity benefit and he will have sanatorium treatment. The National Insurance Act makes provision for him on his return to civil life.

Aliens and Domestic Servants.

Aliens must be insured; an alien can only become a member of an approved society on certain conditions; the State pays no contribution in respect of him, and the rates of sickness, disablement and maternity benefits are materially reduced. This provision, however, does not apply to persons who were members of an approved society on May 4th, 1911, who have been resident here for five years, nor to an alien transferred to an approved society pursuant to an arrangement with the government of a foreign state. As to duties of employers of domestic servants, see Official Explanatory Leaflet No. 21; as to special arrangements for the mercantile marine, see Pamphlet C issued by the Insurance Commissioners.

Benefits.

Medical Benefit.—This includes medical treatment (except treatment in confinement) and medicine for the insured person (not for his family) and certain kinds of surgical appliances. When the Insurance Committee has made arrangements for medical attendance and has prepared a list of the doctors willing to serve under the Act, the insured persons may choose from the list any doctor who is willing to attend them. A similar list will be available of chemists from whom such drugs as may be prescribed can be obtained. Under certain circumstances, instead of this system an insured person will be allowed, or may be required, to make his own arrangements for

receiving medical attendance and treatment, and in that case medical benefit will take the form of a money allowance upon which he can draw to help him in the payment of the cost of his treatment.

Sanatorium Benefit.—On the recommendation of the Insurance Committee, an insured person suffering from consumption is given free treatment in a sanatorium or other institution, or otherwise. This benefit may be extended to include other diseases besides consumption. The Insurance Committee may pay the travelling expenses of a person sent to a sanatorium for treatment, and may extend the benefit to dependants.

Sickness Benefit.—This is a payment of 10s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. a week for women, up to 26 weeks, during a period in which the insured person is incapable of work through sickness or other disablement. It commences on the fourth day of illness. Illnesses occurring at separate periods are all counted together as one illness for the purpose of reckoning the 26 weeks, unless 12 months elapse and 50 weekly contributions are paid between the end of the one illness and the beginning of the next. To be entitled to this benefit a person must have been insured for at least 26 weeks and have paid at least 26 contributions. It is not payable after the age of 70. Its payment through an approved society is subject to the rules of that society. Except as explained below, a woman is not entitled to sickness benefit during the first four weeks after confinement.

Disablement Benefit.—When a person's right to sick pay is exhausted because he has drawn it for 26 weeks, he is able, if still incapable of work, to draw 5s. a week as Disablement Benefit. This is the same for women as for men. This benefit is not payable after the age of 70. To become entitled, a person must have been insured for at least two years and must have paid at least 104 weekly contributions.

Maternity Benefit.—This is payment of a sum of 30s. in respect of a confinement to a woman who is the wife of an insured person, or to a woman who is not the wife of an insured person, but is herself insured. If she is married, and goes on working after her marriage, she will, at each confinement, get sickness or disablement benefit as well as maternity benefit whether her husband is insured or not. In any case the woman decides whether she wishes to be attended by a doctor or by a midwife, and selects any doctor or midwife she likes. A period of 26 weeks must have elapsed since entry into insurance, and at least 26 weekly contributions must have been paid before the insured person becomes entitled to this benefit; in the case of a voluntary contributor the requirement is a period of 52 weeks and the payment of 52 weekly contributions.

Additional Benefits.—If the funds of an approved society show a surplus on the first or any subsequent valuation, certain extra benefits may be allowed, e.g. medical treatment for dependants, dental treatment, increased sickness or disablement benefit, etc., but not death benefits.

Variation in Benefits.—Approved societies may frame schemes for substituting some of the "additional benefits" for the whole or part of the sickness or disablement benefit. The scheme may apply to all the members or to special classes, or it may be optional for

any of the members. The scheme must be submitted to the Insurance Commissioners, who must be satisfied that there are good reasons for it owing to special circumstances.

Reduction in Benefits.—If any valuation of the society discloses a deficiency, arising from bad management or otherwise, the benefits may be reduced, or a levy made upon the members.

Benefits to persons between 65 and 70.—According to a table issued by the Insurance Commissioners, which is being adopted by friendly societies, persons between the ages of 65 and 70 are to be entitled to 6s. for 13 weeks and 5s. for 13 weeks only. No other benefit is given.

Application to Ireland.

With reference to Ireland, it may be mentioned generally that the rates of contribution are lower, but there is no medical benefit.

Voluntary Contributors.

In order to become voluntary contributors persons must be under 65, and must be earning their own living, and their income must not be more than £160, unless they have previously been insured for at least five years. Once having become voluntary contributors, and having completed five years of insurance, they may continue to be voluntary contributors whatever their income and whether they are earning their own living or not. Contributions cease at the age of 70. Persons working on their own account, who are not obliged to be insured, may be voluntary contributors. A person casually employed thus may avail himself of the Act. The amount payable depends partly on age and partly on the date when the insurance commences. If he becomes insured before Jan. 15th, 1913, and is under 45, a man pays 7d. (a woman 6d.). If he is over 45 he will pay more than this according to his age, but not so much as if he joined after Jan. 15th, 1913. Becoming insured after Jan. 15th, 1913, he will pay rates varying with his age, but in any case higher than they would be if he joined before that date. The State contributes 2d. towards every 9d. expended on benefits and their administration. The State contributes 2d. towards every 8d. in the case of women. Subject to certain waiting conditions a voluntary contributor has the right to the same benefits as an ordinary employed contributor. The rate of sickness benefit is less for persons under 21 if unmarried. Married women during the lifetime of their husbands can only become voluntary contributors under special arrangements.

Post Office Contributors.

A person who cannot enter a friendly society must become a post office contributor, benefits being administered by the Insurance Committees. He is called a deposit contributor, and his rights to sickness, disablement, and maternity benefits are suspended on the sums standing to his credit becoming exhausted. Medical and sanatorium benefit, however, continue to the end of the current year. On the death of a deposit contributor four-sevenths, or in the case of a woman one-half, of the amount standing to his or her credit in the Post Office Fund will be paid to his nominees.

Collection of Contributions.

The employer is liable to pay the contributions for himself and his workman. He is,

however, entitled to deduct the workman's contribution from wages. If the contributor is employed by more than one person in one week the first employer is liable for the contribution, subject to regulations made by the Commissioners. Payment is made by stamps affixed to cards, which are cancelled as wages are paid. The workman forwards his completed card to his society, or, in the case of a workman who is not a member of a society, to the local post office. An employer failing to pay any contribution becomes liable to a fine not exceeding £10, and to pay the amount in arrear which is due.

Rates of Contribution and Division between Employer and Worker.

The amount of the joint weekly contribution due from employer and workman is in ordinary cases 7d. for a man and 6d. for a woman, 3d. in each case being the employer's part. Where a worker is 21 or over and is not provided with board and lodging, and the rate of his remuneration exceeds 2s. but does not exceed 2s. 6d. a working day, the joint contribution remains 7d. for a man and 6d. for a woman, but in the case of men it is divided between employer and worker in different proportions. In the case of a worker at the age of 21 or upwards who is not provided with board and lodging and the rate of whose remuneration does not exceed 2s. a working day, the joint weekly contribution is 6d. for a man and 5d. for a woman. "Remuneration" includes all allowances, whether in money or kind, to which the worker is entitled in return for his services, and where the worker receives payments in kind (unless these take the form of board and lodging) it may be necessary, before the rates of contribution due from the worker and his employer respectively can be ascertained, to find the money value of such payments. Where an employer undertakes to pay full remuneration to his employees in accordance with S. 47 of the Act, his contribution is reduced by 1d. a week (or 3d. a week in the case of women workers), and the worker's contribution is reduced by 1d. a week.

Recovery of Contribution from Worker.

The employer of a person who receives wages can only recover the worker's contributions by deducting from his wages, and he can only recover the amount of the worker's contributions for the period for which the wages are paid. If a worker receives wages or other money payments from persons other than his employer (e.g. waiters, cabmen), and fails to repay his employer a contribution paid by him on behalf of the worker, the employer can recover the amount of the contribution as a civil debt. If a worker receives no wages or other money payments either from his employer or from any other person (e.g. a housekeeper who receives board and lodging only in return for her services), the employer is required to pay the whole contribution and can recover no part of it from the worker.

Persons over the Age of 70.

At the age of 70 contributions cease in the case of employed and voluntary contributors, but the right to sickness and disablement benefit also comes to an end at that age.

Supply and Production of Cards.

Every insured person is required to provide himself with a contribution card, and his em-

ployer can demand its production at any time. It must be delivered to the employer whenever he may reasonably require it for the purpose of paying contributions, or for production to an inspector or other authorised person. An employer must, whenever required by an inspector, obtain from his employees their contribution cards if the cards are not in his possession, and produce them to the inspector. (See, further, as to supply and production of cards, Official Explanatory Leaflet No. 23.)

Time for Payment.

The time for fixing stamps is when wages are paid, and the contribution or contributions for any week or other period must be paid (by stamping the card) at the time when the wages for that period are paid. On certain occasions it is necessary to stamp the cards some time in advance of the payment of wages. For instance, when the period of currency of the card expires, the card must be fully stamped to the date of expiry although the wages may be paid at a later date. Again, when an employment terminates, the card must be at once stamped to date and handed back to the worker, although he may have to come up later for his wages. And again, the worker has the right at any time, subject to 24 hours' notice, to demand that his card shall be stamped in payment of all contributions due to date. When the wages are paid for periods of less than a week the card must be stamped (unless it has already been stamped for the week in which the employment begins) before the wages are paid or at the end of the employment, whichever first happens. The worker must be given his card duly stamped before he leaves the employment. Where no wages are payable the employer must affix a stamp on the first day of employment in each week. An employer may, if he chooses, pay contributions in advance by affixing to the card a number of stamps corresponding to the number of contributions which will become payable during the remainder of the period for which the card is current, or any less number; but he cannot recover their value if the worker leaves his employment before the contributions fall due.

Special arrangements are also made for quarterly stamping.

The employer is required to cancel the stamp by writing or stamping across the face of the stamp the date upon which it is affixed.

Administration.

The Insurance Commissioners are the central body responsible for the working of the Act. There are four groups of Commissioners for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively. An advisory committee consisting of representatives of employers and approved societies, and of doctors having experience of general practice, is appointed to assist the Commissioners. The Commissioners have power to decide certain questions which arise in relation to the working of the Act, e.g. who is liable to become insured, etc.; they are also given transitory powers to amend the Act itself.

Insurance Committees.—The Act is administered by committees consisting of not fewer than forty and not more than eighty persons. A committee includes representatives of insured persons, persons appointed by the council of a county or county borough, at least one of whom must be a doctor and two at

least women; representatives of doctors; and persons appointed by the Insurance Commissioners, of whom one at least will be a doctor and two at least women. The committee has to administer all medical and sanatorium benefit, and to look after the post office contributors. It is also the duty of the committee to take steps to improve the health of a district, to make provision for giving lectures and publishing information on questions relating to health, and to make reports as to the health of insured persons in a district.

Approved Societies.—A society in order to be approved need not have any particular number of members. It may be a collecting, dividing, or deposit or friendly society or a trade union, shop club, or other society (e.g. the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Ireland) conforming to the requirements of the Act. A society must be approved by the Insurance Commissioners. It must be registered or established under Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter, or failing that must have a constitution in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioners. It must not be carried on at a profit, and its constitution must provide for its affairs being in the absolute control of the members. Members not entitled to the benefits of the Act may be on the committee of management. As to societies having fewer than 5,000 members they may either form an affiliated society with branches or join kindred societies in other parts of the country, or be grouped together in localities, the central authority for each group being the insurance committee. Approved societies must generally give such security as the Insurance Commissioners think proper. Model rules for new societies and existing societies are issued by the Insurance Commissioners, and can be obtained from the King's printers at small cost.

Local Medical Committees.—A local medical committee may be formed in a district. If it is recognised by the Commissioners as representing the profession, the insurance committee will consult it on all general questions affecting the administration of medical benefit.

Financial.—The necessary sums for medical benefit are provided by the friendly societies and paid to the insurance committees. As to sanatorium treatment, this will be provided for partly out of the health insurance fund, 1s. 3d. per head per year, and partly out of a sum of 1d. payable in respect of each person by the State. Approved societies and committees may also make grants to hospitals.

PART II.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The second part of the Insurance Act provides for insurance against unemployment in certain specified trades. The money is found partly by the worker, by the employer, and partly by the State. (For the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, see Stat. Rules and Order, 1912 No. 458.)

Who must be insured.

The following must be insured: persons employed in (a) Building, (b) the Construction of Works, e.g. railroads, docks, harbours, etc.; (c) Shipping, e.g., construction, etc., of ships including such fittings as are usually made in a shipyard; (d) Mechanical Engineering; (e) Ironfounding; (f) Construction of Vehicles; and

(g) Saw-milling, including machine woodwork carried on in connection with any other insured trade. Workmen over 16 employed in any of the above trades must be insured, but not indentured apprentices. Since the Act was passed a number of decisions have been given as to who is and who is not employed in the above trades (see Cd. 6295 of 1912.)

The Unemployment Fund.

The unemployment funds are derived from three sources: $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week from the workmen, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the employer, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the State. Where a worker is under 18 he and his employer only pay a 1d. each, but the benefit is in that case reduced. Where a man is employed more than two days, he is to be regarded as having been employed for a whole week. If he is employed for less than that period a reduction is made.

Collection of Contributions.

The employer must pay for himself and his workmen, but he may deduct the proper amount from wages. If an employer keeps a man in his employment for a year, one-third of the contribution paid by him may be refunded by the Board of Trade. Again, if an employer pays full wages during a time of depression when the men are working short time, the Board may refund to him the whole amount of his own contribution.

Repayment to a Workman.

A workman who has paid for 500 weeks or upwards and has reached 60 may be repaid the amount, if any, by which his total exceeds the amount received by him out of the unemployment fund with compound interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. His representatives receive a similar amount if he dies after the age of 60. In the case of an unemployed workman payment is not made in respect of him.

Unemployment Benefit.

The unemployed rate for persons over 18 is 7s. a week. Persons of 17 years of age will receive 3s. 9d. One week's benefit may be drawn for every 5 contributions, unless the workman has worked at an insured trade before the passing of the Act, when it is increased in accordance with Sched. 7 (b) of the Act. Benefit is only paid for 15 weeks in a year. It is not paid for less than a day, nor during the first week of any period of unemployment. An applicant for benefit must prove that (a) he has been employed in an insured trade for at least 26 weeks in the last five years; (b) that he has made application in the prescribed manner, and proves that since the date of the application he has been continuously unemployed; (c) that he is able to work but cannot get work; (d) that his right to benefit is not exhausted. If a man refuses to work because the wages offered are less than the usual rate that does not amount to a refusal to accept work.

When Benefits are not Paid.

It is not in every case of unemployment that benefit will be paid. For instance, if a man loses his work through misconduct he is disqualified for six weeks. Again, if the unemployment is due to a trade dispute at the factory, or to his being in prison or workhouse, he loses benefit. Finally, it is not paid if he is resident without the United Kingdom. Provision is made by rules and regulations

whereby the power of a workman to do any particular work may be put to the test. Instruction may be given in certain cases at the expense of the Unemployment Fund.

Administration of Unemployment Benefit.

This part of the Act is administered by an umpire and a court of referees and insurance officers. The insurance officers, who are appointed by the Board of Trade, decide claims for benefit in the first instance. If their decision is unsatisfactory, or if it is thought expedient, the officer refers it to the Court of Referees, consisting of equal numbers of representatives of workmen and employers with an independent chairman. If the insurance officer disagrees with any recommendation of the Court of Referees, he must, if so requested, refer it to the umpire, whose decision is final.

A protracted dispute between the Government and the British Medical Association as to the terms under which the medical benefits of

the Insurance Act should be administered resulted in the offer by Mr. Lloyd George on Oct. 23rd of concessions estimated to cost the National Exchequer an additional sum of £1,650,000 a year. The demand originally put forward on behalf of the medical practitioners was 8s. 6d. a head apart from drugs and extras, or a total of 13s. a head of the insured population. The Government's original offer was 6s. The revised scheme put forward in October proposed to increase the amount on certain conditions, the chief of which was that there should be some guarantee for an improved medical service for the industrial population. Under the revised scheme the original 6s. would be increased by 6d. for tuberculosis work and by an additional sum of 2s. 6d., making 9s. in all. Of that 9s., the doctors would receive 7s. (including "extras" and tuberculosis); 1s. 6d. would be allowed for drugs; and the remaining 6d. would be available for extra drugs where necessary, otherwise for a further increase in the doctor's remuneration, which would in such cases be 7s. 6d.

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE ABROAD.

The principle of assisted insurance, to meet the risks of sickness, old age, and invalidity, has been widely adopted among the leading nations of the world. Details of existing schemes which are under official regulation and under which the insured are assisted either by employers or public authorities, or both, are given in the Board of Trade's "Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics" [Cd. 5415, price 2s. 1d.], and in Appendix, vol. xxxiii, of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws [Cd. 5441, price 3s. 9d.].

British and German schemes compared.

The fundamental difference between the English Insurance Act and the corresponding system in existence in Germany is that of organisation. The former deals with sickness and disablement as part of a single transaction between the insurer and the insuring authority, and the twofold system of insurance is under one management.

In Germany, on the other hand, sickness and disablement (there is no statutory insurance in Germany against unemployment) are dealt with by separate laws; an independent and wholly different system of administrative machinery is set up for each branch of insurance; and as the contributions are quite distinct, the contributors (both workpeople and employers) have to do with two collecting authorities.

Further, under the British Insurance Act, the insured workman is able to continue in the provident society of his choice, and at every stage of his membership his society has a direct inducement to take an interest in his welfare. Under the German system the workman who has received sickness benefit for the appointed maximum period, and is entitled to come on the invalidity funds by reason of continued disablement, passes out of his sickness society, and it is obviously to the interest of that society that he shall not resume membership.

A further important difference is that under the English scheme a person temporarily unemployed is under no obligation to pay contributions, and only suffers some reduction of his

sickness benefit in the event of his contributions falling into arrear beyond three weeks a year on average. He is only suspended if his arrears exceed thirteen weeks a year on average. A workman under the German sickness insurance scheme is not entitled to benefit of any kind unless he is either employed or, if temporarily unemployed, has kept up his contributions (paying both his own share and that payable by the employer), subject to the provision that claims arising within three weeks of cessation of membership by reason of unemployment hold good.

The benefits conferred by the two systems may be thus compared:—

English.

- (a) Medical benefit during whole of illness and throughout life.
- (b) Sickness benefit from the fourth day after notice thereof for twenty-six weeks.
- (c) Maternity benefit for insured women and the wives of insured members.
- (d) Sanatorium benefit.
- (e) Disablement benefit at the expiration of sickness benefit.

German.

- (a) Medical benefit for twenty-six weeks and so long as in receipt of sickness benefit.
- (b) Sickness benefit from the fourth day of sickness for twenty-six weeks.
- (c) Maternity benefit for insured women.
- (d) Sanatorium benefit.
- (e) Disablement benefit (pension) at the expiration of sickness benefit.
- (f) Funeral benefit.

In Germany and Luxemburg the sick pay dates from the third day of illness, and the minimum daily benefit is one-half of the average wages of a day labourer or of the class of workpeople to which the sick person belongs; or treatment may be given in hospital, and the sick pay is then reduced to one-half. In Austria the sick pay consists of sixty per cent. of the daily wages current in the locality for workpeople subject to insurance; in Hungary it consists of fifty per cent. of a man's earnings, but free medical attendance is given to all the members of the family.

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Report of the Poor Law Commission—The Labour Exchanges Act—Unemployment in 1911-12—Poor Law Statistics—Deaths from Starvation.

In Dec. 1905 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into: (1) The Poor Law; (2) Relief (outside the Poor Law) of Distress due to Unemployment. Voluminous reports (Majority and Minority) were issued in 1909. The Majority Report was signed by Lord George Hamilton, the Bishop of Ross, Sir H. Robinson, Sir S. Provis, Mr. F. H. Benthall, Dr. A. Downes, Rev. T. G. Gardiner, Mr. C. S. Loch, Mr. J. P. Macdougall, Mr. T. H. Nunn, Rev. L. R. Phelps, Prof. Smart, Mrs. Bosanquet, and Miss Octavia Hill; some signing with reservations. Summaries of both reports were given in the 1910 ANNUAL.

The attitude of the two great political parties towards the report has hitherto been one of

suspended judgment. The Unionist Party is pledged by its leaders to Poor-law Reform, but not on any particular lines. The Government view appears to be that old age pensions, labour exchanges, invalidity and unemployment insurance, and the other items of its social policy, render it unnecessary for them to proceed with an ambitious scheme for the alteration of the Poor Law. Speaking in the House of Commons in April 1911, Mr. Burns said that the Majority Report of the Royal Commission had become archaic, and the Minority Report obsolete. Meanwhile the Local Government Board has displayed much activity in circularising local authorities with a view to effecting administrative reforms.

LABOUR EXCHANGES.

The Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, enables the Board of Trade to collect and furnish information as to employers requiring workpeople, and workpeople seeking engagement or employment, and to authorise loans towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment has been found for them through a labour exchange. For the purposes of the Act, the whole country is divided into ten divisions, each with a divisional clearing-house, presided over by a divisional chief, and all co-ordinated with a national clearing-house in London. Distributed among these ten divisions are 30 or 40 first-class labour exchanges in towns of 100,000 inhabitants and upwards, 45 second-class exchanges in towns between 50,000 and 100,000, and a number of sub-offices in smaller towns. A joint advisory committee is established in every principal centre, on which representatives of workmen and employers meet in equal numbers, under the chairmanship of an impartial permanent official. It is enacted that no person shall suffer any disqualification or be otherwise prejudiced on account of refusing

to accept employment found for him through a labour exchange where the ground of refusal is that a trade dispute which affects his trade exists, or that the wages offered are lower than those current in the trade in the district where the employment is found. A penalty of £10 may be enforced against persons knowingly making false statements for the purpose of obtaining employment or procuring workpeople through a labour exchange.

In a paper read before the British Association in Sept. 1911, Mr. R. A. Ababrelton stated that employers were so satisfied with the working of the exchanges that nearly 5,000 had made it a rule only to engage men through them. Trade-union branches, on the other hand, were beginning to hold their meetings in the rooms of the exchanges. More than 10,000 vacancies were being filled weekly by these agencies.

From the Board of Trade's Abstract of Labour Statistics it appears that the total number of applications received by the Exchanges in 1911 was 1,945,763, and of vacancies filled by the Exchanges 593,739.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1911-12.

A Parliamentary Paper [280] issued by the Local Government Board in 1912 shows that a very considerable decrease in the number of applicants for relief under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, was recorded in the year ended March 31st, 1912. The total number of applicants to Distress Committees was 54,019 (20,711 in London) as compared with 73,491 (26,531 in London) in 1910-11. The number of those relieved was 37,643 as compared with 51,828 in 1910-11.

The following accounts show the receipts and expenditure of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London and of the Distress Committees in London and the provinces for the year ended March 1912:

Receipts.	£
From rates	63,818
From Parliamentary grant	67,633
From repayments for work done	6,779
From voluntary contributions	3,659
Other receipts	23,673
Total	£165,562

Expenditure.	£
Cost of work provided:	
On farm and labour colonies	34,272
Otherwise	48,913
Cost of Labour Exchanges and Employment Registers, and the collection of information	12,188
Expenditure in aid of Emigration or removal of persons to other areas	51,746
Other expenditure	18,691
Total	£165,810

About two-thirds of the above sums were received and expended by the London Body.

An International Association for Combating Unemployment has been formed. The first meeting of its Permanent Committee was held at Ghent in Sept. 1911, the British representatives being Mr. Beveridge, of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Seebohm Kowntree.

THE ARMY OF PAUPERS.

The total number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1912, was 801,881, or approximately 1 in 45, or 2·2 per cent of the population. This was a decrease of 89,926 on the total for Jan. 1st, 1911. This number included 121,034 insane paupers. Of the ordinary paupers 182,265 were men, 238,060 women, and 251,837 children under 16. The total number of indoor paupers was 289,075, while the number of those receiving outdoor relief was 416,970. Of the pauper children about one-quarter were relieved in workhouses, Poor Law schools, and other institutions. The proportion of pauperism to the total population has shown a decline since 1872, when the total was 4·3 per cent. of the population. The number of able-bodied paupers on Jan. 1st, 1912, was 16,758 men and 42,249 women, not including the wives of such men.

The following table shows the total number of paupers in England and Wales, and the total number of indoor and outdoor paupers (omitting casual and insane paupers) during the last 10 years on Jan. 1st in each year.

Year.	Indoor* Paupers.	Outdoor* Paupers.	Total.†	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1903 .	217,319	514,206	847,480	25·7
1904 .	226,476	523,338	869,128	26·0
1905 .	238,316	570,613	932,267	27·6
1906 .	244,564	557,504	926,741	27·1
1907 .	248,945	547,099	920,838	26·7
1908 .	252,618	547,021	928,671	26·6
1909 .	266,366	563,790	959,848	27·2
1910 .	270,655	539,187	942,837	26·4
1911 .	269,691	473,853	391,807	24·9
1912 .	260,206	411,956	801,881	22·0

* Excluding casual and insane.

† All classes.

The number of casual paupers, or vagrants relieved in the casual wards of the workhouses, on Jan. 1st in the last 10 years is as follows:—

1903 . . .	8,266	1908 . . .	10,436
1904 . . .	8,519	1909 . . .	9,747
1905 . . .	9,768	1910 . . .	10,249
1906 . . .	9,708	1911 . . .	10,028
1907 . . .	8,346	1912 . . .	9,732

The total expenditure on the relief of the poor in England and Wales for the year ended Lady Day, 1911 (other than expenditure defrayed out of loans), was £15,023,130, a larger sum than that recorded in any previous year. It represented an average charge of 8s. 4½d. per head on the estimated population. In London the expenditure came to £3,835,732, and the average cost per pauper was £27 4s. 8½d., as compared with £14 18s. 10½d. outside London. The average cost per pauper in England and Wales as a whole for the year in question was £16 17s. 9½d., the average cost of each indoor pauper being £28 6s. 0½d., and of each outdoor pauper, £7 5s. 11½d.

Outdoor Relief.

The report of a Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Local Government Board with respect to the orders relating to the administration of outdoor relief was issued in 1911 [Cd. 5325]. The Committee recommended that, with certain exceptions, the existing orders should be replaced by a uniform order in terms stated in their report. The Committee adopted "institutional relief" as the test of destitution.

London's Homeless Poor.

The Public Health Committee of the London County Council have published the result of a census of homeless persons in London.

The census was taken on the night of Feb. 17th, 1911, when the weather was fine and not very cold. The number of persons discovered homeless was 1,785, of whom 1,462 were men, 321 women, and two children. When the census was taken in 1910 in similar weather, 2,747 homeless persons, including 17 children, were discovered. The numbers given include men or women accommodated for a few hours in shelters but unprovided with beds, and also men who were consuming soup and bread in a shelter but who would be turned out immediately on the conclusion of their meal. A table is also given showing the number of persons who might reasonably be regarded as homeless—on the ground of not being able to pay for a bed. This shows that 4,549 men, 829 women, and 38 young persons came into that class. On the night of the census there was vacant accommodation for 7,038 persons in common lodging-houses and for 704 persons in casual wards.

Deaths from Starvation.

A return of "the number of deaths in England and Wales in the year 1910 upon which a coroner's jury has returned a verdict of death from starvation or death accelerated by privation" was presented to Parliament in 1912 [H.C. 333]. The return includes 111 deaths, of which 42 occurred in the administrative county of London and 69 in the provinces. In five cases a verdict was returned by the jury that death was due solely to starvation or to exhaustion due to starvation. In eighteen cases death was ascribed to starvation in conjunction with some other cause, e.g., disease, exposure, improper feeding, senile decay or self-neglect. For the most part the deaths appear to have been due to disease consequent upon or accelerated by want or exposure, or both, or to self-neglect. In one case the deceased was in receipt of an old age pension at the time of death. In three cases the deceased were found after death to have been in possession of more than £100. In 85 of the 111 cases no application had been made for poor relief, or application was only made when deceased was in a dying condition. In 26 cases relief had been applied for or received at some period previous to death, but in no case was the deceased person in receipt of outdoor relief at the time of death.

EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS.

THE ALIEN QUESTION.

In 1911 the net balance outward of passengers of British nationality—which roughly represents the number of emigrants—was 261,809, being the largest excess of outward over inward passengers to non-European countries in any one year for which particulars are available, the information having been first obtained in 1876. The balance outward to British North America was 134,765; to Australia and New Zealand 65,769; to the United States 49,732; to British South Africa 7,527; and to other destinations 4,016. The net balance outward to all British possessions was 210,382, or 80 per cent. of the total, and to foreign countries 51,427 or 20 per cent.; the proportions to British possessions and to foreign countries in 1910 were 68 per cent. and 32 per cent. respectively. In the ten years 1891-1900 these proportions were 28 per cent. to British possessions and 72 per cent. to foreign countries, and in the ten years 1901-1910, of the net outward balance of British subjects, 56 per cent. were accounted for in the outward balance to British possessions and 44 per cent. in the balance to foreign countries.

Alien Immigration.

According to the 1901 census the total alien population of the United Kingdom was 286,925 in 1901, as compared with 219,523 in 1891, which represents an average annual increase of 6,740. The percentage of aliens to the total population was only '69 per cent., as compared with 1'38 per cent in Germany, and 2'66 in France.

The 6th annual report of H.M. Inspector under the Aliens Act, 1905, gives full returns as to the alien passenger traffic for the year 1911. The total number who landed in the United Kingdom was:

From Europe and the Mediterranean	443,531
„ Outside „ „ „	157,711
	<hr/> 601,242
The number who embarked was:	
To Europe and the Mediterranean	420,122
„ Outside „ „ „	168,898
	<hr/> 589,020
The arrivals therefore exceeded the departures by	12,222

The traffic inwards included 11,933 seamen, of whom 8,017 were under contract to join ships in British waters. These would, therefore, not be included in the returns of outward passengers; and probably a very large proportion of the remaining seamen were in the same case. On the other hand, the outward passenger returns undoubtedly included a number of alien seamen and cattlemen not shown on any inward passenger list. The number of immigrants who might be presumed to have come to the United Kingdom in 1911 with the intention of staying for some time was between 5,000 and 6,000.

There were 1,053 persons to whom leave to land was finally refused, to 846 on the ground of want of means, and to 207 on medical grounds.

Naturalised Aliens.

The number of aliens who took out certificates of naturalisation as British subjects in 1910 was 1,131, of whom 347 were Germans and 390 were Russians.

Aliens and Crime.

From the "Statement with regard to the expulsion of Aliens," issued by the Home Office in

May 1912, it appears that the alien prison population in England and Wales has never exceeded 2'22 per cent. of the total prison population. In 1911 it fell to 1'953, or 1'22 per cent. of the whole prison population.

During the year 1911 expulsion orders were made against criminal aliens in 380 cases. Of these 254 belonged to the Metropolis; 107 came from the rest of England and Wales; 19 from Scotland; and none from Ireland. In addition to these, expulsion orders were made against 50 aliens on the ground that they were in receipt of poor relief.

The Emigrants' Information Office was established in '86 to supply intending emigrants with information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British Dominions Oversea, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. The classes most required in the Dominions are generally farm labourers and others connected with the land, female domestic servants, farmers with some capital, and, to an increasing extent in Australia, competent mechanics. New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa give free, assisted, nominated, or reduced passages to certain classes of emigrants. Printed particulars, which are revised quarterly, are exhibited at every post-office, and at about 1,400 labour exchanges, public libraries, urban district councils, and institutions; and free circulars, and handbooks costing from 1d. to 6d. each, on all the principal Dominions and Colonies and some foreign countries, with maps and full details, can be obtained post free, or on personal application, from the Chief Clerk, at 34, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. A monthly supplement also as to the demand for labour in the Colonies is issued free. A professional handbook, price 3d., is issued for barristers, solicitors, medical men, police, chemists, surveyors, teachers, nurses, etc. Editor of Publications, Walter B. Paton, M.A.; Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones.

Church Emigration Society. Founded 1886. The Society collects information for the use of emigrants, arranges for their passages, in certain cases assists them with money, and through its representatives abroad promotes the welfare of emigrant members of the Church of England at their destination. Hon. Secretaries, Miss Mary K. Grimes and the Rev. E. de M. Rudolf, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

The East End Emigration Fund. Secretary, Robert Culver; Office, 34, Newark Street, Stepney, E.

Self-Help Emigration Society, for benefiting the underpaid and unemployed in Great Britain, by assisting applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate. Introductions are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. During twenty-seven years ending 1911 11,551 persons have been thus located. A large proportion of the cost has been contributed by the emigrants and their friends. In 1911 the emigrants assisted numbered 465. The income of the Society was £4,181. Secretary, Edward Clason Gates. Office, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

ALCOHOL AND INEBRIETY.

LICENSED PREMISES.

The total number of licensed premises in England and Wales on Jan. 1st, 1912, was (as nearly as the latest available statistics show) 113,782, as compared with 115,362 on Jan. 1st, 1911, and 124,883 on Jan. 1st, 1905, when the Licensing Act of 1904 began to operate. The licences existing at the commencement of 1912 may be classified thus:

Full Victuallers'	63,076
Beerhouses	26,314*
Refreshment Houses	547
Off Licences—Shops, etc.	13,095
„ Beerhouses, etc.	10,700
Total	114,732

* 23,715 were known to be “*ante-1869.*”

The net reduction during 1911 of 1,580 in the number of licensed premises was effected thus:

	“On” Licences.	“Off” Licences.	Total.
Extinguished by compensation	977	—	977
Renewal refused without compensation	20	21	41
Renewal unapplied for	358	446	804
	1,355	467	1,822
New licences granted	45	197	242
Net reduction	1,310	270	1,580

Compensation Proceedings during 1911.

Altogether 941 cases were referred for compensation by the renewal authorities, and in 771 cases the compensation authorities decided to refuse renewal. The number of references is diminishing year by year. Of the 771 licences refused, 445 were paid for during the year, and 533 brought over from previous years were also dealt with. Thus we arrive at the total of 978 licences extinguished under compensation machinery. In one case payment was waived by the interested parties. Licences paid for in 1911 cost on an average £930, the beerhouses now reaching a figure as high as the full alehouses, in spite of the disparity in average annual licence value (£30 as compared with £57). The compensation rate has been rising each year, and there is reason to fear that the sums awarded are often in excess of the merits of the case. In one instance the Secretary of State interfered, and the award was reduced by nearly one-half.

Representations from the licensed trade induced a widespread tendency to run the Act at half speed or less. The number of compensation authorities which reduced the rate of levy below the maximum contemplated by the Act rose from 21 in 1910 to 61 out of a total of 143, while 18 authorities as against 6 in the previous year certified that it was unnecessary to levy the charges.

In the seven years 1905-11 a total sum of £7,131,723 was received by the compensation authorities, and a total of £6,470,641 was paid out in compensation for 7,273 licences. There remained on Dec. 31st, 1911, an aggregate balance in the several funds of £524,840, subject to claims in respect of 393 licences, which, though refused, had not been paid off at the end

of the year; 57 of these were refused in 1910, 8 in 1909, 1 in 1908, and 1 in 1906.

The total amount paid in compensation during 1911 was:

On account of renewals refused	£	s.	d.
in 1911	337,083	5	5
On account of renewals refused before 1911	570,855	11	9
Total	£907,938	17	2

Of this sum there was paid:

	£	s.	d.
To the licensees	107,728	12	6
To other parties	800,210	4	8
Total	£907,938	17	2

Restrictions on New Licensees.

Special conditions imposed to secure the monopoly value on new licences varied greatly, payments ranging from £1 1s. per annum to a single fee of £5,000. In seven cases Sunday closing was required; and in six the week-day hours were restricted; it was a common provision for the use of the premises to be limited to purely restaurant purposes, and for public bars to be prohibited. In one instance making the premises a “*tied house*” was prohibited. Fourteen licences granted for special “*terms*” of years expired and nine were renewed under similar conditions. Sixteen “*on*” and 23 “*off*” licences were removed to other premises.

Clubs, etc.

The number of registered clubs continues to increase rapidly. At the beginning of 1911 there existed 7,912; 268 (approximately) were added during the year and 115 were struck off, leaving 8,065. Since 1904, when the number on the register was 6,589, the successive yearly increases have been 132, 186, 226, 190, 213, 376, and 153. The proportion of registered clubs is now 2'19 per 10,000 of the population.

Proceedings against Licensed Persons.

The total number of proceedings in 1911 against licensed persons for offences against the Intoxicating Liquor laws was 1,436, but the convictions numbered only 814. For permitting drunkenness or selling to drunken persons there were 412 convictions. From 1895 (when there were 661) the number of these convictions rose steadily till 1903 (when there were 1,200). Since then they have equally steadily declined. There were 66 convictions under the Children Act of 1908.

Drunkennes.

For the first time since statistics have been available (1905) the total number of convictions for drunkenness showed an increase over the previous year, the figures reaching those of 1908. The increase was from 161,992 in 1910 to 172,139 in 1911, or 6'26 per cent. The Metropolitan Police District, where the figures have been steadily regaining the level from which they were depressed by the Royal Commission on the Police in 1906, contributed 6,689 of the increase from 48,447 to 55,136. There was also an increase of 9'44 per cent. at Canterbury and smaller increases in 27 counties and 38 county boroughs. On the contrary 26 counties and 38

county boroughs showed decreases. Generally the conviction of females shared in the increase, but at a lower rate than those of males. Of the total persons convicted, 39,885 or 34·09 per cent. are known to have been previously convicted, 250 to have had more than 50 such convictions, and 36 over 100. Among males the proportion with previous convictions was 36·4 per cent., while for females it was 51·96 per cent. In Wales the proportion of convictions to the population is considerably higher than that for England and Wales together. During 1911, 88 males and 253 females were committed as habitual drunkards to certified inebriate reformatories; and 89 males and 208 females were placed on the Black List.

In all figures relating to drunkenness apparent increases may, and frequently do, represent increased police activity and not

necessarily more inebriety. During the "strike" periods of 1911, in Liverpool, Birkenhead and Bootle, the justices availed themselves for some days of their power to close licensed premises much earlier than usual; but although there were fewer arrests for drunkenness during those days, similar diminutions were observable at Manchester and elsewhere, although no earlier closing was enforced. The figures were probably influenced by the fact that the police were fully occupied with other duties during the strikes, while the lack of wages would be a factor. Statistics, which necessarily represent the combined action of many causes, do, however, give some support to the theory that fine "outdoor" weather tells against excessive drinking, while cold and rainy weather encourages it.

THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AT HOME AND ABROAD.

From time to time the Board of Trade presents to the House of Commons Statistical Tables showing the production and consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (Wine, Beer, and Spirits) in the British Empire, and in the principal Foreign Countries; and the Revenue derived therefrom. The last issue of these tables was published in 1911 [H.C. 319], and covered the fifteen years ending with and including 1909. Sir George Askwith in an introductory Memorandum explained that in the case of spirits, the taxation of which is in general based on the quantity of alcohol contained, the figures have been so converted as to show the production and consumption of spirit of the alcoholic strength of British proof spirit. The figures for the consumption of spirit are intended so far as possible to cover the consumption of potable spirit only, and to be exclusive of the spirit which, whether in a denatured state or otherwise, is consumed in arts and manufactures, but the distinction is one which it is not invariably possible to draw, and this fact should be borne in mind in comparing the figures relating to different countries. In the United Kingdom, for instance, all spirits which pass into consumption without prior denaturation are taxed alike, and only denatured spirits can therefore be abstracted from the total quantities consumed. So far as possible the figure for consumption represents the quantity actually going into consumption, as measured by the quantity on which taxation is levied during the year, but in certain cases where this cannot be given, or where, as in the case of the wine consumption of France, there is reason to believe that large quantities

pass into consumption untaxed, a figure has been given based on the recorded production, imports, and exports of each year. In the case of the United Kingdom all figures of consumption per head of population have been revised on the basis of the 1911 census.

The following tables, compiled from the report and from the Statistical Abstract of the British Empire, show the consumption per head in the countries named of spirits and beer in the year 1909, and of wine in the average of the years 1905-9.

Country.	Gallons of Proof Spirit.	Gallons of Beer.	Gallons of Wine.
United Kingdom . . .	0·70	26·2	0·27
Canada . . .	0·81	5·3	0·11
Commonwealth of			
Australia . . .	0·78	11·0	1·14
New Zealand . . .	0·74	9·7	0·14
Union of S. Africa . .	0·36	1·3	1·6
Newfoundland . . .	0·39	0·3	0·04
Denmark . . .	2·16	19·1	11.
Hungary . . .	1·54	11.	4·6
Germany . . .	1·58	22·0	1·19
Austria . . .	1·32	14·3	4·6
Netherlands . . .	1·34	11.	0·35
France . . .	1·32	7·9	34·5
Sweden . . .	1·14	11·1	11.
United States . . .	1·14	16·5	0·49
Russia . . .	1·10	11.	11.
Belgium . . .	1·03	46·0	1·04
Roumania . . .	0·70	11.	5·4
Norway . . .	0·64	4·2	11.
Italy . . .	0·56	11.	25·8
Bulgaria . . .	0·10	11.	6·4
* Austria-Hungary . .	11.	No figures available.	

NATIONAL DRINK BILL, 1911.

During a number of years the late Mr. William Hoyle contributed to the *Times* an annual letter setting forth the national consumption and cost of intoxicating liquors in the preceding year. After his death in '85 these annual letters were continued by Dr. Dawson Burns. Dr. Burns died in 1909, and the task was then undertaken by Mr. George B. Wilson. Mr. Wilson estimates the total expenditure of the United Kingdom on alcoholic liquors during 1911 at £162,797,229, as compared with £157,604,658 in 1910. "An abnormally long spell of fine summer weather," he says, "and a volume of home and foreign trade without precedent in its magnitude are probably sufficient causes to

account for a considerable rise in the National Drink Bill for the year 1911. At the same time it is encouraging to note that during the last forty years the trend of consumption of alcoholic liquors in the Kingdom has been downward. The highest point in 1899-1900 was not nearly so high as that in 1874. The decline has been most marked since 1900. In 1911 the average expenditure per head was £3 11s. 10½d., and per family of five £17 19s. 3½d., as compared with £3 9s. 3½d. per head and £17 6s. 5½d. per family in 1910." On the basis that the population which consumes liquor numbers about 55 per cent. of the total, the expenditure is about £6 6s. per consumer.

THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

An inebriate has been defined as a person who habitually takes or uses any intoxicating thing or things, and while under the influence of such thing or things, or in consequence of the effects thereof, is (a) dangerous to himself or others, or (b) a cause of harm or serious annoyance to his family or others, or (c) incapable of managing himself or his affairs, or of ordinary proper conduct.

The *Habitual Drunkards Act, '79*, provided for the detention in retreats of those inebriates only who chose to surrender their liberty of their own free will. The *Inebriates Acts, '98* and *'99*, made compulsion legal in the case of such drunkards as by repeated drunkenness in public or by crime brought themselves within reach of legal procedure. The *Licensing Act, 1902*, gave power to commit a wife who was an habitual drunkard to a retreat.

In April 1908 the Home Secretary appointed a *Departmental Committee*, under the chairmanship of Sir J. Dickson-Poynder, Bart., M.P. (now Lord Islington), to inquire into the law relating to inebriates and to their detention in reformatories and retreats, and to report what amendments in the law and its administration are desirable. The reference was subsequently extended so as to authorise the Committee "to investigate the value of existing methods for the treatment of inebriety by the use of drugs." A

summary of the Report of the Committee appeared in the 1910 and 1911 eds. of the *ANNUAL*.

Institutions for Inebriates.

There are three kinds of institutions to which inebriates may be sent: viz.,—(1) *Certified Inebriate Reformatories*, which number 9. Of these 7 are for women only, and 2 admit both women and men. The number of committals to Reformatories in 1910 was 298 (76 men and 222 women). The figures have fluctuated thus: 1907, 144; 1903, 208; 1905, 443; 1907, 493; 1908, 252; 1909, 277. More men would be committed but for the want of accommodation. (2) *State Inebriate Reformatories*, which are for the worst cases, and to which are sent those inebriates who prove too refractory for further control in certified institutions. The Aylesbury State Reformatory for Women had an average number of 4 under detention in 1910; and the Warwick Reformatory for Men, 24. (3) *Licensed Retreats*, in which there has been marked improvement in late years. These number 20, and 457 persons were received in 1910—158 under the Acts and 299 as private patients. In Scotland there is a State Inebriate Reformatory at Perth, besides 5 Certified Reformatories and 3 Retreats. In Ireland there is a Certified Reformatory at St. Patrick's, Waterford, and a Retreat at Belfast.

THE PUBLIC-HOUSE REFORM MOVEMENT.

During the last twelve years attempts have been made, in different parts of Great Britain, to get public-houses under public management by means of *Public-house Trust Companies*. Whilst recognising that public-houses are a public necessity, the object is to eliminate, as far as possible, the element of private profit from the retail trade of intoxicating liquors; to secure a strict enforcement of the regulative provisions of the existing licensing law; to maintain the public-houses acquired not as mere drinking saloons, but as refreshment houses so far as local conditions will permit; to limit the shareholders' dividends to 5 per cent., and to pay all profits (over and above depreciation, reserve, and dividend) to trustees for public purposes. In order to remove all temptation to the manager to push the sale of intoxicants, he is paid a fixed salary, and is allowed no profit whatever on the sale of

alcoholic drinks, but is allowed a profit on all trade in food and non-alcoholics. Tea, coffee, and other temperance drinks, and food, are made readily accessible at the bars, and are served promptly. To *Earl Grey* and the *Bishop of Chester* is due the credit of having originated the movement. There are now 31 Trust Companies in the United Kingdom—25 in England and Wales, 1 in Ireland, and 5 in Scotland. There are over 300 houses now under trust management, and a large number will be offered for trust management on the expiration of the existing leases. *Secretary*, Hugh A. Paget, Office, 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

In this connection also should be mentioned the *People's Refreshment Association, Ltd.*, which was founded by the Bishop of Chester in 1896. The Association controls 108 inns in various counties. *Secretary*, Reginald Cripps, Office, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AGAINST ALCOHOL.

An International Anti-Alcohol Congress has been held biennially during the past twenty years in various European towns, and met in London July 1909. The Congress was held in

1911 at The Hague. The next meeting will be in Milan, Sept. 22-8, 1913. The address of the British Correspondent is Paternoster House, Paternoster Row, E.C.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The Temperance movement had its origin in Scotland and Ireland in 1829, and in England in 1830, the British movement having been suggested by the earlier reform in the United States in 1826. At first societies were founded on the principle of abstinence from ardent spirits, but in less than ten years this abstinence was extended to all intoxicating beverages. Temperance organisations are now of great variety and extent, and the following analysis may enable the reader to form a clear conception of their distinctive characteristics.

1. In the first section may be included all societies which exist chiefly to inculcate total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

Of these societies some are national, such as the *British Temperance League* (founded 1835; Sec., Charles Smith, F.S.S., 29, Union Street, Sheffield); the *National Temperance League* (Sec., J. T. Rae, Paternoster House, London, E.C.); the *National United Temperance Council and Licensing Administration Bureau* (Hon. Sec., C. Pinhorn, 27, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.); the *Scottish Temperance League* (Sec., Jas. Gillies, 108, Hope Street, Glasgow).

Some are denominational, such as the Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan and other Methodist bodies, the Society of Friends, Unitarian, &c.

Some are specially devoted to work among women, such as the **British Women's Temperance Association**, National (President, Rosalind Countess of Carlisle; Sec., Miss Hunt, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.), the **Women's Total Abstinence Union** (Sec., Miss Boyd, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.), and the **World's Women's Christian Temperance Union**, founded by the late Miss Frances Willard (President, Rosalind Countess of Carlisle; Hon. Secs., Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.).

Some particularly operate among distinct classes, such as lawyers, commercial travellers, caterers, railway servants, post-office officials, &c. Prominent among these is the **British Medical Temperance Association** (President, Prof. Sims Woodhead; Hon. Sec., W. McAdam Eccles, M.S., F.R.C.S., 124, Harley Street, W.).

Some are connected with the temperance teaching and training of the young, such as the **United Kingdom Band of Hope Union** (Patron, His Majesty the King; President, The Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke; Treasurer, Sir John Thomas, J.P.; Sec., C. Wakely, 59 and 60, Old Bailey, E.C.), with its 396 unions and 23,009 societies; **The Young Abstinents' Union** (Sec., Miss Edith Skelt, 33, Henrietta Street, Strand, London, W.C.), and other juvenile societies.

In this section also must be included district unions, such as the **North of England, the Midland, and the Western Temperance Leagues**, and the thousands of local and congregational societies spread over the United Kingdom.

II. The second section may be assigned to the **International Order of Good Templars** (first formed in New York in 1851, and extended to England in '68 by Joseph Malins), whose Grand Lodges for England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland constitute, with their subordinate Lodges, a great temperance confederacy of adults and juveniles. **Permanent Offices**, 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

III. The third section may be allocated to the **Church of England Temperance Society** (Incorporated), (4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.) formed in 1862, and re-formed on the dual basis in 1873. One of its sections is confined to total abstinents only, and this includes the juvenile department. The other section includes non-abstinents who co-operate with the abstinents in methods and measures for discouraging intemperance. A Women's Union is attached to the Society, which has diocesan branches existing throughout the kingdom.

IV. Section 4 consists of organisations chiefly aiming to procure legislation for the promotion of sobriety.

The **United Kingdom Alliance**, formed in 1853, aims at obtaining a law enabling the voters of each locality to exclude totally, or partially, the sale of intoxicating liquors; but it aids all legislation in favour of progressive temperance reform. The **Scottish Permissive Bill** and **Temperance Association**, the **Irish Temperance League**, and the **Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance** are in sympathy with its object. Official organ, *The Alliance News and Temperance Reformer*, weekly (Thursdays), 1d. Secretary, G. B. Wilson, Grosvenor Chambers, 16, Deansgate, Manchester; **Metropolitan Superintendent and Parliamentary Agent**, Alexander Thomson, 11, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W.

The **National Temperance Federation** is composed of representatives of thirty-four national, provincial, and religious denominational temperance organisations. Its main aim is to secure a popular option against the grant of liquor licences, but it is averse to proposals for what is termed the disinterested management of the liquor traffic. Hon. Sec., Guy Hayler, "Courtfield," Avenue Road, South Norwood Park, S.E.

The **Temperance Legislation League** was formed in Nov. 1905 to advocate a definite constructive policy of Temperance Reform by means of legislation and the effective administration of the licensing laws. The policy is practically that of Lord Peel's Report, revised in consequence of the 1904 Act. It includes a **Time Limit** to the operation of the Compensation clauses of the 1904 Act, with a provision that thereafter all licences shall be regarded as new licences, and be granted only on payment of the full monopoly value; the increase of the **Compensation Levies**, which should be made national and compulsory; the grant to the local licensing authorities of power to impose reasonable conditions on the renewal of a licence, and to promote sobriety in such ways as local conditions and public opinion may permit—e.g. by shorter hours, Sunday closing; wide powers of local option, including (a) prohibition of all retail licences (other than special hotel and restaurant licences); (b) disinterested management by an authorised public company; (c) reduction of ordinary licences; the bringing of Clubs under more definite control; and the provision from a central fund of counter attractions to the public house. President, Viscount Peel; Chairman of Committee, Joseph Rowntree; Hon. Secs., Arthur Sherwell, M.P., and J. M. Hogge, M.P.; Sec., A. F. Harvey. Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

V. The fifth section is occupied by the **Royal Army Temperance Association** (Sec., Clare White, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.), and the **Royal Naval Temperance Society** (President, Vice-Admiral Sir G. F. King Hall, K.C.B., C.V.O.; Hon. Superintendent, Miss Weston; Headquarters: Royal Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth, and Devonport). Both are under official patronage.

VI. Section 6 comprises (1) **Friendly Orders**, such as the Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, and Sons of the Phoenix; (2) The **United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution**, and other insurance societies putting total abstinents into a distinct section.

VII. The seventh section is devoted to the **London Temperance Hospital** (11ampstead Road, N.W.). For treatment of patients without ordinary use of alcohol. Sec., A. W. Bodger.

Sons of Temperance (National Division).—Established about 1855 in England. Adult membership, 100,000, also 98,000 cadets. Funds £515,463. Managed by the membership according to specified representation. President, John Moodie, J.P. (Glasgow); Treasurer, Councillor W. Gleadhill (Hull); Chief Secretary, W. Davies, Abbey Cottage, North Road, Clayton, Manchester.

Society for the Study of Inebriety.—Established 1884. Qualified medical practitioners are admitted as members, medical students and others interested in the study of alcoholism as associates. Quarterly organ, "The British Journal of Inebriety." Hon. Sec., T. N. Kelyack, M.D., 139, Harley Street, W.

CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION.

England and Wales.

The number of indictable offences reported to the police, or otherwise coming within their cognisance, in 1910 was 103,132.

The different classes of crimes were as follows:—

	Offences reported.
Against the person	3,934
Against property with violence	13,692
Against property without violence	80,894
Malicious injuries to property	586
Forgery and Currency offences	855
Other offences	2,171
	<u>103,132</u>

In respect of the total number of 103,132 offences reported to the police, 72,860 persons were prosecuted, 11,995 were discharged, including 5,829 who were tried summarily and acquitted; 29,211 were tried summarily and convicted; and 13,695 were sent for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

The number of persons tried, at Assizes and Quarter Sessions and at Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, for indictable offences in 1910 was 66,389. In 1909 it was 67,150.

For the five years 1894-8 the annual average was 52,208; for 1899-1903 it was 55,018; and for 1904-8 it was 62,000. Mr. W. J. Farrant, of the Home Office, in an introduction to the Criminal Statistics of 1910, published in 1912, says that, in spite of the considerable reduction as compared with the two preceding years, the amount of crime in 1910 remained much above the average of recent years, both absolutely and in proportion to population.

In the report for 1909, Mr. H. C. Simpson, C.B., wrote: If the warfare against crime has been waged with less success during the first years of the present century than it was in the years preceding it, we are driven to ask the cause to which this can be attributed. No intelligent person who has studied the subject can have failed to notice the marked growth since 1898 of a strong sentiment of compassion for the criminal. Mitigations of prison discipline, the Probation of Offenders Act, and the establishment of the Borstal system for young delinquents are among the amendments of our penal system which have been the outcome of this sentiment. These, it may with considerable confidence be hoped, will in the long run help to diminish the total amount of crime. It is very much to the public interest that an offender against the law should be enabled to retain his self-respect during the term of imprisonment that his offence may bring upon him, and should be encouraged at the end of it to do his best to retrieve his character. . . . But public sentiment, or at any rate the sentiment that finds public expression, has gone far beyond this. . . . It is permissible to suggest that the steady increase of crime during the last ten years is largely due to a general relaxation in public sentiment with regard to it. There is at all events ground for fearing that reprobation of crime and resentment against the criminal are at present factors of diminishing strength in the primary function of civilisation—the safeguarding of persons and property and the enforcement of the law; and that the increase in the number of indictable offences as shown in the Judicial Statistics for the last ten years is not a mere passing phenomenon such as has often been noticed in

Statistics for previous years, but the symptom of a real danger to the public welfare.

The Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, provides that persons who have been thrice convicted of crime and who are persistently leading a dishonest or criminal life, may, upon being sentenced to penal servitude for a fresh offence, be further sentenced to preventive detention for a period not exceeding ten years nor less than five years: the term of preventive detention to take effect after the determination of the sentence of penal servitude. Convicts undergoing preventive detention are confined in prisons set apart for the purpose with some amelioration of the usual prison treatment. One hundred and seventy-eight persons were sentenced to preventive detention in 1910.

Court of Criminal Appeal.—There were 584 applications in 1910 for leave to appeal: leave was granted in 140 cases. In addition there were 87 appeals on grounds involving questions of law, eight with the certificate of the Judge at Trial, and 27 appeals against sentences of preventive detention, making a total of 262 appeals for hearing. In 171 cases the conviction or sentence was affirmed, in 83 cases the conviction or sentence was quashed (conviction for another offence, or some other sentence, being substituted in 44 cases), and eight appeals were abandoned.

The police estimate that on the first Tuesday in April 1910 there were 3,972 habitual criminals at large, including 3,328 thieves, 468 receivers, and 176 other criminals. These figures include some, but not all, of the supervisees. The number of houses of bad character was estimated at 1,041, of which 345 were houses of receivers of stolen goods, and 696 were houses frequented by thieves.

The Coroners' Returns are closely connected with the subject of crime. In 1910 there were 35,417 inquests held, and 3,808 deaths were ascribed to criminal violence or culpable neglect. Of these, 3,529 were cases of suicide. The number of suicides in recent years is given in the following table:

Year.	No. of suicides.
1863	1,385
1873	1,481
1883	1,944
1893	2,566
1903	3,480
1910	3,529

No fewer than 54,305 persons out of a total of 163,260 sent to prison were convicted of drunkenness, 19,627 of simple larceny, 9,317 of other indictable offences, 9,454 of assaults, 26,454 of begging and sleeping out, 10,741 of offences against police regulations, 8,533 of prostitution, and 3,781 of misbehaviour by paupers.

The number of persons tried for murder was 73 (48 male and 25 female). Of these 28 (24 male and 4 female) were convicted and sentenced to death; the capital sentence was carried out in 16 cases. Two of the 73 persons charged with murder were found insane on arraignment, and 30 were found guilty but insane.

The number of criminal lunatics received into Asylums was 253, and at the end of the year 1910 there were under detention 1,089 lunatics, of whom 472 were accused of murder.

There were 1,287 children sent to Reformatory Schools and 2,638 to Ordinary Industrial Schools.

The total number of debtor prisoners committed in 1910 was 17,118.

Scotland.

The number of persons charged with offences in 1910 was 150,330. The different classes of crimes were:—

Against the person	3,767
" property with violence	2,074
" without violence	14,019
Malicious injury to property	4,409
Forgery, etc.	47
Other crimes	891
Miscellaneous offences *	125,123
Total	150,330

* Drunkenness, breaches of the peace, offences against Police Acts, vagrancy, etc.

Two persons were sentenced to death, but in both cases the sentences were commuted to penal servitude for life. The number of persons sentenced to penal servitude was 143, an increase of 21 on the number so sentenced in the previous year. In addition to sentences of penal servitude passed upon 143 persons, preventive detention was imposed under powers conferred by the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, on 41 of these persons, who were proved to be habitual criminals; 38 were males and 3 females. The minimum term of detention authorised by the Act is 5 years, and this term was imposed in 28 cases. Besides these, 3 persons were sentenced to 6 years, 8 persons to 7 years, and 2 persons to 10 years. The total number of persons committed to prison during the year was 46,443, which, compared with the average number for the preceding 10 years, viz 60,423 shows the gratifying decrease of 23 per cent. In sympathy with the reduction in the number of persons committed to prison there is a diminution in the total number received into prison after conviction, which was 44,583 over the year, as compared with 57,980—the average for the preceding 10 years—also representing a decrease of 23 per cent. The number of persons convicted and received into prison for the first time was 8,944, or about 20 per cent. of the whole—a normal proportion.

Ireland.

Indictable offences, which numbered 9,873 in 1909, and 9,870 in 1910, declined in 1911 to 9,831, being a decrease of 39. The total is equal to an annual rate of 2·25 per 1,000 of the population of Ireland, estimated to the middle of the year 1911, as compared with a rate of 2·26 per 1,000 in each of the years 1909 and 1910, and a rate of 2·35 in the year 1908. The number of persons tried for non-indictable offences fell from 193,635 in 1910 to 185,345 in 1911, a decrease of 8,290. There was a decrease of 1,503 in the number of persons tried for drunkenness in 1911 as compared with the preceding year, and compared with the average for the 10 years, 1901 to 1910, there was a decrease of 16,009 persons tried for this offence.

Analysing the various classes of indictable offences, the figures for 1911 are—

For offences against the person	580
Against property with violence	867
" without violence	6,878
Malicious injuries to property	916
Forgery, etc.	47
Other offences	543
	9,831

Juvenile Offenders.

The Children Act, 1908, directs that a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, when hearing a charge against a child or young person (*i.e.*, persons aged under 14 years and aged 14 to 16 years respectively) shall take the case in a "Juvenile Court," *i.e.*, either in a different building or room from that in which the Court ordinarily sits, or on a different day or at a different time from the ordinary sittings of the Court. The general public are excluded from a Juvenile Court.

The number of persons brought before Juvenile Courts in England and Wales in 1910 was 16,416 children, 15,051 young persons, and 2,131 persons aged above 16. Deducting the latter persons and adding 537 children and 2,083 young persons who were dealt with by ordinary Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, either because they were charged jointly with adults or because they were supposed to be above 16, we get a total of 34,087 juvenile offenders (16,953 children and 17,134 young persons). This total is less than 5 per cent. of the whole number of persons proceeded against for criminal offences. The 33,598 persons brought before juvenile courts included only 1,899 females, or less than 6 per cent., whereas among persons dealt with by ordinary courts of summary jurisdiction the proportion of females is nearly 16 per cent.

Borstal Institutions.

Part I of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1908, provides for the reformation of young offenders. It empowers the Secretary of State to establish Borstal Institutions in which offenders, of either sex, of not less than 16 nor more than 21 years of age, who may be convicted of an offence rendering them liable to a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may receive such industrial and other instruction, and be subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences, as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime. In such cases as the Act specifies, the Court, instead of passing a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may order the detention of the offender under penal discipline, for a period of not less than one year nor more than three years, in a Borstal Institution. The system takes its name from Borstal Prison, Rochester, where it has been carried on for some years with very gratifying results. In August 1909 the name of Borstal Prison was officially altered to Borstal Institution. On a boy's discharge from the Institution he is handed over to the Borstal Association (Offices, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand), a society founded by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Chairman of the Prison Commission. The Association explains that the Borstal system "encourages growth of body and mind, growth of self restraint and self respect, and of pride in increasing ability to do hard work intelligently and unflinchingly. It is not a namby-pamby system. Only those who accept its strong incentive and reformatory methods find it tolerable; those who do not, entreat for removal to other prisons where less development and improvement of their latent capacities are demanded." On a boy's discharge from the Institution, the Borstal Association sees that he has the means to live decently so long as he is of good conduct until he has become fairly established.

THE REPORT OF THE DIVORCE COMMISSION.

In Nov. 1909 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into "the present state of the law and the administration thereof in divorce and matrimonial causes, and application for separation orders, especially with regard to the position of the poorer classes in relation thereto, and the subject of the publication of reports of such causes and applications," and to report whether any amendments should be made. Of the Commissioners appointed, one (Sir George White) died shortly before the issue of the Report, and two (the Earl of Derby and Sir Rufus Isaacs) resigned. There were 71 sittings, and 246 witnesses were examined. The Report of the Commission was published in Nov. 1912 [Cd. 6478—1s. 9d.].

The Majority Report was signed by Lord Gorell (Chairman), Lady Frances Balfour, Mr. T. Burt, Lord Guthrie, Sir Frederick Treves, Mr. H. Tindal-Atkinson, Mrs. Tennant, Mr. E. Brierley, and Mr. J. A. Spender. Certain qualifications of their general agreement with the Report are made by Mrs. Tennant, Mr. Tindal-Atkinson, and Mr. Spender. The Report begins by giving an outline of the history and present state of the law; from which it is shown that (1) in England, adultery is the only ground for divorce (coupled with certain additional offences if the suit is by a wife); while in Scotland, and nearly all other countries that allow absolute divorce, one or more further grounds are admitted. (2) In England, and in some of the British Colonies that allow absolute divorce, a distinction is made between the rights of the sexes; while in Scotland and most other countries they stand on an equality. (3) In England the administration of matrimonial law (with some minor exceptions under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts) is entirely concentrated in London; while in Scotland and most other countries very much greater facilities are afforded both as regards access to the Court and the system of legal assistance.

Some of the principal recommendations of the Majority Report may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(1) The two sexes should be placed on an equal footing as regards any ground for divorce.

(2) Five new grounds for divorce: (a) desertion for three years; (b) cruelty (as defined); (c) incurable insanity after five years; (d) habitual drunkenness after three years from first separation order; and (e) imprisonment under commuted death-sentence.

(3) Grounds for nullity of marriage to be extended to five cases (including insanity and epilepsy, as well as other types of unfitness), if such facts are unknown to the other party at the time of marriage.

(4) The Court should have power to grant an order of presumption of death, so as to make a new marriage valid, when one party has been continually absent for seven years, and is not known by the other party to be living; or when there is reasonable cause for declaring such death.

(5) The High Court should hold sittings and exercise jurisdiction at every place where there is a District Registry of the High Court. For this purpose eight to ten Commissioners should be specially selected from the County Court judges or persons qualified to be Commissioners of Assize. Such jurisdiction to be confined to cases in which the joint income of

the petitioner and respondent is not more than £300 a year, and the assets not more than £250. For poorer litigants there should be a new, simple, and efficient method of proceeding *in forma pauperis*.

(6) Among various proposed amendments in practice and procedure the following may be noted—that all matrimonial causes should be heard before a judge without a jury; that the Court should have discretion, when a decree of separation is asked for on grounds which would justify a divorce, to grant a divorce on the application of the respondent; the removal of certain anomalies arising out of questions of domicile; that instead of damages being awarded against a co-respondent, there should be power to make an order against him or his property for the benefit of any parties concerned, and likewise against a woman guilty of misconduct with a respondent husband.

(7) As regards the publication of reports of proceedings, that the judge should be expressly empowered to close the Court for the whole or part of a case "if the interests of decency, morality, humanity, or justice so require"; and also to order that portions of the evidence, etc., are not to be reported; there should be no publication of a report till after the case is finished; and no pictures of any persons concerned in the case.

(8) As regards the position of the clergy of the Church of England in the celebration of marriages, that the protecting clauses in the Act of 1857 should be extended if the further grounds for divorce be added.

Turning to some of the reasons given for various recommendations, it may be noted that, with reference to the proposed equality of the sexes, the Report points out that women "have been gradually emerging from the position they occupied in times when a wife was looked upon almost as her husband's chattel, and marriage was a matter of purchase, and when the husband's rights were far greater than the wife's," so that now the time has come when "it is impossible to maintain a different standard of morality in the marriage relation." Dealing with the general question of divorce reform, the Commissioners say: "We are of opinion that there is a necessity for reform in this country both in procedure and in the law, if the serious grievances which at present exist are to be removed, and if the opportunities of obtaining justice are to be placed within the reach of the poorer classes." After noting that the State has already recognised the right of an injured person to permanent separation on account of wilful desertion, or cruelty, or habitual drunkenness, they add, "But the true question is whether the remedy of judicial separation is adequate in such cases; and if other causes produce the same *de facto* termination of married life, the question in these cases also is whether a remedy by judicial separation is adequate." Two guiding principles are laid down: (1) "No law should be so harsh as to lead to its common disregard; and (2) no law should be so lax as to lessen the regard for the sanctity of marriage." On this basis, their conclusion is as follows: "It appears to us that those who allow the vague fear of possible injury to morality to exclude all other considerations act in conflict with the first principle. The alternative is to recognise human needs, that divorce is not a disease but

a remedy for a disease, that homes are not broken up by a Court but by causes to which we have already sufficiently referred, and that the law should be such as would give relief where serious causes intervene, which are generally and properly recognised as leading to the break-up of married life. If a reasonable law, based upon human needs, be adopted, we think that the standard of morality will be raised, and regard for the sanctity of marriage increased."

The **Minority Report** (signed by the Archbishop of York, Sir W. R. Anson, and Sir L. T. Dibdin) recommends that the grounds of divorce should not be extended; but otherwise agrees, generally speaking, with the recommendations of the Majority Report as to (1) the equal rights of the sexes; (2) the additional grounds for nullity of marriage; (3) the presumption of death to make a new marriage valid; (4) the practice in procedure, in general, but with certain exceptions (such as the proposed substitution of a divorce for a separation order); (5) the restrictions on publication. With reference to the suggested extensions, the Commissioners say: "We feel bound to record our opinion that, apart from such changes as may bring within the reach of all the remedies which the law provides for all, there is no effective demand that divorce should be made easier." Then they proceed to criticise the principle which seems to them to

govern the divorce reforms suggested, namely, that some state of circumstances has arisen which shows the failure of the purposes for which the marriage contract was entered into; and the protest that the acceptance of this doctrine must necessarily lead to the conclusion that divorce ought to be granted "on the mutual consent of both parties, and on proof of the invincible aversion of either of them for the other." While acknowledging the existence of many cases of hardship, they express this opinion on the subject: "The causes of marriage failure are, speaking generally, the lack of the sense of responsibility in entering the married state, and the lack of self-control, self-sacrifice, and sense of duty in continuing it. To attempt to deal with these by multiplying grounds of divorce is surely to attack the problem at the wrong end." But the main standpoint in their opposition to the Majority Report is their view that "the real question at issue is the alternative between the narrow expediency of trying to make the lot of certain parties concerned easier and happier, and the wider expediency of strengthening the family life against influences which are threatening its strength and stability." As bearing upon this, they think that "the experience of other countries, especially of America, does not encourage the hope that the public good of this nation will be promoted by the enactment of extended grounds for divorce."

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Daylight Saving is the name given to a proposed alteration of the clock at certain times of the year, so as to bring it more nearly into accord with solar time. The movement in favour of the alteration owes its impetus to **Mr. W. Willett**, who explained his views in a pamphlet which commanded widespread interest. In the Session of 1908 the idea was embodied by **Mr. R. Pearce, M.P.**, in a Bill which passed its second reading by what has been called "a Parliamentary accident," and was referred to a Select Committee. **Mr. Pearce's Bill** proposed to promote the earlier use of daylight in certain months yearly by putting forward the clock twenty minutes on four successive Sundays in April and by reversing the process on the four Sundays in September. The Committee found that the paramount advantage would be the greater use of daylight during the months named. The effect of the proposals would be (1) to move the usual hours of work and leisure nearer sunrise, (2) to promote the greater use of daylight for recreative purposes of all kinds, (3) to lessen the use of licensed houses, (4) to facilitate the training of the Territorial Forces, (5) to benefit the physique, general health, and welfare of all classes, (6) to reduce the industrial, commercial, and domestic expenditure on artificial light. The report further found that the principle of the Bill was supported by the Chambers of Commerce of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Sheffield, and other towns, the borough councils of Glasgow, Huddersfield, Bournemouth, Hackney, Llandudno, and other places; by the L. & N.W. Railway, L. & S.W. Railway, G.C. Railway, and G.E. Railway (except as regards Continental traffic); by the Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, comprising 700,000 members, etc. The Committee considered that the best mode of

attaining the object would be one single alteration of one hour at 2 a.m. on the third Sunday of April, and a similar change in the reverse direction at 2 a.m. on the third Sunday in September. The Committee also considered that there was no practical difficulty in adjusting clocks and watches to the seasonable changes. There would be no interference with Greenwich mean time, and for all scientific purposes, such as astronomy and navigation, Greenwich mean time would continue to be used. The Bill was reported on June 30th, and recommitment to a Committee of the whole House; but it failed to reach the final stages. In the session of 1909, **Mr. Dobson**, having been lucky enough to draw the first place in the ballot, chose a Daylight Saving Bill for the exercise of his privilege. **Mr. Dobson's Bill** embodied the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1903, and proposed two alterations of the clock instead of eight. It passed its second reading by 130 votes to 91 on March 5th, and was committed to a Select Committee. A meeting was held at the Guildhall in April, and a resolution in favour of the Bill was passed by a large majority. The Select Committee, however, reported (Aug. 26th) against it. The Chairman's draft report in favour of the Bill was rejected by 6 votes to 5, and a report adopted which stated that, "having regard to the great diversity of opinion existing upon the proposals of the Bill, and to the grave doubts which have been expressed as to whether the objects of the measure can be attained by legislation without giving rise, in cases involving important interests, to serious inconvenience, your Committee recommend that the Bill be not further proceeded with."

The Bill was introduced into the House of Commons by **Mr. Pearce** in the session of 1912, but did not reach a second reading

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE.

PROGRESS IN 1912.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Founded eighty-one years ago and meeting for the first time at Cork in 1831, the British Association has continued during three generations to respond to its original purposes of stimulating scientific inquiry and of promoting public interest in that "advancement of science" which is part of its full title. The Association meets annually for a session of one week in some provincial town, but never in London, though its central offices are situate there and the activities which it promotes during the year are directed from them. Its annual sessions have, however, been several times held in the colonies of Greater Britain: three times in Canada—at Toronto, Montreal, and Winnipeg respectively; once in South Africa, where the session was divided between Cape Town and Kimberley; and in 1914 it will meet in Australia, and will visit the State capitals, Melbourne, Sidney, Brisbane, and Adelaide. Already preparations are in an advanced stage to make this forthcoming visit a conspicuous success. The Commonwealth Government has granted a generous subsidy; a number of distinguished representatives of British science have promised to make the journey; and they will meet not merely to exchange the usual papers and addresses, and to transact the discussions arising from them, but will visit and examine the colonial institutions and methods of scientific education and inquiry.

In addition to the transactions of its annual meeting, and the less well known but not less valuable work done by the various committees of investigation, seismological, anthropological, chemical and physical, and biological, which it appoints, and to which it grants subsidies, the British Association publishes a volume of reports of the annual meeting, its presidential and sectional addresses, the work of the committees, and the more important papers read by the members and delegates. Some of these are printed and published separately.

General Secretaries, Major P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S., Prof. W. A. Herdman, F.R.S.; **Assistant Secretary**, O. J. R. Howarth; **Chief Clerk**, H. C. Stewardson; **Offices**, Burlington House, W.; **Hours**, 10 to 4.

The Association will meet at Birmingham in 1913, under the presidency of Sir W. H. White.

The Association met at Dundee in 1912, under the presidency of Prof. E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., Professor of Physiology in Edinburgh University.

In his Presidential Address Prof. Schäfer took for his subject the state of knowledge regarding the **Origin of Life**, its nature and its maintenance. He began by an examination of the constituents of the smallest units of living matter, the cells of animals and plants, showing that they could be resolved into known elements—oxygen, carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, phosphorus, and a few common salts—and by a description of the processes of osmosis, absorption, dissolution, and cata-

lysis which took place in them. The inference he drew was that since the chemical elements of living matter were known, and the forces which actuated it were recognisable as physical forces, therefore an explanation of the activities of living cells on a physico-chemical basis would some day be forthcoming, or at any rate was logical. In other words, Prof. Schäfer allied himself with those who explain life on a mechanistic basis, instead of with those who regard life as a vital principle, distinct from the chemical and physical actions which it directs but by which it is not to be explained. It is hardly necessary to say that Prof. Schäfer's address was received with the deepest interest and provoked a great deal of discussion and controversy.

In the **Mathematical and Physical Section** Prof. H. L. Callendar, F.R.S., of the Royal College of Science, devoted the larger part of his address to a consideration of the **theories of Heat**. He showed how the old conception of caloric, or of heat as a kind of fluid, even as electricity was said to be a fluid, cannot altogether be discarded as absurd, because the more modern conception which regards heat as a mode of motion of a body's molecules was not entirely satisfactory.

In the **Chemistry Section** Prof. Senier, of University College, Galway, reviewed the building of the foundations of chemistry in the past, and dwelt especially on the new conceptions of molecular architecture. Since the date when Liebig first found that substances which had the same chemical composition had not necessarily the same attributes or appearance, the phenomenon called chemical isomerism had been the subject of continued and most fruitful research: and from it had sprung the conception that the structures of molecules were almost as various and diverse as architectural compositions. Allied to this view was the discussion opened later in the proceedings of the section on the relation of colour to constitution. Another was a joint discussion with the physicists on specific heat.

In the **Geological Section** Dr. B. N. Peach, F.R.S., of the Geological Survey of Scotland, took for the subject of his address the relation between the animal life of the **Cambrian strata** in Scotland and in North America, and sought to show by these and similar comparisons that in Cambrian times there was no deep North Atlantic basin, but that a narrow sea extended between Europe and America, bounded on the north and south by land, and that along the shore-lines of this sea there was an exchange of life-migration.

More popularly attractive than any other subject discussed in this section was the one which pursued the questions opened by President Schäfer's address on the **Origin of Life**. The discussion was opened by Prof. E. A. Minchin, F.R.S., who pointed out the flaw in the mechanistic theory, in that while it explained the "how" of living actions, it left unexplained the "why"—in other words,

it left unconsidered the psychological development of consciousness in living things. Prof. Minchin's own view was that the most primitive expression of life was not to be found in protoplasm, but in the chromatin of the nucleus of living cells. Prof. Wager, F.R.S., did not agree about chromatin, but ranged himself on Prof. Minchin's side. Prof. Keeble, F.R.S., President of the Botany Section, was willing to regard living things as machines, but had no hope of seeing any synthesis of living matter in the near future. Prof. Macallum, F.R.S., suggested that electricity had been the original synthetic force which had produced living matter from non-living, and that non-living matter had always the potentiality of life. Prof. B. Moore saw in the colloids something non-living but on the verge of life; Prof. Macdonald seemed desirous of separating "life" from "mind"; Prof. Hartzog thought the inquiry useless in regard to any conclusions—a view not greatly removed from that of Prof. Minchin. Prof. Geddes dwelt on the psychological importance of life. Dr. J. S. Haldane asserted that in our present stage of knowledge life was absolutely a thing apart and by itself, but he did not suppose it would always be so, for he thought that the whole of matter might some day be classed not as organic and inorganic, living and non-living, but as wholly organic. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, in summing up the discussion, elected for the view expressed by Prof. Schäfer, with whom also Sir E. Ray Lankester found himself in agreement.

In the **Geographical Section** Colonel Sir Charles M. Watson, whose work in **Egypt and the Sudan** is well known, devoted part of his address to pointing out what Great Britain had done in these territories, and in the economical, political, and social development of the peoples in them. He dealt briefly also with the **International Map of the World** which is being constructed on a scale of one to a million; and he criticised some of the methods of construction adopted by the **International Committee**. Colonel Close also contributed a paper on the last-named subject.

Sir Clements Markham traced the progress of Antarctic discovery, and Dr. W. S. Bruce read a paper on the possible or probable conformation of the land at the South Pole, entitling his paper "Is there an Antarctic Continent?"

Captain McFie gave an account of the **Uganda Survey**, and Mr. J. N. Dracopont described his exploring work in the **Sonora Desert of Mexico**.

In the **Section of Economic Science and Statistics** Sir Henry Cunyngham urged the necessity of treating political economy from the point of view of an exact science, and showed how excellently the principles of geometric curves and mathematical analysis could be applied to economic statements. He concluded with a few remarks on the present question of political economy in relation to legislation and politics.

As is always the case, the papers and discussions in this section attracted a great deal of general attention. A discussion on **Labour Disputes** called forth contributions from Sir Charles Macara, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prof. S. J. Chapman, and Mr. C. R. Fay. "**The Great Delusion**"—war and peace—was the subject of a discussion inaugurated by Mr. Norman Angell and Archdeacon Cunningham; Land

Banks (Mr. Allan McNeill); the **Jute Trade** (Mr. T. Cunningham, of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce), and **Town Planning**, by Prof. Leddes, were papers which were read and discussed at length.

In the **Engineering Section** Prof. A. Barr, of Glasgow, discussed the responsibility of the engineer for the physical comfort and convenience of the community, and also for the elevation or preservation of the standard of æsthetic taste.

The recent **Titanic** disaster gave rise to a paper by Mr. A. Welin on lifeboats and lowering gear for large ships, and another on the construction of ship's bulkheads. Prof. J. H. Biles read a paper on the rolling of ships, and joined in the discussion inaugurated by Prof. Gibson's observations on the suction between passing ships. Several papers dealt with the gas turbine, among the speakers being Mr. Dugald Clerk and Herr Hans Holzwarthen.

In the **Anthropological Section** Prof. G. Elliot Smith discussed the evolution of the brain in the undetermined chain of man's collateral ancestors among the mammals; and dwelt specially on the final link in the chain of events which led to the transformation of a Simian ancestor into a primitive man. Apart from his presidential address, Prof. Elliot Smith submitted the report of the committee on the physical characters of the ancient Egyptians; and several papers were contributed on **Egyptology** by Prof. Flinders Petrie, Mr. J. E. Quibell, Mr. A. H. Gardiner, and Dr. F. Wood Jones. Prof. Bosanquet dealt with the archæology of the Mediterranean.

In the **Section of Physiology** Mr. Leonard Hill dwelt especially on the need of human beings not so much for chemically fresh air as for cool air, and for air that changes in temperature. The origin of the oppression caused by absence of ventilation was the unaltering and progressive warmth of the air in most confined spaces: cold as well as heat was requisite for animal metabolism, and was of more importance than chemical purity.

To a valuable discussion on the relation of mind to body, Prof. Latta, Sir T. S. Clouston, and Dr. J. S. Haldane contributed.

In the **Botany Section** Prof. F. Keeble, F.R.S., endeavoured to show in his presidential address the important place which the Mendelian theories of descent occupy in any research in the physiology of plants, and described the inquiries made by himself and Dr. E. F. Armstrong in the formation of pigment in plants.

In the **Section of Education** Prof. John Adams undertook an examination of the claims of education to rank as a science.

A valuable discussion was held on the present position of the teaching of mathematics, to which Sir Oliver Lodge, Prof. Perry, Dr. Pinkerton, and Mr. W. P. Milne contributed.

In the **Agricultural Section**, which met for the first time independently, Mr. T. H. Middleton, Assistant Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, delivered an address on the early associations for promoting agriculture and improving the improver.

Papers were read on the relation between the food of cows and the milk produced by them (Dr. Lander and Mr. Fagan); on the sources of the nation's food supply (Mr. R. H. Rew and Major Craigie); and by Prof. Wilson on the profits of field crops.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Certain discoveries in East Anglia, suggesting the existence of man in this district as far back as the Pliocene period, have recently aroused much attention, even outside anthropological circles. Sir E. Ray Lankester has described before the Royal Society some flints, which he regards as representing a new type of implement, of rostrо-carinate form, termed "eagles' beaks." Most of these flints were found by Mr. J. Reid Moir, of Ipswich, in the bone-bed at the base of the Red Crag of Suffolk. It is inferred that a race of men who were skilled workers in flint must have lived in the Coralline Crag period, but it is suggested that this period may not have been so remote as geologists commonly believe.

More than thirty years ago the late Mr. H. Stopes called attention to a valve of *Pectunculus glycimeris*, found at Walton-on-the-Naze, on which was engraved a crude figure of the human face. This was regarded by him as the work of Pliocene man, though most authorities were not satisfied with the evidence of its alleged antiquity. Since the recent discoveries in Suffolk, attention has been recalled to this engraved shell by Dr. Marie Stopes, with the view of confirming her father's contention in favour of its genuineness as a prehistoric work of art. Mr. B. B. Woodward, while believing that the work is not a modern forgery, denies its contemporaneity with the Crag, and expresses his opinion, in the *Geological Magazine*, that the engraving was executed by palæolithic man and buried with the owner in a grave dug in the Crag.

A human skeleton said to be of glacial age has been described at the Royal Anthropological Institute by Prof. Keith, of the Royal College of Surgeons. It was found near Ipswich by Mr. Moir, at a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the surface, beneath the chalky boulder clay, at its junction with middle glacial sands. The skeleton was that of a man probably between thirty and forty years of age, about 5 ft. 10 in. in height, and it presents but little difference, except in the shin-bone, from that of modern man. The skull had a cephalic index of 75. The extreme antiquity claimed for this skeleton is denied by some authorities. Prof. T. McKenny Hughes, of Cambridge, has announced in *Nature* the discovery of a human skull in the Cambridge Fens, which may be, as Prof. Keith suggests, a representative of the men of the Bronze Age.

A large series of Anglo-Saxon skeletons from Folkestone has been studied by Mr. F. G. Parsons, of St. Thomas's Hospital. They show that the Saxons who lived in Kent in the sixth century were a slender, lithe people, of medium height; and it is notable that the women approached the men in stature and physique more closely than is the case in modern skeletons. The remains were obtained from a burial-ground containing about forty graves; and a complete skeleton, described as "the most valuable Anglo-Saxon skeleton in the world," is preserved in the Folkestone Museum. The bones were described to the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies at the Congress in Folkestone last June, and Mr. Parsons's paper, read previously before the Royal Anthropological Institute, has been published in its journal.

Dr. T. E. Smurthwaite, in his work recently published under the title of "*Practical Anthro-*

polo," has proposed a classification of mankind in six races, based on shape of cranium and on facial contours. The races he terms Iberian, Teutonic, Remian, Ligurian, Magian, and Celtic.

To the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute the Rev. J. W. Hayes has contributed a paper on the manufacture of prehistoric and aboriginal pottery, in which he has collected much information with regard to the production of symmetrically shaped vessels without the potter's wheel, and to the primitive method of baking pottery without regular kilns. Certain enigmatical objects from the Red Hills of Essex, rudely made in red ware, have probably been used for pressing clay and for supporting vessels during firing.

An expedition to New Guinea, originally organised by the British Ornithologists' Union for studying the avifauna, has discovered a race of pygmies in Dutch New Guinea. According to the description by Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, these pygmies, known as the Tapiro, have an average stature of 4 ft. 9 in., and a cephalic index of about 79.5; the hair is short, woolly, and mostly black. They use stone implements, bone daggers and very long bows. In another work on Papuan ethnology, Dr. R. W. Williamson describes the Mafulu of British New Guinea. These are a dwarfish mountain people of Papuan speech, with average height of 5 ft. 1 in. and a cephalic index of about 80. The hair is frizzly and usually brown, though in some individuals it becomes nearly black. There is probably a strong Negro element in all these short folk.

The Rev. A. L. Kitching has published some valuable observations on African children in his work entitled "The Backwaters of the Nile." The children studied were those of certain Nilotic peoples in the Uganda Protectorate.

On the superstitions of Southern India Mr. Edgar Thurston has lately been writing with much authority, having carried on anthropological investigations during a long official residence in the country.

An article on the Tamans of the Upper Chindwin, Burma, by Mr. R. Grant Brown, a former resident there, has been published by the Royal Anthropological Institute. The Tamans are a little-known people, speaking a language of their own, apparently belonging to the Tibeto-Burman Group. Physically they differ but little from surrounding tribes; they wear Burmese dress, like the Shans, and profess Buddhism, but retain much of an earlier religion.

The Bureau of American Ethnology continues to publish Bulletins of much anthropological interest, in relation to the aboriginal peoples of America. One recently issued describes the Indians of the Lower Mississippi Valley and the adjacent coast of the Gulf of Mexico, by Mr. J. R. Swanton.

Several questions of great interest to the anthropologist were discussed at the International Congress of Americanists held in London last May, under the auspices of the Royal Anthropological Institute. Dr. Maudslay, the President of the Institute, is well known for his researches on the ancient monuments of Central America, and several papers of importance dealt with that region. This is the first occasion on which the Americanists have held a meeting in this country.

ASTRONOMY.

The marked decrease in solar activity as measured by sun-spots continued through November and December 1911 and January and February 1912. So rapid a decline is exceptional, and the most abrupt since 1833. The decline in faculae and prominences was also very marked. On March 7th an interesting group came into view, consisting of one large spot followed by several small spots. This faded, and when the region came again into view on the east limb its place was occupied by faculae which, as the central meridian was approached, formed two new spot-groups, the second developing into a fine stream which was visible when the region returned on April 30th. In May eight small groups were visible, the largest number for a whole year. Two returned in June. We have now fairly entered upon the new cycle. For reliable and up-to-date information Dr. Abbot's recently published book, "The Sun," should be read.

Solar eclipses are observed in order to obtain: (1) photographs of the corona as records of form, and for changes more especially in the "arches" in the inner corona; (2) the flash spectrum; (3) photographs of coronal spectra, mainly for distribution of coronium, and for the rotation of the corona itself; (4) polariscopic observations. With respect to (1), Prof. Miller has just published the results of his study of the eclipses of 1901, 1905, and 1908, in which he states that the observed coronal forms correspond to the theoretical forms which would be produced by ejection. With respect to (2), it is generally supposed that the photosphere is surrounded by three layers, namely: (a) the reversing layer about 1 second in depth, which gives the flash spectrum, usually thought to be seen only for 2 or 3 seconds at the beginning and end of the eclipse; (b) a stratum about 3 or 4 seconds deep, giving enhanced metallic lines; (c) one of 10 seconds depth, giving the hydrogen and helium lines.

During the eclipse 1912, April 16-17, Prof. Fowler, at Kensington, when the magnitude of the eclipse was 0.55, found the enhanced lines of iron and other metals, as also those of hydrogen and helium. At magnitude 0.8 came the flash spectrum with numerous bright lines, which he kept under observation for 30 minutes. The observations are most important. With respect to (4), in front of the camera lens is a doubly refracting crystal such as calcite, which breaks up the light into two beams, and hence forms two images. If the coronal light is unpolarised, these images are of equal intensity; but if polarised, one image is stronger than the other along a certain line, but weaker along the line at right angles to this. The relation between the two images affords means of ascertaining the percentage of polarised light, which, if known at different distances from the sun's limb, leads to a knowledge of the distribution of matter in the solar atmosphere.

A study of the eclipses of 1901, 1905, and 1908 gives 18 per cent. of polarised light at 1 minute from the sun's limb, 25 per cent. at 2 minutes, 33 per cent. at 3 minutes, and about 37 per cent. at from 4 to 9 minutes from the limb. From these observations it is concluded that the corona consists of matter ejected from the sun,

and that 75 per cent. of the light of the corona is scattered light.

The weather during the solar eclipse, 1912, April 16-17, was everywhere favourable, and along the central line it was cloudless from Portugal to Belgium. One interesting feature of the eclipse was the test of the different eclipse constants used in the compilation of the various national ephemerides. The American ephemeris proved almost perfect, the French track was 2 miles south-east of the true, while the British and German was 2 miles north-west. In Portugal, where the eclipse was total for one second, photographs of the flash spectrum were obtained. A coronal streamer reaching one solar diameter from the sun's limb was seen in the north-west in the form of a wind-vane. This is the normal form for eclipses at sun-spot minima. Observers near Paris saw the crescent broken up by saw-like teeth (Baily's beads), the bright inner corona, but no extension. Shadow bands about 6 inches apart were noted. The variations of temperature recorded were from 63° to 48° in Portugal (total); 59° to 52° near Paris (central line, but not total); 58° to 52° at Ilford (partial). Prof. Schwarzschild, Director of the Potsdam Observatory, watched the eclipse from the Zeppelin airship *Victoria Louise* at Frankfurt.

To observe the total solar eclipse, Oct. 10th, 1912, an expedition left Greenwich Observatory for Rio Janeiro. Rain spoilt observation.

The new star Nova Geminorum 2 (Enebo), the brightest for some years, was discovered by M. Sigurd Enebo, of Dombaa, Norway, on March 12th, 1912, when it was of the 4th magnitude. According to the Harvard plates, it must have been fainter than 11 mag. on March 10th, while on March 11th it was 5 mag. A few of the observed magnitudes since are—4.0 on March 15th; 5.1 on March 17th; 6.0 on March 26th; 5.7 on March 30th; 6.2 on April 1st; 6.6 on April 10th; 7.7 on May 6th; and 8 mag. at the end of August. The degradation of light was not regular, but fluctuating. The spectrum on March 13th was the ordinary class F 5 (Procyon) type, with dark hydrogen lines. On March 14th it had changed, and conformed in general to the early stage Nova type, being, indeed, almost a reproduction of that of Nova Aurigæ, namely broad, bright lines, of which hydrogen was the most prominent, with dark absorption companions towards the end. By March 20th the spectrum showed broad, bright bands, probably enhanced iron lines. Dr. Kustner found radium emanations in the spectra.

Comet 1911 h, discovered by M. Schaumasse Nov. 30th, 1911, proved periodic (about 7 years). Comet 1912 a was discovered by Gale, of New South Wales, on Sept. 9th, 1912. It has a 6 mag. nucleus, but no tail. The periodic comet Holmes should come to perihelion about Jan. 20th, 1913; and comet Tuttle, period 13½, discovered 1790, was observed last in 1899, and should be found again at end of 1912 or beginning of 1913.

There will be three solar and two lunar eclipses in 1913, all invisible from Greenwich. There will be two occultations of a Virginis by the moon, one Jan. 27th, 13h. 3m. (early morning, Jan. 28th), and March 23rd, 8h. 42m. (evening).

BIOLOGY.

A number of experiments in the stimulation of life-processes by chemical means were made during the year, including some interesting ones by Prof. Jacques Loeb, who is conspicuous among physiologists for his pronounced belief in the mechanistic conception of life. Prof. Loeb stimulates reproduction in some marine forms by altering the constitution of the seawater in which they live. Two French physiologists showed that the unfertilised eggs of frogs could apparently be stimulated to perform the earlier processes of reproduction by piercing them with a needle. None developed, however, beyond the tadpole stage.

Prof. Loeb was also responsible during the year for some valuable experiments on the electro-motive forces of living tissue, which seem to suggest that some membranes of the cell possess the power of allowing positive carriers of electricity to pass through them, while stopping, at any rate partially, negative carriers.

M. Alexis Carrel reported to the Société de Biologie some curious experiments in the preservation of living tissue in appropriate fluids after removal from its proper surroundings. He was able to produce in it signs of rejuvenescence and growth after it had been removed for a period of sixteen to twenty days.

In France special depots are now being organised for convalescents from typhoid, in order to prevent the spread of the disease by typhoid carriers.

M. Louis Cohendy, in a series of curious experiments carried on with newly hatched chickens, shows that it was possible for them to live and thrive without bacteria; but the inference is less valuable in the case of man,

because such a condition is quite impossible of attainment, although it was shown that in the Antarctic animals exist with fewer intestinal bacteria than elsewhere, and possibly man loses some of them.

Some new researches were made public by Lieske on the iron bacteria, of which a new one, *Sprophyllum ferrugineum*, does not grow anywhere unless it has specific iron salts to live upon.

In an important treatise on the Protozoa, "An Introduction to the Study of the Protozoa," by Prof. E. A. Minchin, a chapter was devoted to the ultra-microscopic organisms called Chlamydozoa, which are believed to be the cause of small-pox, scarlet fever, foot and mouth disease, pigeon diphtheria, and a specific disease of silk-worms, among others. In these diseases the causative microbe has never been found, but the secondary effects are so much alike as to suggest a common species of cause. They have been hitherto generally called filter passers because they are small enough to pass through the finest filters employed in bacteriological laboratories.

One of the mysteries of serum-therapy, "Anaphylaxis," a true biological puzzle, has received a great deal of attention during the year. The phenomenon arises when, after an animal has been dosed with fair-sized injections of a serum, it is given a much smaller dose. So far from being able to resist it, the animal sometimes succumbs, and the suggestion is that the first dose of poison sensitises the organism to succeeding ones. The phenomenon is held to afford a possible explanation of some failures with tuberculin.

EUGENICS.

The first International Eugenics Congress was held at the University of London from July 24th to 30th, 1912, under the presidency of Major Leonard Darwin, who is also president of the Eugenics Education Society. The word *Eugenics* (Greek *eu*, good or well; *genos*, race or generation) was coined by the late Sir Francis Galton, and first used by him in his work on Human Faculty, published in 1883. The object of *eugenics* is to study those agencies which may improve the quality of a breed or race. Human eugenics seeks to determine what influences will tend to raise the average type of man, physically and mentally, so that by their practical application future generations may be superior to the existing race.

With the view of promoting the study of eugenics, Galton in 1905 endowed a Research Fellowship at the University of London; and a Laboratory for Eugenics then came to be associated with Prof. Karl Pearson's Biometric Laboratory. Galton died in 1911, and bequeathed to the University a sum of about £45,000 for promoting the study of National Eugenics. In this way "The Galton Professorship of Eugenics" was established and endowed, Prof. Pearson becoming the first occupant of the chair.

Whilst eugenics must include the study of all factors that make for racial progress, it is concerned rather with heredity than with environment; that is, it deals more with the inborn nature of the individual than with his nurture or surroundings. It is always difficult to determine the relative parts played by

heredity and environment in bringing about certain results, but hitherto hereditary tendencies have received less attention than education or environment. The creed of *eugenics*, as explained by Galton, is founded on the idea of evolution. The evolutionist believes that each generation becomes the possessor of a natural heritage from its predecessors, but the laws of inheritance are at present extremely obscure. Although there is no doubt that in biological evolution effects must follow causes in accordance with definite laws, the nature of such laws has yet in most cases to be discovered. Mendelism, it is true, throws some light on the subject, and its application to eugenic problems offers a promising field of research.

As to the extent of the inheritance of mental and moral characters, there is much room for diversity of opinion. Prof. Pearson, in his Huxley Lecture to the Anthropological Institute in 1903, expressed his belief, based on statistical researches, that mental qualities are essentially a product of parental stock, and never created by education or environment. Other authorities, however, attach much less weight to the influence of heredity; and it may be admitted that intellectual capacity is largely affected by influences that act on the individual after birth, without denying that he owes much, or perhaps most, of his mental endowment to ancestral stock.

The *Eugenics Review* is the organ of the Eugenics Education Society, 6, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.

GEOGRAPHY.

The article in last year's ANNUAL left the British and Norwegian expeditions in the Antarctic. Captain Scott's plans were definitely outlined, but Captain Amundsen's were not disclosed.

Early in March the *Aurora*, with Captain Amundsen and his party, arrived at Hobart with news that the South Pole had been attained. After landing his party and fixing his headquarters on the Barrier near King Edward Land, the autumn was occupied in collecting quantities of seal meat, and in forming depots along the proposed line of advance. Winter passed, and in the beginning of November the Southern expedition set out with dogs and sledges. The Barrier was crossed at the rate of twenty miles a day, and the mountain range reached in about 85 deg. S. and 164 deg. W., a point some 200 miles S.E. of Scott's Beardmore Glacier. Here a route was taken through the mountains of Victoria Land by the so-named Devil's Glacier, the neighbouring summits rising from 12,000 to 15,000 ft. The plateau was reached at an elevation of over 10,000 ft. the highest point being 10,750 ft. in 88 deg. S. During the rest of the journey the slope was very gentle, the elevation at the Pole, which was reached on Dec. 16th, being 10,500 ft. Here the party stayed for twenty-four hours, determining the exact position by a series of hourly altitudes of the sun. The return journey was safely accomplished, and on Jan. 25th, 1912, the ship was reached. The full results can only be known later, but during the absence of the main party an expedition from the base was made to King Edward Land.

The *Terra Nova* arrived at New Zealand on April 1st, bringing news of Captain Scott's expedition up to March 5th, 1912. The headquarters of the expedition were established at Cape Evans, on McMurdo Sound, in January 1911. The work of laying depots for the main southward advance was then proceeded with, a base camp being first formed a few miles from Hut Point, the old headquarters of the *Discovery*. A second depot was formed at Corner Camp, and others farther south. Severe weather obliged the parties to return to Hut Point, and it was some weeks before they were able to reach headquarters at Cape Evans for the winter. Early in September depot-laying was resumed, and on Nov. 2nd Captain Scott with the main party set out for the south, travelling at the rate of about 15 miles a day over the Barrier, snow-cairns being formed at intervals as guides for the return journey.

On Dec. 4th, 1911, a latitude of 83 deg. 24 min. S. was reached, and the surviving ponies killed, as food was exhausted. On Dec. 10th the foot of the Beardmore Glacier was reached. Here the dog-teams were sent back, the sledges being now drawn by the men. On Dec. 21st the Plateau was reached at an altitude of 8,600 ft. On Dec. 31st a depot was formed in 86 deg. 56 min. S. On Jan. 4th, 1912, a height of 9,800 ft. was attained in 87 deg. 36 min. S. The last supporting party now returned, leaving Captain Scott with Dr. Wilson and three others to proceed. They were then within 150 miles of the Pole, taking with them provisions for one month. The returning party duly reached headquarters. Lieut. Evans was, however, taken ill, and returned home in the

Terra Nova with Dr. Simpson and several others of the expedition. Of the other parties only brief notes can be given. The Northern party under Lieut. Campbell also landed at Cape Adare in February 1911; scientific observations were kept up, but they were unable to reach the Plateau. On Jan. 4th, 1912, they were taken off by the *Terra Nova*, and a few days later landed again in Terra Nova Bay, from which they set out northwards, hoping to reach the northern extremity of the Plateau, and to return in time to be picked up by the ship. The vessel was, however, unable to penetrate the ice; but no anxiety is felt with regard to the explorers, as it is believed they would find little difficulty in making their way to headquarters. The Western party spent several weeks in Feb. and March 1911, in explorations on the west side of McMurdo Sound; here a stream was found to flow for 25 miles under the Koettlitz Glacier. After returning to headquarters for the winter, this party set out in November for Granite Harbour in Victoria Land; from this they took excursions inland, making valuable collections, which, however, they were obliged to leave at Granite Harbour, as the *Terra Nova* did not arrive there. They then made their way to Cape Evans, where they were taken on board on Feb. 15th. At the main station on McMurdo Sound scientific work in various departments was steadily engaged in. Under Dr. Simpson continuous meteorological records were obtained; magnetic observations were regularly taken, atmospheric electricity studied, and the aurora observed. The use of balloons for the investigation of the upper atmosphere formed a novel feature, the direction of air-currents being ascertained to the height of 6 miles, and temperature to a height of 13 miles. In other departments similar activity was maintained. The petrology of the neighbouring land, glaciers and glacial action, marine biology and the parasitology of seals, birds, and fish were all carefully investigated. During the winter Dr. Wilson with two companions took a hazardous journey over the ice to Cape Crozier to study the incubation of Emperor penguins.

The *Aurora*, carrying the Australasian expedition under Dr. Douglas Mawson, left Hobart on Dec. 2nd, 1911. On the way south the vessel stopped at Macquarie Island, where a wireless station was erected and a party left in charge. The *Aurora* experienced very severe weather, and it was not until Jan. 10th that a landing was effected in Commonwealth Bay at the western extremity of Adelie Land. The ship afterwards proceeded westward towards the supposed Côte Clarie of D'Urville, but no land was found there. A second party was landed in about 66 deg. 18 min. S., and 94 deg. 58 min. E.

The Japanese Antarctic Expedition in the *Kainan Maru*, under Lieut. Shirase, which arrived at Whales Bay just as Amundsen's expedition was leaving, remained on the Antarctic continent barely four weeks. It is said that Shirase claims to have proved the connection of King Edward VIII Land with South Victoria Land.

The German Expedition under Lieut. Filchner is still at work in the Weddell Quadrant.

Great satisfaction has been felt at the return of Mikkelsen and Iversen, whose safety had

been despaired of. It may be remembered that the main party of the expedition returned to Europe in the autumn of 1910 without them. Mikkelsen, the leader, with his companion Iversen, had set out in the previous April to Denmark Fjord, in search of the records left by the unfortunate Mylius Erichsen. These were found, and the return journey was begun on May 29th, 1910. Terrible hardships and difficulties were, however, experienced, and Shannon Point was not reached until November, after the other members of the expedition had been taken off. Disappointed in their hope of rescue during the autumn of 1911, they made their way to Bass Rock, where they spent their third winter, and were found by the Norwegian vessel *Sjöblomsten*.

Captain J. P. Koch, formerly associated with Erichsen 1906 to 1908, proposes to make an expedition into inland Greenland, beyond the mountains of Queen Louise Land. He hoped to reach Denmark Harbour about August 1st, 1912, and after spending the winter in scientific work, to start across the inland ice about May 1st. Among new projects for Arctic exploration is a German one by Lieut. Schröder-

Stranz, who proposes to spend three or four years in sailing round the coasts of Northern Europe and Asia, during which extensive scientific researches will be carried on. Captain Grünfeld has been commissioned by the Russian authorities to endeavour to open regular navigation with the Kolyma and Lena Rivers through Bering Sea.

Messrs. Stefansson and Anderson, travelling among the Eskimos of Northern Canada, found on islands in Coronation Gulf two considerable villages of Eskimos, only one of the inhabitants of which had ever seen a white man before. Their red hair, blue eyes, and unusually fair complexions have led Mr. Stefansson to surmise that they may be the descendants of early Scandinavian immigrants, and this theory is supported by the similarity of many of their implements to those used by the Norsemen of old. As to the truth of this conjecture it is as yet, of course, too early to pronounce. An important expedition was sent out last year by the Mexican Government to investigate the Lower Californian desert region as far as the Great Salines around Sebastian Vizeaino Bay.

GEOLOGY.

Prof. F. D. Adams has recently published the results of his experiments at Montreal, to determine the depth of the zone of flow in the earth's crust. Geologists believe that it is only in the outer part of the crust that fractures and fissures can exist, while below this "zone of fracture" the rocks if subjected to stresses will not break but will tend to move in a state of flowage. The Canadian experiments show that the upper surface of the flow-zone is at least twelve miles below the earth's surface. When Sir C. A. Parsons proposed some years ago to sink an experimental shaft to this depth, it was objected that the sides would collapse through pressure, but the latest experiments dispose of this objection. It has also been held that mineral veins could not persist downwards to great depths, in consequence of pressure on the walls of the fissures in which the mineral matter was deposited, but it is now evident that such veins may extend to a much greater depth than any mining operations are ever likely to reach. Mr. Louis V. King, dealing with the *Strength of Rocks*, in a mathematical paper in the *Journal of Geology*, concludes that, so far as hydrostatic pressure in the crust of the earth is concerned, a small cavity at normal temperature would remain open down to between 17 and 20 miles.

According to Dr. R. Spitaler, of Prague, the *Origin of the Glacial Period* is to be found in the change in the position of the Milky Way with regard to the poles of the celestial sphere. If this be the cause, there should be a recurrence of such cold periods every 26,000 years.

The appearance of a new island near the coast of Trinidad is an event of much geological interest. After a terrific explosion, there was an ejection of mud and stones which rapidly built up a small island, with its highest point about fourteen feet above water level. The erupted material is described by Mr. T. O. Bosworth, in the *Geological Magazine*, as being chiefly bluish clay with fragments of sandstone and shale. The island is similar to the mud volcanoes which occur, usually on anticlinal crests, along the south coast of Trinidad.

In the *Journal of the Geological Society*,

Prof. O. T. Jones, of Aberystwyth, has published the results of his study of the *geological structure of Central Wales*, including an area of about 1,800 square miles. He recognises two principal anticlinal axes, running roughly along the valleys of the Teifi and the Towy, between which lies the great syncline of Central Wales.

Mr. Jukes-Browne has proposed in the *Geological Magazine* that we should recognise in the *Upper Chalk of England* two distinct stages, characterised by different faunas. Following to some extent the French nomenclature, he terms the lower stage Senonian (from the Senones who inhabited the country around Sens, in the Department of Yonne), and the upper stage Campanian (from the Champagne of the Charantes).

A valuable work on the *Building of the Alps* has been written by Prof. T. G. Bonney, in which the veteran author explains the views which he has formed, from personal observation, with regard to certain features of mountain-making in Alpine lands.—Under the title of *Earth Features*, Prof. W. H. Hobbs, of Michigan, has published an excellent volume, in which he emphasises the important part that the geological structure of a country plays in the development of its scenery.—Dr. G. F. Herbert Smith, of the British Museum, has written an interesting work on *Gem Stones*, full of mineralogical information about stones used for ornamental purposes, and including a description of recent processes for production of synthetic rubies and other gems.—Mr. L. J. Spencer, another official of the Mineral Department of the British Museum, has produced a capital book on *The World's Minerals*, with a series of coloured plates from Germany.—The Paisley Naturalists' Society has devoted a volume of its Transactions to notes on the *Minerals of Renfrewshire*, by Mr. R. S. Houston.—The geological literature of the year includes a small volume on *Rocks and their Origins*, by Prof. Grenville Cole; another on *The Origin of Earthquakes*, by Dr. C. Davison; and a third on *Rain and Rivers*, by Prof. Bonney; all three belonging to the excellent series of "Cambridge Manuals."

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The hopes of bacteriologists of the satisfactory results following the treatment of **organismal diseases by vaccines** have been fully realised. The reports of cases treated by vaccines have been most reassuring. Many cases of stomach trouble which have in the past resisted ordinary therapeutical treatment have yielded to treatment by the employment of appropriate vaccines.

With regard to the question of **Cancer** unfortunately *causa causans morbi* is still shrouded in mystery, and all that can be said at present is that if the disease is diagnosed in the early stages, and freely extirpated by the knife of the surgeon, a cure may be reasonably expected.

Radium and Cancer.—Nahmmacher (*Wien. med. Klin.*, No. 41, 1911) discusses the value of radium in operable cancer as a secondary treatment, and in inoperable cancer as a primary treatment. Roentgen and radium rays have an elective action on any cancerous tissue which may have been left after operation, and radium, because it acts upon deeper tissues, is more effective than are Roentgen rays. The author has never seen injury to surrounding tissues result from the application for weeks together of radium bromide to the cervix or body of the uterus. In cases of cancer of the rectum 10 to 20 mg. of radium bromide laid in the rectum for 10 to 20 hours daily for periods varying from 5 to 10 weeks have been harmless to the surrounding tissue, a fact which clearly shows the elective action of radium. In cases of carcinoma a new formation of connective tissue becomes evident a week after the application. Newly formed tissue increases rapidly, and invades the cancer nodules. Two weeks after the application small vacuoles appear in the cancer cells, and degeneration sets in. Finally the cancer cells disappear. Exner reports permanent recovery in 4 cases of inoperable cancer of the face, and 6 of the jaw. Not one of 10 patients on whom a radical operation for cancer of the womb, followed by radium treatment, had been performed had had a relapse, though the observations went back over a period of 8 years. In canceroids of the face, only 10 per cent. of which could be also treated surgically, the author reports 93·10 per cent. of recoveries. In cases of relapse after operation for cancer of the breast, small nodules have been removed by radium applications.

Gout and its treatment by Radium emanations.—His (*Prugris Medical*, Nov. 18th, 1911), discussing the various meanings of the word "gout," holds that this term must be restricted to a morbid entity characterised by disorders of metabolism of the nucleic substances, and by the presence in the blood of uric acid, this uric acid being independent of the patient's diet. In doubtful cases the diagnosis must be confirmed by an analysis of the patient's blood. Inhalations of radium emanations and mainly of alpha and beta rays have given Professor His excellent results. Out of 49 patients 37 have lost all their uric acid after an average of 25 sittings, 9 had no result, and the last three had regained perfect health, although they had not lost their uric acid. The 37 successful cases seem to be definite, uric acid not having appeared in the blood after several months, and even in one of them after a year and a half.

Epidemic Poliomyelitis.—The Local Government Board in England has issued in a small

Blue Book an interesting series of reports and papers on epidemic poliomyelitis in Devon and Cornwall in 1911, and in the Midlands and Dorsetshire, 1910. In a prefatory letter Dr. Newsholme points out that the occasional appearance of small groups of cases has been recognised for some years past and the suspicion that these cases have formed part of a much more considerable and widely-spread local prevalence has been confirmed by the fact that the disease manifests itself in very different forms, so that its true nature may easily pass unrecognised. Both Dr. Reece, who made the local investigations in Cornwall and Devonshire, and Dr. Farrar, who made those in the Midlands and Dorset, state that abortive cases in which little or no paralysis resulted were detached in considerable numbers, and Dr. Newsholme thinks that it may be reasonably conjectured that such cases play an important part in the dissemination of the virus. In this connection he calls particular attention to an outbreak of illness associated in one or two instances with paralysis, which affected nearly every house in a Devonshire hamlet last autumn. If the illness in this case were true poliomyelitis, it was, he points out, "at once extremely infectious and so slight in its manifestations as hard to be recognisable." Moreover, both Dr. Reece and Dr. Farrar came across circumstantial evidence that infection can be conveyed by any apparently healthy carrier, as has been suspected in some epidemics abroad.

Ionic Medication.—The last word in the treatment of the *bête noir* of the dermatologist, ringworm of the scalp, may or may not have been said, but competent observers, while fully recognising the merits of X-ray treatment, are still seeking for some method of cure that will not carry with it even a remote possibility of permanent baldness. According to Dr. James R. Riddell, Medical Electrician to Glasgow University, the use of X-rays as a routine measure for scalp ringworms is to be condemned, and he recommends an ionic medication that carries an antiparasitic drug right down to the follicles. The method adopted is as follows: the head is shaved and the solution to be used—a 1 per cent. mercuric chloride or a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of iodine in potassium iodide—is well rubbed into the areas to be treated, which are then covered with folds of lint soaked with the same solution. The positive pole, in the shape of a large flat electrode, is applied to the scalp, being accurately fitted and securely bandaged on, the other pole being bound round the limb. The current is gently turned on from 15 to 20 milliamperes for as long as possible, 40 to 50 minutes being a usual time. The application is readily borne, and is repeated 2 or 3 times a week, the average number of sittings required being 13. The method has the advantage of safety and simplicity. Ionic medication has now been before us as a practical method of treating disease for five years. Dr. Henry Lewis Jones in opening a discussion upon this important subject pointed out some of the results of this treatment. Doyle has reported the cure of cases of chronic ulcer of the leg by ionic applications. Finzi reported a number of cases, and mentioned that one ulcer of 10 years' duration healed after a single application of ionic ions; the healing process occupying 8

weeks. He obtained the best results with applications of $2\frac{1}{2}$ milliamperes per square centimetre for from 2 to 4 minutes. Jones records two cases of bedsores successfully treated by ionisation. Wallis and Bruce have recorded 5 cases of ulceration of the rectum successfully treated by ionisation. Many other conditions cured by ionisations are recorded by Dr. Jones.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—An epidemic of foot and mouth disease broke out in England, the result of the importation of cattle from Ireland which were suffering from this disease. Precautions were speedily taken by isolating animals in infected areas, and these proved effectual in preventing a general outbreak of the disease. The disease consists in an acute inflammation of the tongue and gums, which speedily results in the formation of ulcers. The transmission of the disease to man is by no means uncommon. The use of the milk from apthous cows contaminates children quite frequently and is fatal to them. This may also happen through ingestion of butter or cheese made of milk coming from apthous animals, or directly through wounds of the arms or hands. When epidemics are prevailing in cattle, milk should be boiled.

Salvarsan.—The danger of Salvarsan have been clearly proved. Gaucher (*Bull. de l'Acad. de Med.*, Nov. 21st, 1911) again drew attention to its dangers. He stated that the drug is not only dangerous in itself, by the accidents, sometimes fatal, which it may produce, but also on account of the false security which it gives to patients. Patents treated by Salvarsan think themselves cured, and neglect further treatment. Gaucher states he often sees patients whose early symptoms have rapidly disappeared under Salvarsan, return 2 or 3 months afterwards with contagious secondary lesions. Gaucher's warning receives confirmation by Berguin (*Ann. des. mal. ven.*, Jan. 1912).

Sleeping Sickness.—According to reports received from the Commission on Sleeping Sickness working in Rhodesia, the fact, hitherto only suspected, has now been placed beyond doubt, that the common tsetse fly, known as the *Glossina morsitans*, is a carrier of the disease. The further discovery is announced that certain animals can have the virus without suffering, and that the sleeping sickness bacillus has a wide distribution in Nature. The Commission is making further study of the bacillus in game and domestic animals, and is experimenting on the power of insects to transmit the disease.

Acute Articular Rheumatism.—Monnier, Lelercq and Pierret (*Echo méd.*, lx., 1912) quote numerous observations, personal and from literature, to show that acute articular rheumatism is an infectious disease, and support this assumption by reference to 93 cases seen at the Hôpital de la Charité in Lille during the year 1911, the average number of cases for the 4 years preceding amounting to only 32 cases. The authors found that the majority of the cases came from one particular quarter of Lille, and discovered no reason for this save infectivity.

The Use of Milk Preservatives.—The Local Government Board have drafted regulations, which came into force on June 1st, 1912, prohibiting the use of preservatives in milk. They provide that "no person shall add, or order or permit any other person to add, any preserva-

tive substance to milk intended for sale for human consumption, and that no person shall sell, or expose or offer for sale or have in his possession for the purpose of sale any milk to which any preservative substance has been added." With regard to cream the regulations forbid the addition of (1) any thickening substance or preserved cream; (2) any preservative substance to cream containing less than 40 per cent. by weight of milk fat; (3) to cream containing 40 per cent. or more by weight of milk fat any preservative substance other than (a) boric acid, borax or a mixture of those preservative substances; (b) hydrogen peroxide in amount not exceeding 0.1 per cent. by weight, in any case in which cream is intended for human consumption.

Flies.—Various medical officers of health throughout the country are inaugurating campaigns against flies. There is no doubt that flies are a prolific source of disease. The common housefly is a notoriously dirty feeder. He takes his meals indifferently from the manure heap or the larder. He tastes the garbage in the gutter and the cream in the pantry. He carries with him the typhoid bacillus and the organisms of summer diarrhoea, and deposits them in our milk, on our sugar, our bread and our meat. To put a price on his head, as the health department of Dublin is doing, is insufficient. Districts of the Tropics have been freed of malaria, not by the wholesale slaughter of the mosquitoes, but by the destruction of their breeding places. All filth, all collections of garbage and rubbish, in streets, lanes and yards, must be sedulously removed. A proper system of street cleaning and an enforcement of the law against persons permitting nuisances to remain in yards and courts, would effectually rid us of the noisome pests.

Progress in Anthrax Investigation.—That blood is the general carrier of the anthrax spore and the main source of infection among the workers in various textile industries would seem to be in accord with the experiences of the past year, for the opinion is expressed in the sixth Annual Report of the Anthrax Investigation Board of Bradford and District that if all blood clots and blood-stained material could be excluded from the different raw materials employed, the district would be practically freed from the disease. Dr. F. W. Eurich, the official Bacteriologist to the Board, reported upon 19 cases, one of which came from a horsehair factory and another from a carpet yarn factory. Five of these were internal cases, 12 were external, while 8 proved fatal. Experiments have been undertaken with a view to determining to what extent the "Seymour-Jones" process of disinfection of blood clots and stains by means of perchloride of mercury and formic acid will prove effectual. Strong recommendations are made to notify the Board immediately upon the occurrence of a case of suspected anthrax, so that specific treatment may be commenced at the earliest possible moment.

Miner's Nystagmus.—The 4th annual meeting of the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress was held at Keble College, Oxford, on July 18th and 19th. The most important discussion of the Congress was opened by Dr. T. Harrison Butler, on miner's nystagmus. As the outcome of the discussion the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That in the opinion of the Congress the character of the illuminant is the chief factor in the production of miner's

nystagmus, and that a Departmental Committee should be appointed to make inquiries into, and to report upon, the exact conditions under which the condition occurs."

The Pathology of Epilepsy.—Clark (*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, July 18th, 1912) examines the recent work which has been done in the study of epilepsy. He contends that where the hereditary nature of the disease is admitted the prognosis is rather better than among other patients; and states that two-thirds of the recoveries among his patients occurred in cases where the disease was transmitted. The experiments of Meyer and others seem to show that the toxic substance which is the direct cause of the fits is to be found in the blood serum.

The Pasteur Institute.—Viala (*Annales de l'Institut Pasteur*, Aug. 25th, 1912) gives figures for 1911 of the treatment undertaken for the prevention of rabies at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. 342 persons were treated, of whom none died. Of these 76 had been bitten by animals in whom rabies was proved to exist, 114 by animals diagnosed as rabid by veterinary surgeons, and 152 by animals suspected of

rabies. Three patients from England were treated.

Alcoholism and Insanity.—The report of the Inspector of Lunatics (Ireland) for the year ending December 31st, 1911 (Cd. 6386) states that there is practically no relationship between the distribution of insanity and that of drunkenness in Ireland. Chronic alcoholism is so small in Ireland that it can have no great influence on the insanity rate.

Tuberculous Meningitis.—In tuberculosis of the meninges there is often doubt as to the diagnosis. It has recently been shown that if lumbar puncture be performed, and if the centrifuged deposit from the cerebro-spinal fluid be stained for tubercle bacilli, these bacilli can be demonstrated directly in over 85 per cent. of cases of tuberculous meningitis in children.

Penholders and Diphtheria would not strike one as being likely to be related to one another, but in a recent epidemic in an Essex village it was shown by the Medical Officer of Health that diphtheria had been spread by the indiscriminate use of penholders and pencils by the school-children.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The most notable developments in the matter of colour photography in 1912 were the colour plate and colour photography on paper introduced by the Paget Prize Plate Co., of Watford. The colour plate is an adaptation of screen-plate photography already familiar to photographers, while the prints on paper are produced by making the coloured image much thinner and backing with silver paper; the whole is then capable of being peeled off, the result being a print in natural colours.

In photographic optics considerable attention has been devoted to the production of low-power telephoto lenses which give enlarged images of distant objects with short-camera extension. Of these the Ross "Telecentric" and the new large-aperture "Adon" by Dallmeyer may be quoted as good examples. Partly corrected or semi-achromatic lenses have also received much attention from the opticians. These have been introduced for the production of "pictorial effects" in photography, and several of the best have come from America, notably the Smith lens, the Spencer lens, and the Verito lens.

Exhibitions of pictorial photography were continued with success in all parts of the country. The exhibition of the London Salon of Photography at the Galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, 52, Pall Mall East, London S.W., attracted international attention and was probably the finest exhibition of pictorial work ever got together in this country. The Royal Photographic Society held its annual exhibition at the Galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall; and the Photographic Arts and Crafts Exhibition, which was essentially a trade exhibition of the latest apparatus and materials, was successfully held at the Horticultural Hall in May.

A series of exhibitions at the house of *The Amateur Photographer and Photographic News* (the "A.P." Little Gallery), 52, Long Acre, W.C., included displays of pictorial work by Dr. E. G. Boon of Alassio, the Society of Night Photographers, W. Thomas, Pierre Dubreuil of

Lille, Madame D'Ora of Vienna, the Netherlands Club of Pictorial Photography, Colonial readers of *The Amateur Photographer*, Guido Rey of Turin, and Leonard Misonne of Gilly. The annual exhibition of the Society of Colour Photographers was held at the offices of the *British Journal of Photography*, 24, Wellington Street, W.C., and included specimens of nearly all the modern processes of colour photography. The Scottish National Salon was held at Perth in January and included as usual a representative collection of work by Scottish workers and invited exhibits by A. H. Blake, M.A.

The twenty-seventh meeting of the Photographic Convention of the United Kingdom was held in 1912 in Amsterdam under the presidency of Sir Cecil Hertslet, F.R.P.S., H.B.M. Consul for Belgium. The meeting was a great success, and the hospitality of the Netherlands Photographic Society will be long remembered. The 1913 Convention will be held at Bangor, North Wales.

In addition to a number of books dealing with natural history subjects, new books of importance which may be mentioned are the "Dictionary of Photography," a new edition of which has been produced, edited by F. J. Mortimer, F.R.P.S.; "Photograms of the Year 1912," also edited by F. J. Mortimer; "Nature Photography" by Stanley C. Johnson, M.A.; "Photographic Copyright" (dealing with the new Copyright Act) by George E. Brown and Alexander Mackie; "Telephotography" by Cyril Lan-Davis; "Photography of To-day" by H. Chapman Jones.

Towards the end of 1911 the death of Mr. H. Snowden Ward left a blank in the photographic world. All the books produced under his editorship have, however, been taken over by Messrs. Hazell, Watson & Viney, and are being continued under the editorship of Mr. F. J. Mortimer, F.R.P.S. Notable amongst these the pictorial photographic annual "**Photograms of the Year**" has been issued this year in a greatly enlarged size and can be regarded as the annual review of the world's pictorial photographic work.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

Among the losses suffered by Mathematical and Physical Science during the year, none was comparable to that of **M. Henri Poincaré**, the French mathematician. His work on the theory of the tides, on figures of equilibrium of rotating fluid, and on the astronomical problem of three bodies, were in themselves sufficient to make him a great figure in mathematical science, but his lucid examination of modern theories, such as the hypothesis of relativity, of the constitution of the atom and of the structure of the ether, and of the conceptions of space and time, were such as to place him apart even from the most gifted of his contemporaries. Sir G. H. Darwin, in the Presidential Address which he delivered at the International Congress of Mathematicians, held at Cambridge in the last two weeks of August, observed, "It brings vividly home to me how great a man he was when I reflect that to me, incompetent to appreciate fully one-half his work, he yet appears as a star of the first magnitude."

At this Congress of Mathematicians which was a very great success in spite of some disastrous weather, great mathematicians from every country in the world assembled, to the number of 670 delegates. The Vice-Presidents of the Congress were W. van Dyck, L. Fejér, R. Fujisawa, J. Hadamard, J. L. W. V. Jensen, P. A. MacMahon, G. Mittag-Leffler, E. H. Moore, F. Rudio, P. H. Schoute, M. S. Smoluchowski, V. A. Steklov, V. Volterra, and Secretaries Prof. E. W. Holson, Prof. A. E. Love.

Among the important lectures delivered were those of Prof. Enriques on "The Principles of Relativity in Mathematics"; of Prof. E. W. Brown, of Cambridge and Yale, on "Periodicity in the Solar System"; of Sir J. J. Thomson on "Multiply charged Atoms"; M. Bocher on "Boundary Problems in One Dimension"; Sir Joseph Larmor on "The Dynamics of Radiation"; Sir W. H. White on "The Place of Mathematics in Engineering Practice"; and Prince Galitzin on "The Principles of Instrumental Seismology."

Prince Galitzin held out some prospect that in the future seismological science might be able to predict earthquakes. An interesting series of researches which point to the same conclusion was summarised by Mr. John Milne in a paper on "Large Earthquakes." Prof. Milne's suggestion is that the large earthquakes are caused, not, as often has been supposed heretofore by the falling-in of the outer crust as the core of the earth shrinks, but by the contraction of the shell about the nucleus. The contracting nucleus suddenly gripping the unshrinking core fractures itself.

In an essay by Colonel S. G. Burrard, of the Indian Geological Survey, it was pointed out that the plumb-line, when suspended in Calcutta, so far from leaning towards the mass of the Himalayas, leans away from them. The suggested explanation is that the bulging mass of the Equator attracts the plumb-line, and that this equatorial bulge has acquired a tendency to move northwards. The Himalayas are one result, but there is a huge crack in the earth's surface all over the Indo-Ganges plain.

Predictions of volcanic outbursts are near to accomplishment, at any rate in the volcanological science of Japan, where Prof. Omori, of

the Tokio Earthquake Investigation Committee has suggested that the series of small outbursts since 1894, the first since 1783, are but the prelude to a period of violent eruption due in the first quarter of this century.

A very large amount of work has been done all over the world during the last twelve months in the physics of radiation; but whereas the theory of the atom which imagines it to be a positively charged sphere occupied by negatively charged electrons is now almost without antagonists, physicists have apparently relinquished as impossible with any means at present known the prospect of influencing in any way the movements of electrons within the atom.

Sir J. J. Thomson published during the year new researches on the analysis of gases by the submission of their corpuscles to the influence of electrical and magnetic fields; and many inquiries were pursued as to the nature of the secondary radiations from metals when light or streams of cathode rays fall on them.

The Röntgen ray, in the view first propounded by Stokes and elaborated by J. J. Thomson, is an example of a pulse caused in the ether when an electric ion suffers a retardation or acceleration of its velocity. The alternative theory, put forward with great force and clearness by Prof. W. H. Bragg and developed by him in "Studies in Radioactivity," is that the Röntgen ray is an "electric doublet" consisting of the junction of a positive and negative unit of electricity.

During the year a good deal of attention was given to the theory of the "magneton," elaborated chiefly by Weiss, of Leyden. The magneton is presumed to be an elementary magnet within the atom—a kind of central sun about which the electrons revolve; and the hypothesis received the approval of the late M. Poincaré.

Several papers of great interest were published during the year on the structure of the atmosphere, notably by Dr. W. N. Shaw, who published a great text-book on "Weather Forecasting," in which some of the causes which produce local eddies and the so-called "air-pockets" were examined.

In Chemistry the most striking announcement of the year was the synthesis of rubber. The announcement was made at the Chemical Society, and was associated with the names of Dr. W. H. Perkin and Dr. Matthews. Caoutchouc (or india-rubber) has for its essential constituent a substance called isoprene, which is allied to the chemical substances known as terpenes. The problem was to find a cheap terpene, convert it into isoprene, and then turn the isoprene into rubber. Dr. Matthews found a way to convert isoprene into rubber by means of sodium. A substance said to resemble isoprene with sufficient closeness was obtained by Prof. Fernbach from starch by means of an organic ferment—similar to the enzymes which are at work in yeast.

A large number of researches in pure chemistry made progress during the twelve months, notably those regarding the conditions of chemical change (D. L. Chapman, *Science Progress*, July to October, and the corrosion of metals (Dr. H. E. Armstrong, *Science Progress*); and we may also direct attention to a paper on Aluminium by Dr. Seligman in the April number of *Science Progress*.

ENGINEERING SCHEMES.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

At the end of 1913 probably, and early in 1914 certainly, the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific will mingle in the Panama Canal, and with the passage of the first ships through it a step will have been taken which will profoundly modify the commercial and perhaps the political relations of the Old World and the New. Commerce and wealth follow mobility and ease in the distribution of the sources of wealth; and the prosperity and importance of countries, provinces, and ports, which are distributors of the sources of wealth, are and always have been conditional on the maintenance by them of a centrally advantageous position from a geographical point of view.

From Sea to Sea.

How greatly the Panama Canal may affect the centrally geographic position of existing ports, or may confer new advantages in contiguity to ports which now are distant from one another and from the existing foci of distribution, may be gathered from a summary which is due to Dr. Vaughan Cornish. When the Isthmus, which has hitherto been a barrier between two oceans, but has failed to act as a bridge between two continents, is pierced by a waterway capable of floating the largest ships, then will the Pacific coasts of the Americas be accessible from ports on both sides of the Atlantic without the necessity of a voyage by the inhospitable Straits of Magellan. Then will the distance from New York to San Francisco be shortened by 8,400 miles, and that from Liverpool to San Francisco by 6,000 miles; the distance from New York to the ports of western South America by an average of 5,000 miles; and that from Liverpool to these ports by an average of 2,600 miles. For the first time Yokohama in Asia and Sydney in Australia will be nearer to New York than they are to Liverpool or to Antwerp. That is to the advantage of New York. On the other hand the ports on the Mexican Gulf, of which New Orleans is the chief, will be nearer to San Francisco, to Pernambuco, to Australia, and to Japan than to New York. He would be blind indeed who could not perceive in those alterations of distances modifications in the trade of the ports which are brought nearer by the changes. Viewing the whole matter from the standpoint of the Pacific ports of the Americas, there is an absolute commercial advantage accruing to them all in the diminished distance to the Atlantic and Gulf ports of North America and to the ports of Europe. Viewing the matter from the standpoint of the Atlantic and Gulf ports of North America, there is the same absolute advantage, plus the competitive advantage of a greater reduction in distance for New York (that is to say North America) than for Liverpool (that is to say Europe). It is, moreover, evident that while the Panama Canal will not bring any port in Australia, in the East Indies, nor any warm-water port of Asia nearer to Europe, it will bring them nearer to New York and the North American ports.

The Work of De Lesseps.

These considerations of the future are more important than the considerations of the past, which, however, in respect of the history of the Canal are not without interest. The idea of cutting a waterway through the neck gland

which joins the Americas is at least as old as Charles V. of Spain; but its urgency did not again assert itself till the middle of the nineteenth century. At that time, approximately 1846 to 1850, a route through Nicaragua was believed to be the most practicable and the best; and the Nicaraguan project was the cause of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. But a less ambitious project which came to fruition in 1855 was the construction of the Panama Railway, and this railway, though it was undertaken independently of any canal, exercised a profound effect on the schemes which were to follow it. The first, in a sense the most ambitious, and the most disastrous of these, was the Panama Canal Scheme of De Lesseps. In 1881, De Lesseps, not a very practical man, but a Napoleonic dreamer, inaugurated the "Compagnie Universelle du Canal Inter Oceanique de Panama." The Panama route had appealed to him because he saw the advantages the railway would give to the constructor and the engineer; and the railway was bought out at the monstrous price of £5,000,000. The price given was typical of the finances of the scheme. Money was poured into the Canal as if it flowed from the ocean. Perhaps it would be truer if less picturesque to say that this money flowed into the pockets of those who plundered the shareholders and those whose silence had to be bought lest a popular outcry should be started in the United States against a Europeanised canal. In any case £60,000,000 was squandered in eight years, and though under the genius of the French engineers the foundations of the Canal, a tide-level one, were well and truly laid, it had by this time become evident that the scale of cost was an impossible one if the Canal was ever to be completed. The De Lesseps Canal collapsed, with what tragedy of ruin and of loss to thousands of thirsty French investors is a matter of history. To all appearance nothing remained except a failure that was not even magnificent. It has only lately been realised by the American engineers that, so far as the French engineers were concerned, it was a faithful failure—that a great amount of work was done which was full of ingenuity and accomplishment, and which has been of the greatest assistance to those who have been following some of the lines laid down by it during the last five years. At the beginning of the present century the construction of the Panama Canal again began to make a forceful appeal to the people of the United States, to whom the war with Spain had shown its potential value, or at any rate the potential disaster to her Navy in the absence of some such means of communication by sea between her east and west coasts. The Nicaragua Route again came up for consideration: and the alternative Panama projects of a high-level and a tide-level canal. We pass over the political events which led to the acquisition by the United States of complete ownership and control of the Panama Canal Zone, as well as the controversy as to the merits of the rival schemes and routes, and arrive at the decision to adopt the plan of a locked canal of an 85 ft. level which was taken in 1906.

The New Cut.

The waterway will run from the port of Colon on the Atlantic to Panama on the Pacific

ENGINEERING SCHEMES.

side. In a straight line the distance between these points is 36 miles, though the length of the waterway, the Canal, is 50. This is about the narrowest part of the Isthmus, which is in general a very confused mass of hills and mountains. No natural trench runs across it; a way can only be found by following up the course of a river, crossing the high neck of land dividing the watercourses which flow to either ocean, and following another of these watercourses downwards. Thus from Colon on the Atlantic the Canal begins by going up the Chagres River, which for 26 miles goes in the required way. Twenty-six miles up, at Obispo, the Chagres changes its course, its channel becomes narrower and precipitous, and is therefore of no further use. But at this point the dividing ridge of the Isthmus is only 300 ft. above sea-level. When that is cut through, in a straight line towards Panama, the cut comes, after nine miles of it, to the low alluvial plain of the Rio Grande, which leads

straight to the sea in another six miles. Thus from shore to shore the course of the Canal along this route is a little over 40 miles. Deep-water dredging at either end of it brings its length up to 50 miles. Of this, only 9 miles, as we have said, has to be cut through the solid hills, though of course there was, and is still, an immense amount of work to be done at other points along its length.

Engineering Difficulties.

This project, stated in such terms, does not seem a stupendous one. Perhaps the only way to realise its greatness would be to visit it now, when its works are not quite completed; when its locks, with sides like Queen Anne's Mansions, stand up raw from the earth, and the approaches to their sides resemble greater aqueducts than the Romans ever built; when the Culebra Cut is still gashed and scarred by construction railways, and reverberates to the shock of explosions and the unceasing



Map of the Panama Canal Zone, showing the course of the deep-water canal.

clangour of the travelling cranes, the steam excavators, and the dredgers; when the roar of landslides, artificial avalanches, makes itself heard above the din; when cut and approach and lock are still dry channel; and a country which is to be submerged beneath the Gatun Lake is still studded with human habitations. But perhaps also a consideration of some of the difficulties may advance the estimate of the Canal's greatness. The task would have been easier had it been undertaken in a dry land. But the rainfall is 140 inches a year; the streams become rivers in a few hours, the rivers become devastating torrents. The rivers have done a great part of the excavations for the engineers, but the Chagres, which has done most, has been known to rise 35 feet in a day. De Lesseps proposed to conduct it to the sea by another channel. The American project is damming it. It is building a great dam at Gatun, high above the point at which the river enters the Canal, and thus the Chagres and its flood waters will be spread into the Gatun Lake, an area of 164 square miles, twice the size of Lago Maggiore and not far from the size of the Lake of Geneva. Thus the first part of the Canal is the approach along the canalised channel of the Chagres till the Gatun Dam is reached, and by the Gatun Locks the vessel which has approached them from the Atlantic is lifted 85 feet into the Gatun Lake. There is a flight of three locks at Gatun.

A Voyage through the Canal.

Let us now follow the course of this hypothetical ship. It may steam at full speed through the artificial Gatun Lake, along a bridged channel varying from 500 to 1,000 ft. in width for a distance of about 24 miles. It will then come to Obispo, where the mountain divide begins through which the great Culebra Cut has been made. It will pass through the cut, a distance of about 9 miles, in a channel with a bottom width of 300 feet till it comes to Pedro Miguel. There it will enter a lock and be lowered a trifle over 30 feet to a small lake which is about 55 feet above sea-level. There are $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of this lake before the ship comes to the locks of Miraflores. These two locks in series will lower the ship to sea-level, and it will pass out into the Pacific through a made channel about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long with a bottom width of 500 ft. One may note a curiosity of tidal rise and fall in the two oceans. On the Atlantic side the tide rises and falls less than 3 ft.; on the Pacific side 21 ft. The depths of the channels will be rather over 40 ft. At no part along the Canal will its bottom width be less than 300 ft.; elsewhere it will vary from 500 to 1,000 ft. and its depth from 40 ft. to 85 ft. The canal even along the Culebra Cut is not quite straight, but takes curves, due to the lie of the land.

The Gatun Dam.

It is of interest now that the high-level canal is all but an accomplished undertaking, that in the opinion of many engineers the nature of the earth which has been cut would probably have made a tideway canal difficult to the point of being impracticable. It is of importance to remember this at a time when some engineers have expressed doubts as to the permanent stability of the high-level canal, of which the crucial point is at Gatun. The Gatun Dam which will form the Gatun Lake

by impounding the waters of the Chagres and its tributaries will be nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, measured on its crest; nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide at its base; about 400 ft. wide where the water reaches up its pyramidal side, and 100 ft. wide at its top. That top will be 30 ft. above the normal level of the lake or dams, and therefore 115 ft. above sea-level. The spillway is a concrete lined opening which has been cut through a little hill of rock which stood up right in the path of the dam. All the water from the Chagres now flows through it. When the lake, the wide extent of which reinforces rather than threatens the safety of the dam, is formed, there will be machinery at the spillway for regulating the outflow.

The Locks.

There are to be, as already said, six double locks in the Canal, three in flight at Gatun with a combined lift of 85 ft., one pair at Pedro Miguel with a lift of 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and two pairs at Miraflores with a combined lift of 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. at mean tide. The usable dimensions of all are the same—a length of 1,000 ft. and width of 110 ft. Each lock will be a chamber with walls and floor of concrete and steel gates at either end. The lock gates are steel structures 7 ft. thick, 65 ft. long, and from 47 ft. to 82 ft. high. They will weigh from 300 to 600 tons each. Ninety-two lock doors or leaves will be required for the whole Canal, with an aggregate weight of 57,000 tons.

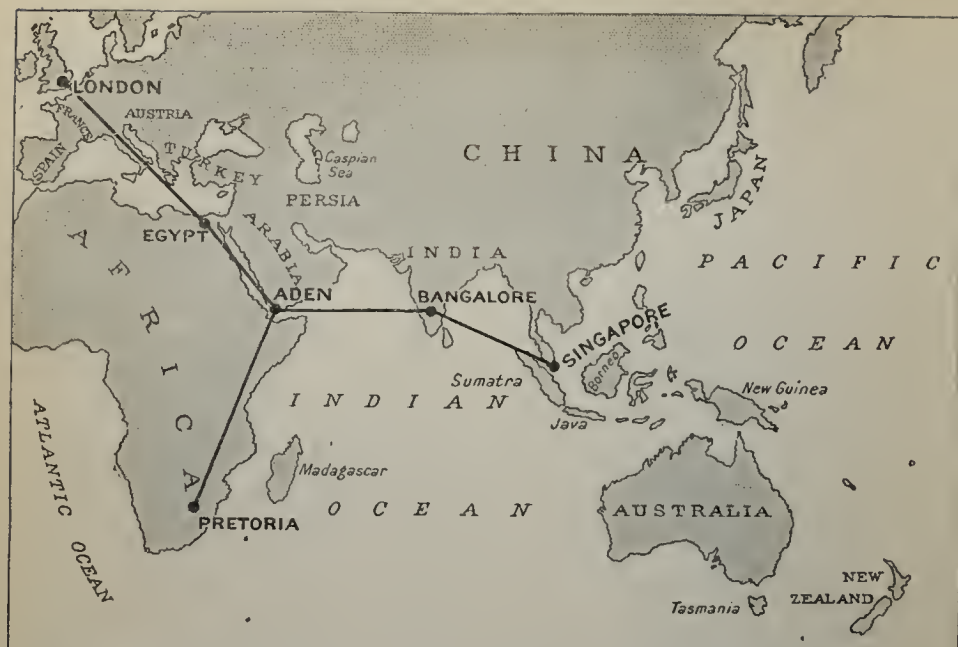
Some Figures.

We now approach the realm of figures. They are rather benumbing, but they afford some idea of the immensity of the work. The French pioneers excavated 78,000,000 cubic yards of material, of which about 30,000,000 were of use to the present enterprise. When the Americans began work they expected to excavate another 104,000,000 cubic yards. But alterations in the plan raised the amount first to 175,000,000, and then to 182,500,000. Some of the additions had to be made owing to the landslides which take place in the great cut at Culebra, and which have never ceased to be a source of trouble. The largest of them, like Charley's Aunt, still running, began when the French were at work in 1884, but Colonel Goethals believes that they will cease when the cut reaches its proper angle of excavation. Another trouble was the silting up of the Chagres River. Of the entire excavations the Culebra Cut and the Central District take up more than half—97,000,000 cubic yards. These enormous digging operations have been transacted at the rate of some 35,000,000 cubic yards a year. This, however, is but a part of the undertaking, which, besides the other aspects of it that we have already indicated, includes the construction of breakwaters, roads, railways, and even towns, and which, as one of its activities, and that not the least of them, has, by ridding the Canal Zone of the anopheles and stegomyia mosquitoes, lifted from it the curse of malaria and of yellow fever.

The Canal Zone contains about 448 square miles, of which the United States owns the larger portion, and the total cost has already exceeded £54,000,000, of which the payments to previous companies consumed some £10,500,000, and engineering and construction £32,000,000.

[See also INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.]

IMPERIAL WIRELESS.



Map showing the chain of stations provided for in the contract between the Government and the Marconi Company.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1911 "that the great importance of wireless telegraphy for social, commercial, and defensive purposes renders it desirable that a chain of British State-owned wireless stations should be established within the Empire," the Imperial and Dominion Governments concerned entered into negotiations which resulted in March 1912 in a contract with the Marconi Company for the erection of wireless stations at London, Egypt (or Cyprus), Aden, Pretoria, Bangalore, and Singapore. The Australian and New Zealand Governments, having wireless schemes of their own in progress, were not signatories to the Imperial contract. Under the terms of this contract the six stations named will be operated by the Marconi Company at cost price for account of the Government for the first six months, and thereafter (if successful working has been established) by the Government. The company is to receive a payment of £60,000 for each station, exclusive of site, foundations for machinery and buildings, and the buildings themselves, which, if so required, will be constructed by the company at cost price for account of the Governments. The terms further provide that the company shall receive 10 per cent. of the gross receipts of all the long-distance stations so erected for the term of the agreement, which is twenty-eight years from the date of the opening to service of the first three stations; but the royalty shall cease if the Postmaster-General shall at any time find it advantageous to dispense with the apparatus of the Marconi Company in favour of that of some other system. The Government will have power to end the agreement at the expiration

of eighteen years, but in that event they would cease to have the right of use of any of the company's patented processes or machinery.

The ratification of the contract by Parliament was delayed as the result of public criticism, and a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the transactions which preceded the completion of the agreement, which, it was stated, would not be presented for Parliamentary approval until the Committee had reported.

During the year 1909-10 the Post Office acquired from the Marconi Company and Lloyd's their coast stations in the United Kingdom open for commercial communication with ships. The sums paid to the Company and to Lloyd's were £15,000 and £2,400 respectively. The former amount covered, in addition to the stations in actual operation, the right to use, free of royalty, the existing Marconi patents and any future patents or improvements, for a term of 14 years, for communication for all purposes between stations in the United Kingdom and ships, and between stations on the mainland of Great Britain and Ireland on the one hand and outlying islands on the other hand, or between any two outlying islands; and (except for the transmission of public telegrams) between any two stations on the mainland, and on board Post Office cable ships.

The Wireless Telegraph Act, 1904, rendered it illegal for any person to install or work wireless telegraph apparatus in the United Kingdom, or on board British ships in territorial waters, except, with the licence of the Postmaster-General, and so placed wireless telegraphy under Government control for strategic purposes.

TO INDIA OVERLAND.

Some preliminary work was accomplished in 1912 in connection with the Russian proposal to join up the railways of Russia and India by means of a line across Persia. (See 1911 and 1912 ANNUALS.) Early in the year a *Société d'Etudes* was formed, comprising three financial groups, British, French, and Russian, each contributing £30,000 towards the preliminary expenses.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* reported in January that Russian engineering experts estimated the cost of construction, including rolling stock, of the 1,400 miles of the railway in Persian territory at £18,700,000. The same authorities calculated that the passenger and goods traffic would produce £2,434,000, leaving a net revenue of £700,000 after deducting the working expenses, including the guarding of the railway, of £1,725,000. It was also stated that about eight days would be occupied in the journey between London and Delhi, the only sea passage being across the English Channel, and that the first-class fare from London to Bombay would be considerably under £40. Lord Curzon, however, contended, and on this point Lord Morley agreed with him, that according to the best opinions the estimated profits, if based on the Indian standard, were put four-fifths too high, and that the cost, according to Indian precedents, might amount to £39,000,000; "some people said that it would be £40,000,000."

In May it was announced that M. Raindre, who had occupied the post of French Minister successively to Denmark, Italy, and Japan, had been appointed President of the *Société d'Etudes*, that Sir William Garstin and M. Hemiakoff had been appointed Vice-Presidents, and that 12 Russian, 6 French, and 5 British banks were participating in the preliminary guarantees.

A proposal that in the company which was to be formed for the construction and administration of the line the Russian promoters (as the initiators of the scheme) should have the right to subscribe for certain shares in addition to those to be subscribed by British, French, and Russian bankers was objected to by Sir Edward Grey as creating a preponderating Russian element in the undertaking. The Russian promoters accordingly agreed to a modification, ensuring equal participation of the three nations in the whole finance of the undertaking.

The route proposed for the railway is by way of Resht, Kazvin, Teheran, and Isphahan to Yezd. It was originally proposed that the line should run from Yezd, through Kerman, directly to the Beluchistan frontier, but this scheme was opposed by the Indian Government, who for military reasons insisted that the line should go from Kerman, or preferably from Yezd, to some point upon the Persian Gulf within range of naval guns. The projected line, therefore, would probably be diverted south from Yezd to Bunder Abbas, and thence skirt the coast of the Arabian Sea to the Indian frontier at Guadar.

Not the least important of the questions arising out of the project is that of gauge. The gauges of the Indian and Russian railways differ. It is obvious, therefore, that if the

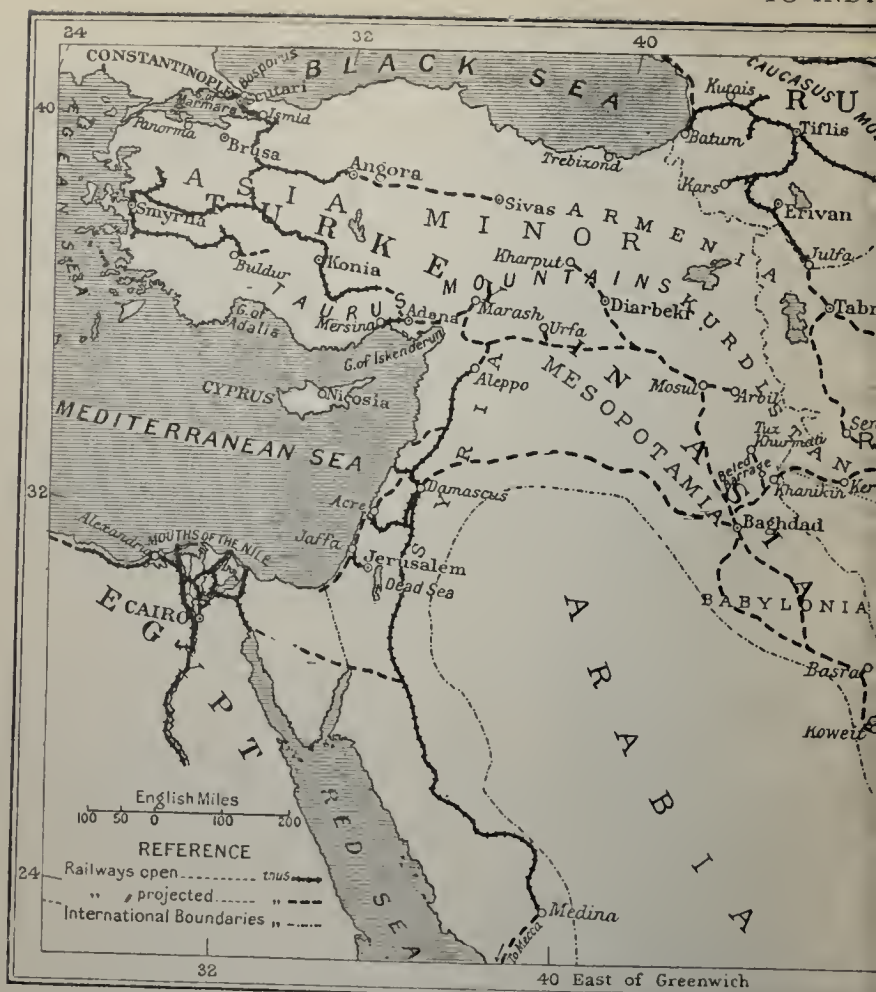
line is completed a change of gauge, and consequently a transhipment of goods, will be necessary for through traffic between the Indian and Russian frontiers. The question is, at what point on the railway can this change be effected with least disadvantage in the interests of the two countries?

The project formed the subject of many questions in both Houses of the British Parliament, and of a full-dress debate on July 15th in the House of Lords. It was severely criticised both on military and economic grounds by Lord Curzon, who begged the Government to "hesitate not 20 but 100 times" before they asked the country to approve it.

The attitude of the Government was explained by Lords Morley and Crewe in the House of Lords, and by Sir Edward Grey in the Commons. On July 10th Sir Edward Grey said (we quote the *Times* report): "The moment an overland route to India becomes a possibility I do not believe it can be indefinitely resisted. It is sure to be made. Therefore we came to the conclusion when the idea of the Trans-Persian railway was mooted that we ought not on principle to oppose it, and to say, 'No, our policy is never to have a Trans-Persian railway at all. We shall always oppose the overland route to India.' I do not think it would be a wise or practicable policy for us to adopt in the long run, so we have told the *Société d'Etudes* that though we do not in principle oppose the Trans-Persian Railway, and should under proper conditions be favourable to the principle, we must reserve to ourselves full freedom of action when it comes to actual construction and subsequent management. We must reserve the right to be consulted with regard to the alignment of the railway, the constitution of the board, the representation of British interests in general, about freight and passenger rates, and especially in regard to the break of gauge. When the *Société d'Etudes* has reported whether it is feasible to make the railway, and if so where it should be made, I think the House ought to be informed what the proposal of the *Société d'Etudes* is. The whole question is one of such great importance to India that all its leading aspects ought to be considered carefully in India, and I think the House should know what the result of the investigations of the *Société d'Etudes* has been, what is actually proposed, and should hear from the Government of the day under what conditions they are prepared to consent to any definite scheme for a Trans-Persian Railway before the country is absolutely committed to the support of it."

The Baghdad Railway.

In previous editions of HAZELL'S ANNUAL an account has been given of the revival of the schemes to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf and the diplomatic success of the Germans who control the Anatolian system. The direct line of the Anatolian Railway from Scutari on the Bosphorus (opposite Constantinople) to Konia is 480 miles. The Baghdad Railway is to run from Konia by way of Adana, Mosul, and Baghdad to Busra, but it is probable that the eventual terminus will be at a point



Map showing Railways open and projected

farther east than Busra. The railway distance from Konia to Bagdad is about 900 miles, and from Bagdad to Busra 350 miles. The first section (Konia to Bulgurlu, 125 miles) was opened in 1904. After leaving Bulgurlu, the line will penetrate the Taurus Mountains by the valley of the Tschakyd Tschai. This portion of the railway, together with the work of surmounting the ridge which slopes down to the plain of Adana, presents the greatest difficulties for the engineers. About 5,000 men were working upon this section daily during 1912. From Adana the railway will run in an easterly direction across the Euphrates and along the foot of the Anti-Taurus range to Heli, a small town which lies south of Mardin. Work on this section is being pushed out from Adana in both directions. In answer to a question in the House of Commons on Oct. 31st, 1912, Sir Edward Grey said that the first sec-

tions from Konia and Kishla, a distance of some 150 miles, were already open to traffic, and a section of 90 miles, which embraces the existing Adana-Mersina line, was opened from Dorak to Mamouret. Between these two sections of 150 and 90 miles there lies the portion of the line where the tunnels will amount in the aggregate to over 20 miles in length; work here is in progress, but it is not anticipated that it will be completed in under three years. The work of surveying has been completed as far as Bagdad, and work is in progress at various points between Bagdad and the Taurus range. It is anticipated that the rail-head will reach Bagdad in the year 1918. A site has already been chosen for the railway station. Among the branches projected is one from Sandidje, a station on the main line about 40 miles north of Bagdad, to Khanikin, on the Persian frontier. By the Russo-German



Stanford's Geog. Estab., London

ted in Persia and Asiatic Turkey.

Agreement of 1911, the German Government undertook that this branch should be completed within four years, and the Russian Government undertook that within two years of its completion a railway should be begun from Khanikin to Teheran. In March 1911 the Turkish Government and the Imperial Baghdad Railway Company signed agreements under which the latter surrendered their right to construct the section of line between Baghdad and the Persian Gulf on condition that they received a certain share in any new company formed to carry out that section. On the other hand, they obtained the right to construct a branch to Alexandretta. In 1912 conversations were opened between the British and Turkish Governments respecting the construction of the Gulf section of the railway. Sir Edward Grey stated on July 10th that the basis of negotiation was the question whether

His Majesty's Government should give their consent to the increase of Turkish Customs which Turkey wants, and the one great object they wished to secure was that there should be an understanding with Turkey about the *status quo* of questions in the Persian Gulf in general. It is believed that the importance of the line when completed will lie mainly in the commercial possibilities of the countries traversed. As a way to India it seems unlikely to present any advantages over the route by Brindisi and Suez. All who are interested in the scheme should consult the Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 5635, price 1s. 6d.] published in 1911, which contains the Baghdad Railway Convention of 1903, the Statutes of the Imperial Baghdad Railway Company, specifications regarding the line, the loan contracts of 1903 and 1908, the Additional Convention of 1908, and maps of the railways in Asiatic Turkey.

Arica-La Paz Railway.—This railway was completed in 1912. It forms one of the four outlets by which Chile, separated completely by the natural formation of her boundaries from most of her sister republics, will be able to communicate freely and at all times of the year with the world at large. The other three outlets are the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway, the Transandine Railway, and a railway crossing the Andes at one of the low passes above Copiapo and forming a connection with the Argentine lines from Tucuman and the Bolivian system. The opening of the line will be of great advantage to Bolivia as it will provide her with a much shorter route to the Pacific coast. Previously traffic from La Paz to the sea has had to go either by the Puna and Arequipa line to Mollendo, a distance of nearly 400 miles, or through Oruro to Antofagasta, about 500 miles. It will now be possible to travel down to the coast from La Paz in 12 hours and to return in 15 hours. This railway has been built in accordance with treaty arrangements between the Chilean and the Bolivian Governments. The work was begun by the Chilean Government, but in April 1909 Sir John Jackson Ltd. undertook to complete the railway and equip it with rolling stock for £2,950,000. The line for a considerable portion of its length passes through desert country where there is no transport, and water is practically unknown. In some places the gradients are so steep that for about 25 miles a rack rail has been laid. At one point the railway is 14,00 ft. above sea-level. The Chilean Government made it a term of the contract that not more than a quarter of the staff employed in the construction should be Europeans.

Burrinjuck Dam, Australia.—This dam was formally opened in August 1912. It forms the headworks of a very interesting scheme of irrigation that is being undertaken in New South Wales. The scheme is the biggest attempt yet made in Australia to deal with droughts, and Burrinjuck is the second largest dam in the world. It stretches across the Murrumbidgee River at the foot of two granite hills. These hills are approximately 2,500 ft. high and form the gateway to the long gorge through which the Upper Murrumbidgee flows for about 200 miles. As formally opened the dam is 120 ft. high and it will be possible at this stage to irrigate the areas immediately adjacent to the Yanco diversion channel. The measurements of the dam when complete will be 240 ft. high, 784 ft. long (curved in plan to a radius of 1,200 ft.) with a breadth of 170 ft. at the base and 18 ft. at the crest. It will hold up the waters of the Murrumbidgee for 45 miles in the gorge, and will create an inland lake among the mountains of 20 square miles which will contain 33,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. It is calculated that on the average flow the Murrumbidgee will take a year to fill the reservoir. From Burrinjuck the water under regulation flows for 200 miles down the bed of the river to Berembed weir, near the town of Narrandera. From Berembed the diversion canals reach out. When what is known as the Northern Irrigation Scheme (of which the Burrinjuck dam is the headwork) is in full working order 1,300,000 acres of land will be served. There is also a southern irrigation scheme. Under this project canals will be cut from the Berembed diversion weir to water

the tracts of country between the Murrumbidgee and the Murray rivers. By the time the southern scheme is fully working the Burrinjuck-Berembed works will be serving 5 to 6 million acres of richly soiled land. The results of the Northern scheme are eagerly awaited in Australia.

Calais Harbour.—A new jetty is in course of construction at Calais. This has become necessary because foundations of the western jetty have been weakened by the dredging required to maintain a minimum mooring depth of 5 metres for mail-boats. The old jetty will be destroyed and replaced by one 327 metres long built in masonry. The new jetty has been designed so that when complete the entrance to the port will be formed by two converging moles. This disposition will facilitate the entrance of vessels in rough weather. A breakwater is to be constructed in the entrance channel to lessen the swell. The width between the heads of the jetties will be maintained at 130 metres, but the head of the new jetty will be about 20 metres farther back than the existing one, which was built in 1892-95. The cost of the reconstruction of the jetty and the accessory works will be about £220,000.

Calcutta Floating Bridge.—It was reported in May 1912 that the expert committee appointed by the Calcutta Port Commissioners had awarded the prize of £3,000 for the best design for a new floating bridge to replace the existing structure connecting Howrah and Calcutta across the Hooghly river, to the Maschinenfabrik Augsburg Nürnberg A.G. The number of designs submitted was 17. The existing floating bridge was built in 1874, and though it is still in good order it is not equal to the present traffic, and owing to the adjusting ways being too short at high tide the inclines are undesirably steep. There are also serious delays to both the road and the river traffic due to the time required for manipulating the central 200 ft. opening. The Port Commissioners therefore decided to erect an enlarged and improved pontoon bridge on the same site as that occupied by the present structure. The new bridge will provide a roadway 60 ft. wide with 12 ft. footways on each side. It will be strong enough to take a distributed live load of 112 lb. per square foot, and a boiler weighing 48 tons on a four-wheeled lorry, with an additional allowance of 20 per cent. for impact. The tenders ranged from £411,000 to £624,000, and that of the German firm is £550,000. The successful design provides that the bridge shall be built of nickel steel in 3 spans, the centre giving a river way of 200 ft., and each side span a way of 500 ft. each. The shore spans will be supported on solid ornamental abutments, and there will be two groups of pontoons on each side of the opening span in the centre. The arms of the centre portion of the bridge will rise and fall like those of the Tower Bridge in London. They will be worked by electric motors and only a few minutes will be taken in opening and closing them.

Derwent Valley Water Scheme (see previous editions).—The first section of these waterworks was opened by Sir E. H. Fraser, Chairman of the Derwent Valley Water Board, in September 1912. This is possibly the largest and most complex water scheme carried out in England, and some measure of

its magnitude is afforded by the fact that it will probably cost about £7,000,000 to complete. The Derwent Valley Water Board was brought into existence under the Private Bills legislation of 1899. Its inception was primarily due to the conflicting interests of the constituent bodies which were then promoting separate schemes. The undertaking provides for the construction of 5 storage reservoirs in the Peak district, the Howden (which is now completed and working), the Derwent, the Haggle Lee, the Ashopton, and the Bamford. There is also a service reservoir at Ambergate. The total approximate capacity of the five reservoirs will be 10,000,000,000 gallons and the drainage area is 31,046 acres. The average annual rainfall is 49 in. and the available yield of water is calculated at 50,000,000 gallons a day. The undertaking will supply water to four large towns and two county areas. Derby, Sheffield, Leicester, and Nottingham will share the cost of the scheme in proportion to the quantity of water to which they are entitled. Local authorities in the counties of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire are to pay for their water on a pro rata charge calculated on the basis of 4 per cent. on the cost of the works executed, plus a proportion of the working expenses. A few figures as to the two principal reservoirs—the Howden and the Derwent—will give some idea of the extent of the work. The Howden has a capacity of 1,886,000,000 gallons and it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long. The dam is 1,080 ft. long, 117 ft. above river-level, and it has a maximum thickness of 176 ft. The Derwent reservoir is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and has a capacity of 2,000,000,000 gallons. The dam is 1,110 ft. long, 114 ft. above the river-level, and its greatest thickness is 170 ft. The Ambergate service reservoir is to be constructed in 3 stages and will ultimately have a capacity of 80,000,000 gallons. From Derwent to Ambergate the main aqueduct is nearly 30 miles long. There are 4 miles of tunnel, 84 miles of "cut and cover" work, and 17 miles of pipe. Fifty-six miles of aqueducts are being built by the Board and those being constructed by the constituent authorities will make the total length about 100 miles. Eleven years ago the undertaking was started, and 20 years are allowed for the completion of the whole scheme.

Florida Keys Railway.—This extraordinary enterprise is a continuation of the Florida East Coast Railway. It was opened in January 1912. It connects the chain of islets, or most of them, by a railway, beginning at Miami on the mainland and ending at Key West, a distance of 156 miles. Between these two points the line includes 41 islands, some several square miles in area, others a few square rods. The construction work comprises several miles of concrete viaducts over the intervening channels, 80 miles of embankments across the islands, 28 miles along the swampy edge of the mainland, which the line skirts on its way to the Keys, and 40 miles of earthwork. The distances and the depths of water between the islands vary. The maximum depth is 30 ft., the average depth is 6½ ft., and for long distances between some of the Keys it is only a few inches. At one point the line runs over water for more than 5 miles. Havana has now been brought within 105 miles, or seven hours, of the American railway terminus. The Cuban planter will load his produce on to freight-cars

within the plantation itself; the cars will be hauled by rail to Havana, will be carried on floats to Key West, and thence taken by rail to New York without any further handling. The completion of the railway will not only allow the rich deposits of Southern Florida to be exploited, but will place Key West in the new artery of commerce that will be created by the opening of the Panama Canal.

Immingham Dock, Grimsby.—The construction of a dock at Immingham was first mooted about 40 years ago, but it was not until July 12th, 1906, that the first sod of the undertaking was cut by Lady Henderson. The site is 6 miles from Grimsby, and has the natural advantage of a land-locked harbour and a deep-water channel to the dock entrance. The fore-shore of the dock site was previously a vast expanse of marshland. The undertaking may be ranked among the many wonders of engineering, and the immense area of 170 miles of railway track adjoining forms the largest dock siding in Europe, and the second largest in the world. The dock was opened in 1912. It is on the south shore of the Humber, and with its adjacent property has an area of approximately 1,000 acres and a total length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The basin is 1,100 ft. square. The dock has two arms 1,250 ft. long and 375 ft. wide, and a water area, exclusive of locks, of 5½ acres. Large provisions have been made for extensions at the eastern end of the site. The entrance lock is 840 ft. long, 90 ft. broad. At high water of spring tides it has a depth of 48 ft., and at low water a depth of 28 ft. In the basin the depth ranges from 30 to 35 ft. The entrance lock is equipped with three sets of hydraulically operated gates. The function of the middle gate is to divide the lock into two compartments of 520 ft. and 320 ft. long respectively. In the construction of the dock 3,500,000 cubic yards of earth were excavated, while the sidings, warehouses, transit-sheds, and other buildings have been erected on and redeemed from the low-lying marshes by pumping on to it the material dredged from the entrance channel. In the dredging of the channel at the lock entrance some 2,500,000 cubic yards of material were pumped on to the land adjoining the dock. On the eastern and western sides of the dock entrance there are two L-shaped timber jetties 650 ft. long, which have been erected with the idea of facilitating docking operations by the creation of a still-water area. The whole of the south quay will be used for the shipment of coal, and the 7 hydraulic coal-hoists are capable of lifting in 12 hours 33,000 tons of coal to a maximum height of 71 ft. Adjacent to the dock are a large timber-yard and a grain-elevator fitted with the most modern plant. A graving-dock immediately west of the entrance lock is being erected. It will be 740 ft. long, 56 ft. wide, and will have a depth over the sill of 27 ft. The following data will give some idea of the magnitude of the engineering side of the work. The contractors laid 100 miles of temporary railway. They had 30 locomotives, 1,400 trucks and wagons, 10 steam navvies, 39 cranes, 39 pumps, and 26 boilers in service. At times there were as many as 2,500 men at work. The dock has a capacity of 1,215,000 cubic ft. of water, and the pumping plant is capable of emptying the whole of this in 84 minutes.

India Irrigation.—It is evident from the financial statement of Sir Fleetwood Wilson

that the Government of India are making every effort to reduce the area of India that is not at present protected against drought, and thus to mitigate the intensity of the periodical famines that visit the country. Sir Fleetwood states that in addition to canals already in operation there are 55 projects under construction, awaiting sanction, or that are being examined by the Government of India. They include 26 works classed as "productive" and 23 works classed as "protective." They are designed to irrigate 8,800,000 and 1,180,000 acres of land respectively. The capital involved is £31,000,000 for "productive" and £6,500,000 for the "protective" works. The "productive" schemes are estimated to yield a net average return of 7.28 per cent. on the capital cost. The chief items in the Government's programme include: (1) The great triple undertaking of the Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab, and Lower Bari Doab canals. This system when complete will be one of the largest irrigation schemes in existence. (See Upper Chenab Canal and Upper Jhelum Canal.) When this undertaking was sanctioned by the Government in 1905 it was estimated that it would cost £5,250,000, and that it would give a return of about 10 per cent. The ultimate cost will be nearly £7,000,000. The principal item in the increased cost is the enhanced value of labour within the past five years due to the large migration of agriculturists to the irrigation colonies formed by the existing Chenab and Jhelum canals. (2) The Ghaggar, Twaute, Mahanadi, and Wainganga canals. The total cost of these three schemes will be about £1,650,600. (3) A scheme for the introduction of perennial irrigation in Sind. This will include the Sukkur Barrage and the Rohri Left Bank Canal. These works will cost not far short of £4,500,000. (4) The Cauvery Reservoir project. This is estimated to cost £2,570,000. It provides for the construction of an immense dam with a maximum height of 201 ft. and an average height of 113 ft. It will impound sufficient water to irrigate 4,750,000 acres of land, and will create a vast artificial lake of 58 square miles. And (5) the Sarda-Ganges-Jumna Feeder Scheme, which will directly and indirectly irrigate 1,500,000 acres.

Jungfrau Railway.—In February 1912 the tunnel of this railway was pierced as far as the site of the Jungfraujoch station. Jungfraujoch station lies 11,339 ft. above sea-level. The line has already been 15 years building, and it is computed that it will take several more years before it is finished. Its originator, Herr Guyer-Zeller of Zurich, reckoned in 1806 that it would take 5 years from then to complete and that it would cost £320,000. It is now clear that it will be nearly 20 years before the line reaches the summit, and that the estimate of its cost will be nearly doubled. The first 1½ miles of the railway, from the Kleine-Scheidegg to Eigergletscher station, is in the open. At Eigergletscher the train passes into the great tunnel, where the gradient is one in four. The tunnel station at Eigervand is said to be the first station in the world entirely blasted out of solid rock. From here the line curves to the south-east buttress of the Eiger, till it reaches Eismeer station, at an altitude of 10,363 ft. This is the present terminus. The railway continues from this point for nearly 2 miles, and as the gradient is only 6.3 per cent. adhesion working is possible. For the last

500 metres before Jungfraujoch is reached the gradient is one in four, and a rack is again necessary. Since 1907 operations have been going on day and night without ceasing on the Eismeer-Jungfraujoch section. The work was difficult and slow, owing to the altitude and to the character of the rock, which was so hard in places that often not more than 11 ft. a day could be blasted. The railway when finished will be by far the highest railway in Europe, for by means of a lift passengers will be taken from the last station on the line to the very summit of the Jungfrau itself, 13,669 ft. Before this lift can be erected an ascent of another 2,000 ft. will have to be made.

Los Angeles Aqueduct.—This aqueduct is 240 miles long, and it is being constructed to supply water to the city of Los Angeles. It will form one of the most interesting engineering schemes yet carried out. In addition to 47 miles of tunnel work there are twenty-two inverted steel siphons which carry the waters of the eastern face of the Sierra round the western rim of the Mojave desert beneath the Sierra Madre range into the San Fernando valley north of the city. These steel pipes are some of the largest in existence. They range in length from 611 ft. to 15,596 ft., and in diameter from 8½ ft. to 11 ft. Where the depressions are shallow and the head is light, reinforced siphons are used. The total length of steel pipes is 49,576 ft., which together with concrete siphon approaches and reinforced concrete pipes gives a total length of 63,585 ft. The total amount of steel used is 14,500 tons. The longest siphon is that which carries the water across the upper reaches of the Antelope Valley. It is a concrete pipe 10 ft. in diameter, and 19,010 ft. long. At the lowest point of this siphon there are two 24 in. double-disc gate valves, which are intended for cleansing purposes, but they will perform a most important function in diverting the flow of the aqueduct in case of accident.

Mersey Bridge.—The proposal to construct a bridge over the Mersey River between Liverpool and Birkenhead has been revived, and a joint committee formed from the different authorities affected has been appointed to consider it. The scheme provides a bridge two miles long between the approaches. It would be of the stiffened cable suspension type, supported by steel towers resting upon masonry piers founded on solid rock. It would have a central span of 2,000 ft., and two side spans of 1,000 ft. each. The width of the central roadway would be 60 ft., and would provide room for six lines of traffic and overhead trams. There would also be two footways each 7½ ft. wide. There would be a clear headway of 150 ft. above high water at the centre, and 120 ft. at the sides of the bridge. On the Liverpool side the approach would begin at St. George's Crescent. It would pass along the dock side to Duke's Dock, where the east abutment of the bridge would be erected. The commencement of the Birkenhead approach would be at Hamilton Square. The scheme provides for hydraulic lifts on each side of the river to deal with the dockside traffic. The bridge would cost about £3,000,000, and it would probably take four years to complete.

Methil Dock.—This dock, which is to be completed in 1913, will, next to the Glasgow docks, make Methil the most important coal port in Scotland. It was begun four and a half

years ago, and the cost of the complete scheme will be fully £750,000. The dock is in an exposed position on the Firth of Forth. The principal feature of the scheme is the great sea-wall extending for a mile from Methil Pier to the River Leven. It is 13 ft. above high water, and its base measures from 35 ft. to 40 ft. wide. This wall has reclaimed from the

sea an area of about 40 acres for the dock and its adjacent sidings. The dock proper covers 16½ acres, and when it is completed it will be possible to handle about 200,000 tons of coal weekly. The walls are of concrete, with a coping of grey granite. The entrance gates of the dock provide a width of 80 ft., and the depth of water on the sill and in the dock is 32 ft.

MOTORING.

In October 1912 the Treasury issued in draft the following new regulations for assessing for purposes of taxation the horse-power of motor-cars. It was announced that the regulations would come into force on Jan. 1st, 1913:—

1. For the purposes of these regulations the horse-power of any motor-car deriving its motive power wholly from an internal combustion engine worked by a cylinder or cylinders shall be taken to be:

- (a) in the case of a single cylinder engine, the horse-power attributable to the cylinder of the engine;
- (b) in the case of an engine having two or more cylinders, the sum of the horse-powers attributable to the separate cylinders.

2. The horse-power attributable to any cylinder of an internal combustion engine shall be deemed to be equal to the square of the internal diameter of such cylinder measured in inches divided by a numeral:

- (a) in the case of a cylinder having a single piston the numeral used as divisor shall be 2½;
- (b) in the case of a cylinder having two pistons, the numeral used as divisor shall be 16.

3. The horse-power of any motor-car deriving its power wholly from a steam engine shall be taken to be proportional to the effective heating surface of the boiler supplying steam to such engine, at the rate of 1 h.p. for every 3 sq feet in such effective heating surface, and the effective heating surface shall be taken to be:

- (a) in the case of a boiler having horizontal or approximately horizontal tubes, the whole of that surface of the tubes which is exposed to the flame or hot gases;
- (b) in the case of a boiler having vertical or approximately vertical tubes, half of that surface of the tubes which is exposed to the flame or hot gases.

4. Any motor-car deriving its motive power from an electric motor or motors shall be deemed to be of a horse-power exceeding 6½ but not exceeding 12.

5. In measuring cylinders and boilers, and in calculating horse-power, fractions of inches and feet and fractions of a unit of horse-power are to be taken into account.

6. Where it appears that in consequence of the exceptional design or construction of the engine of any motor-car the horse-power as calculated under the preceding rules is substantially less than the average power which the engine would develop in continuous use on the road if there were no restrictions on speed other than those imposed by the car itself, then such average power shall be taken as the power of the car.

The Taxes on Cars.

The following is the scale of taxation of motor-cars:—

Under 6½ h.p.	. . .	2 guineas.
" 12 "	. . .	3 "
" 16 "	. . .	4 "
" 26 "	. . .	6 "
" 33 "	. . .	8 "
" 40 "	. . .	10 "
" 60 "	. . .	20 "
Above 60 "	. . .	40 "

The Brooklands Track.

The main dimensions of the Brooklands track are:—Length of circuit, inner edge, two miles; length of circuit, including diagonal kilometre stretch, inner edge, 3½ miles; mean radius of long bend 1,550 feet; mean radius of short bend, 1,000 ft.; width 100 ft.; test hill, total length, 117 yds. 1 ft. 3 in., consisting of 105 ft. 10 in. of 1 in 8, 91 ft. 9½ in. of 1 in 5, and 154 ft. 7½ in. of 1 in 4.

Clubs and Societies.

Auto-Cycle Union, 89, Pall Mall, London, S.W. (Sec., T. W. Loughborough), is an offshoot of the Royal Automobile Club. The governing body of the sport of motor-cycling. Also offers many sterling inducements to membership. Membership, upwards of 10,000. Subscription, 5s., 10s. 6d., and £1 1s. annually.

Automobile Association and Motor Union (Sec., Stenson Cooke; Head Offices, Fanum House, Whitcomb Street, London, W. Branch offices in Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Norwich, Exeter, Plymouth, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, and Paris). Its main objects are the protection of careful motorists and the enforcement of the Highways Act. It organises cyclist patrols over thousands of miles of main road. The membership of the Association exceeded 55,000 in the autumn of 1912. The annual subscription for car-owners is £2 2s.; motor-cyclists, 10s. 6d.

Commercial Motor Users Association (Incorporated) is the organisation for users of and persons interested in commercial motor vehicles of every type. Subscription, £1 1s.; entrance fee, £1 1s. Chairman, Colonel K. E. Compton, C.B.; Secretary, Frederick G. Bristow, A.C.I.S. Offices, 89, Pall Mall, S.W.

Institution of Automobile Engineers, 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Subscription: members, £3 3s.; associate members, £2 2s.; associates, £2 2s.; graduates, 10s. 6d.

Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland gives free legal defence to members charged with offences under the Motor Car Act, 1903, legal advice, touring facilities, engineering and technical advice. It is a protective body for motorists, watches all Parliamentary Bills, and proposals of public authorities. Has a separate section devoted to the study and practice of Aviation. Subscription: car members, £1 1s. per annum; motor cyclists, 12s. 6d. per annum. Offices, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, London. Provides for its members a social club, and is a centre of information and advice on matters

pertaining to automobilism; gives its support in the protection and defence of their rights. Entrance fee, £26 5s.; Town subscription, £10 10s.; Country subscription, £5 5s. New life members, £125. Secretary, J. W. Orde.

Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (Offices: Maxwell House, Arundel St., Strand), a trade society organising the Motor Shows

held annually at Olympia, London, and in Manchester. The Society's eleventh **International Motor Exhibition** was opened at Olympia on Nov. 8th, 1912. Forthcoming shows: Motor Exhibition, Nov. 1913 (at Olympia); North of England Motor Show, Manchester, Feb. 11th to 22th, 1913; Commercial Motor Vehicle Exhibition, Olympia, July, 1913.

MOTOR INDEX MARKS.

The following is a list of Registering Authorities in the United Kingdom, showing the Index Marks:—

County Councils.	
Anglesey	E.Y.
Bedfordshire	B.M.
Berkshire	B.L.
Breconshire	E.U.
Buckinghamshire	B.H.
Cambridgeshire	C.E.
Cardiganshire	E.J.
Cardiff	B.X.
Carmarthenshire	C.C.
Carnarvonshire	M.
Cheshire	A.F.
Cornwall	A.O.
Cumberland	C.A.
Denbighshire	R.
Derbyshire	T.
Devonshire	F.X.
Dorset	J.
Durham	E.B.
Elv, Isle of	F.
Essex	D.M.
Flintshire	L.
Glamorganshire	A.D.
Gloucestershire	C.J.
Herefordshire	A.R.
Hertfordshire	E.W.
Huntingdonshire	D.
Kent	B.
Lancashire	A.Y.
Leicestershire	D.O.
Lincolnshire	C.T.
Holland	B.E.
Kesteven	
Lindsey	
Councils of County Boroughs.	
Barrow-in-Furness	E.O.
Bath	F.B.
Birkenhead	C.M.
Birmingham O.	O.A.
Blackburn	C.B.
Blackpool	F.R.
Bolton	B.N.
Bottle	E.M.
Bournemouth	E.L.
Bradford (Yorks)	A.K.
Brighton	C.D.
Bristol	A.E.
Burnley	C.W.
Burton-on-Trent	F.A.
Bury	E.N.
Canterbury	F.N.
Cardiff	B.O.
Chester	F.M.
Coventry	D.U.
Croydon	B.Y.
Derby	C.H.
Devonport	D.R.
Dudley	F.D.
Eastbourne	H.C.
Exeter	F.J.
Gateshead	C.N.
Gloucester	F.H.
Great Yarmouth	E.X.
Grimsby	E.E.
Halifax	C.P.
Hastings	D.Y.
Huddersfield	C.X.
Ipswich	D.X.
Kingston-upon-Hull	A.T.
Leeds	U.
Leicester	B.C.
Lincoln	F.E.
Liverpool	K.
Manchester	N.
Merthyr Tydfil	H.B.
Middlesbrough	D.C.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	B.B.
Newport (Mon.)	D.W.
Northampton	N.H.
Norwich	C.L.
Nottingham	A.U.
Oldham	B.U.

Oxford	F.C.
Plymouth	C.O.
Portsmouth	B.K.
Preston	C.K.
Reading	D.P.
Rochdale	D.K.
Rotherham	E.T.
St. Helens	D.J.
Salford	B.A.
Sheffield	W.
Smethwick	H.A.
Southampton	C.R.
Southport	F.Y.
South Shields	C.U.
Stockport	D.B.
Stoke-on-Trent	E.H.
Sunderland	B.R.
Swansea	C.Y.
Tynemouth	F.T.
Walsall	D.H.
Warrington	E.D.
West Bromwich	E.A.
West Ham	A.N.
West Hartlepool	E.F.
Wigan	E.K.
Wolverhampton	D.A.
Worcester	F.K.
York	D.N.

Scotland.

County Councils.

Aberdeen	S.A.
Argyll	S.B.
Ayr	S.D.
Banff	S.E.
Berwick	S.H.
Bute	S.I.
Caithness	S.K.
Clackmannan	S.L.
Dumfries	S.M.
Dunbarton	S.N.
Elgin	S.O.
Fife	S.P.
Forfar	S.R.
Haddington	S.S.
Inverness	S.T.
Kincardine	S.U.
Kinross	S.V.
Kirkcudbright	S.W.
Lanark	V.
Linlithgow	S.X.
Midlothian	S.Y.
Nairn	A.S.
Orkney	B.S.
Peebles	D.S.
Perth	E.S.
Renfrew	H.S.
Ross & Cromarty	J.S.
Roxburgh	K.S.
Selkirk	L.S.
Stirling	M.S.
Sutherland	N.S.
Wigton	O.S.
Zetland	P.S.

Town Councils.

Aberdeen	R.S.
Dundee	T.S.
Edinburgh	S.
Glasgow	G.
Govan	U.S.
Greenock	V.S.
Leith	W.S.
Paisley	X.S.
Partick	Y.S.

Ireland.

County Councils.

Antrim	I.A.
Armagh	I.B.
Carlow	I.C.
Cavan	I.D.
Clare	I.E.
Cork	I.F.
Donegal	I.H.
Down	I.J.
Dublin	I.K.
Fermanagh	I.L.
Galway	I.M.
Kerry	I.N.
Kildare	I.O.
Kilkenny	I.P.
King's Co.	I.R.
Leitrim	I.T.
Limerick	I.U.
Londonderry	I.W.
Longford	I.X.
Louth	I.Y.
Mayo	I.Z.
Meath	A.I.
Monaghan	B.I.
Queen's Co.	C.I.
Roscommon	D.I.
Sligo	E.I.
Tipperary (N.R.)	F.I.
Tipperary (S.R.)	H.I.
Tyrone	J.I.
Waterford	K.I.
Westmeath	L.I.
Wexford	M.I.
Wicklow	N.I.

Councils of County Boroughs.

Belfast	O.I.
Cork	P.I.
Dublin	R.I.
Limerick	T.I.
Londonderry	U.I.
Waterford	W.I.

AERIAL NAVIGATION IN 1912.

BY CHARLES C. TURNER.

Developments in Aeroplanes in 1912—Motors—Hydro-aeroplanes—Dirigible Balloons—Principal World Records: Aviation, Dirigible and Spherical Balloons—Prizes and Competitions in 1913—Results of War Office Trials—Military Aircraft of the Powers—The Royal Flying Corps—Regulations for Aerial Traffic—Flights across the Channel—Gordon-Bennett Trophy—Progress Year by Year—Conditions of Aviators' Certificates—Number of Aviators—Fatalities—British Flight Grounds—British and Foreign Aeronautical Societies—Bibliography.

The development of flying machines for military service and for marine work has been the principal feature of aeronautical progress during the past year. In particular must be mentioned the important facts that wireless telegraphy apparatus is now successfully used on aeroplanes; that guns have been carried on aeroplanes and fired therefrom; that the great Powers are training soldiers and sailors for aerial work; and that the output of aeroplanes has increased threefold. These are facts of far greater significance than the extraordinary records created in speed, altitude, and duration; although these also demonstrate progress.

Taking the year as a whole, and comparing it with its predecessor, which was, in its turn, one of sensational achievements, 1912 has seen remarkable and unexpected developments. It has seen a startling acceleration of international rivalry in developing the "fifth arm," and an enormous increase of expenditure; it has seen the firm establishment of the industry; it has seen a further building up of records; and it has seen great tides of public enthusiasm in France, Germany, and Italy, in which rich and poor subscribed to national funds for the encouragement of aviation and for increasing the aerial fleets.

Developments in Aeroplanes.

The creation of new records for speed, altitude, duration, and distance is evidence of improvement in the flying machine. To some extent these records depend upon the skill of the flyers and upon the elaborate preparations made to ensure that the motor shall yield its utmost power, but there remains a big margin due to improvement in design. Of all the records that of speed, perhaps, is the least significant in the evolution of the useful flying machine, for the aeroplanes that have flown at more than 100 miles an hour are highly specialised contrivances in which air-resistance has been brought down to a minimum (a very important point), and which are driven by very powerful engines. It is remarkable that the increase of speed during the four years of practical flying has proceeded at a fairly even rate, each year seeing from twelve to eighteen miles an hour added to the preceding year's record. The duration record, which also has made a notable advance, demands that the machine shall be capable of carrying an enormous load of fuel and also that the motor shall work for a long period, and it is, therefore, an impressive fact that a non-stop flight of over thirteen hours has been made. On similar grounds the altitude record, which has been carried to 18,635 ft., is significant, for in high-altitude flying it is essential that the machine shall be capable of flight with the motor running, at first, at much less than its full capacity, since at the high level of the existing

records the air is so rarefied that the energy of the motor is severely taxed. The distance record is, of course, closely associated with long duration of flight; and cross-country records are evidence of general improvements in the machine and of skill in aerial navigation.

The British War Office Aeroplane Competition held last August showed that several types of aeroplanes are capable of the following work. Of carrying two persons weighing 350 lb., and fuel and oil sufficient for $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours' flight—an aggregate load of about 800 lb.—ascending to a height of 4,500 ft., and maintaining for 3 hours a height of 1500 ft.; of climbing at the rate of at least 200 ft. per minute (some climbed at the rate of over 300 ft. per minute); of gliding, with the engine cut off, on a gradient of 1 in 6; of landing in a ploughed field and of rising from a ploughed field; of flying at a speed of 55 miles an hour combining high speed (for some flew at more than 70 miles an hour) with a wide range of speed; of being steerable while running slowly on the ground, and of flying in high wind. Side by side with the competition machines the B.E.O., a tractor biplane constructed at the Royal Aircraft Factory and piloted by Mr. de Havilland, went through the tests, proving its equality in essential respects with most of the prize-winners.

Results, International Division:

1st prize, £4,000, Cody biplane, Austrian Daimler motor.

2nd prize, £2,000, Deperdussin monoplane.

British Division:

1st prize, £1,000, Cody biplane (Austrian Daimler motor).

The two second prizes were withheld.

The three third prizes of £500 were awarded to the British Deperdussin monoplane (Gnome motor), and two Bristol monoplanes (Gnome motors).

Six machines were awarded £100 each, namely, two Hanriot monoplanes, two Blériot monoplanes, one Maurice biplane, and one Avro biplane.

Throughout the trials bad weather was experienced. Of 20 machines that assembled, only 11 made any serious effort to perform the tests. Many of the machines, particularly the British ones, were barely completed in time, and of those that were ready, few had been subjected to preliminary trials. The wind-flying accomplished by many of the competitors was remarkable, one of them—a Bristol monoplane—flying in a wind of 44·7 miles an hour. Elsewhere will be found tabulated the performances of 11 machines.

Among the machines in the trials were some that possessed interesting mechanical innovations, and this is true also of machines that did not pass the tests. Of these latter some, doubtless, would have fared much better had they been ready in good time. In

the Avro biplane the completely enclosed cabin for pilot and passenger was the first successful employment of this type. In the French Salon of 1911 a Blériot monoplane with an enclosed cabin was shown, but this was little more than a show machine. That there is a desire to seek protection for the pilot from wind, rain, and even insects and birds that may be hurled back from the propeller, is shown by the fact that many designers are experimenting with machines with closed-in cabins.

Another innovation was the ill fated Mersey monoplane, in which the propeller was situated at the back of the main plane. The advantages of this method have appealed to leading designers, and at the Royal Aircraft Factory an experimental machine having this feature is being made. The German Hirth monoplane, having two propellers, one in front and one at the back of the main plane driven by separate engines, illustrates another tendency in design, although the method of employing two engines is by no means new, having been followed with some success in the Short machine.

In improvements securing more comfort for the pilot as regards seating accommodation and the silencing of the motor, and enabling aeroplanes to be started without external aid, the year has seen decided progress.

Motors.

All the records and most of the other important flights have been made with types of motor already established. The Gnome and the Renault have stood at the head of affairs, with the Austrian Daimler, driven to victory by Mr. Cody in the War Office Competition, in the same rank. Recent developments of the Gnome appear to comprise a general improvement, which may be partly accounted for by the fact that the number of mechanics who are able to obtain the best results from this engine is increasing. The drawback that the Gnome cannot be silenced is now more acutely felt, there being an almost imperative demand for the silenced aeroplane. The Renault engine can, of course, be readily silenced, and it has been very much to the fore in the past twelve months, and is held in high esteem in the British army. Of British engines, the notable successes are the Green, which won the Alexander prize of £1,000, performed very successfully on the Avro biplane in the War Office Trials, and made a flight of $\frac{7}{8}$ hours in the Michelin contest; and the A.B.C., which won the Michelin contest with a flight of 8 hr. 23 min.

Hydro-aeroplanes.

Although still in an immature stage, the hydro-aeroplane has made some remarkably good performances. The present hydro-aeroplanes are merely experimental machines, and many of them are ordinary aeroplanes with floats to the under-carriage. All of them at present are incapable of withstanding the buffeting of waves when floating in a choppy sea; but even in this direction the year has seen some improvement, for apart from land aeroplanes provided with floats, there have been constructed flying machines particularly designed for marine work; and so different is the nature of the work required from a marine than from a land flying machine that

it is improbable that any of the merely adapted areoplanes will remain in use. Many of the leading monoplane makers have produced hydro-aeroplanes, and so far as competition flying at sporting meetings goes, they have been successful. The year just ended saw the first hydro-aeroplane meeting at Monaco in March. Other meetings were held at Tamise in Belgium; at Geneva; over a course from St Malo to Jersey; at Heiligendamm in Germany, and elsewhere, and a few machines have been seen round the British coast. The British Admiralty have ordered a number of machines, naval officers having achieved good results with the Short biplane adapted to marine use. A development from this machine is a twin-engine hydro-aeroplane having three propellers in front, driven by two Gnome engines, and admirably contrived for marine work. The speed of this machine is over 60 miles an hour, and she is probably capable of a non-stop flight of six hours.

Other successful hydro-aeroplanes of the year have been the Astra biplane, victorious in the St. Malo-Jersey contest, the Sanchez-Besa biplane, the Maurice Farman biplane, the Paulhan-Curtiss biplane, the Astra-Traill and Nieuport monoplanes, and the Borel monoplane. The last-named won the first prize in the great Belgian hydro-aeroplane meeting, and it is interesting to note that it is of almost entirely metal construction, and that it can fly with a speed of 63 miles an hour, with pilot and passenger, for three hours. This machine will be employed in the Belgian-Africa colonies.

Dirigible Balloons.

Only in Germany has any appreciable advance been made in dirigible ballooning, but in that country a good deal of satisfaction at the progress made is, with some reason, felt. Regular airship services have been in operation, and the Hamburg-Amerika steamship line includes them in its list. It is common for airships of the Zeppelin type to carry 40 persons in addition to the crew, and although the prices charged are high, there appears to be plenty of patronage during the summer months. Some notable voyages have been made during the year. In one trip an airship travelled from Lake Constance to Hamburg. On one occasion a naval airship travelled from Hamburg to Copenhagen and back, and extensive journeys from Hamburg and Frankfurt are common. In seven months the Zeppelin airship *Victoria Louise* made 183 voyages, covered an aggregate of over 16,000 miles, carried 3,000 passengers, and attained an average speed of 33 miles per hour. In France the airship was employed in manoeuvres, but with indifferent success, and there is a strong party in favour of abandoning the dirigible balloon to Germany, and cultivating only the heavier-than-air type. It is very doubtful whether the French Government would have proposed any considerable expenditure upon airships had it not been for the fact that under the Budget of 1910 a sum of £200,000 was pledged in advance. In Great Britain very little has been done with the airship, although within the strict limitations of their capacity the three small airships at Farnborough have made numerous essays. In the manoeuvres the work of the airships was in-

significant. Italy employed the dirigible in the war in Tripoli.

There is no doubt that in speed and in general navigability the Germans can show real progress with their airships. It is credibly reported that the later Zeppelins are capable of speeds of over 50 miles per hour, independent of the wind. Germany has a virtual monopoly of the rigid type, for it is not permitted to make Zeppelin airships for foreign countries. It is, however, believed that the British Admiralty are having another rigid airship constructed at Barrow; and in France the Spiess airship, said to have been designed before the Zeppelin was built, has been constructed.

An attempt was projected to cross the Atlantic by airship in the *Akron* dirigible, built for Mr. Melvin Vaniman, who was the engineer to Mr. Wellman. In a trial trip, however, the *Akron* met with disaster, and Mr. Vaniman and his four assistants were all killed.

Principal World Records—Aviation.

(*m.* = Monoplane; *b.* = Biplane.)

Speed.

5 kilometres.—Védrines (Deperdussin *m.*, 100 H.P. Gnome) in France, Jan. 13th, 1912, 2 min. 4 sec.

10 kilometres.—Védrines (Deperdussin *m.*) at Rheims, July 13th, 1912, 3 min. 30½ sec.

20 kilometres.—Védrines (Deperdussin *m.*) at Chicago, Sept. 9th, 1912, 6 min. 56 sec.

50 kilometres.—Védrines (Deperdussin *m.*) at Chicago, Sept. 9th, 1912, 17 min. 37½ sec.

100 kilometres.—Védrines (Deperdussin *m.*) at Chicago, Sept. 9th, 1912, 35 min. 17½ sec.

200 kilometres.—Védrines (Deperdussin *m.*) at Chicago, Sept. 9th, 1912, 1 hr. 10 min. 56 sec.

300 kilometres.—Cobioni (Caproni *m.*, 60 H.P. Anzani) at Somma, Italy, on Mar. 28th, 1912, 2 hr. 48 min. 38 sec.

Pilot and one Passenger.

10 kilometres.—Legagneux (Zens *m.*, Gnome motor) at Compiègne, July 19th, 1912, 4 min. 24½ sec.

100 kilometres.—Legagneux (Zens *m.*, Gnome motor) at Compiègne, July 19th, 1912, 44 min. 36½ sec.

Greatest Speed in Closed Circuit.

108½ miles per hour.—Védrines (Deperdussin *m.*) at Chicago, Sept. 9th, 1912.

Distance.

1010 kilometres (633 miles).—Fourny (M. Farman *b.*, Renault motor) at Etampes, Sept. 11th, 1912.

Duration.

13 hr. 17 min. 57 sec.—Fourny (M. Farman *b.*, Renault motor) at Etampes, Sept. 11th, 1912

Pilot and one Passenger.

4 hr. 33 min.—Suvelack (Etrich *m.*) at Johannisthal, Dec. 8th, 1911.

Altitude.

5,450 metres (17,882 ft.).—Legagneux (Morane-Saulnier *m.*, Gnome motor) at Villacoublay, Sept. 17th, 1912.

Pilot and one Passenger.

4,860 metres (14,300 ft.).—Lieut. Blaschke (Lohner *b.*) at Vienna, June 25th, 1912.

Pilot and two Passengers.

3,580 metres (11,745 ft.).—Lieut. Blaschke (Lohner *b.*) at Vienna, June 25th, 1912.

Slow Flight.

21.4 miles per hour.—Ogilvie (Wright *b.* and motor) at Lanark, Aug. 1910.

Oversea.

130 miles.—Bague (Blériot *m.*), Nice to Gorgona, March 5th, 1911.

Cross Country (Non-Stop).

Tabuteau (Morane *m.*), Pau to Poitiers, 254 miles, in 3 hr., 11 Mar. 1912.

Longest Cross-Country Flight in a Day.

Daucourt (Borel *m.*), Valenciennes to Biarritz, with three stops, 547 miles, Oct. 5th. 1912.

Hydro-aeroplanes.

Lieut. J. H. Towers, U.S.A., on a Curtiss, flew for 6 hr. 10½ min. about 400 miles on Oct. 22nd, 1912.

Records—Dirigible Balloons.

Altitude.

The Conté (Astra non-rigid), 3,050 metres (10,006 ft.), at Issy, June 18th, 1912.

Distance and Duration.

The Adjutant Reau, Paris to the eastern frontier and back, carrying 8 passengers and 2 tons of supplies, 917 kilo. 400 (573 miles), in 21 hr. 20 min. 50 sec., on Sept. 19th, 1911.

The Li (Zeppelin) made a voyage of 31½ hr., on Oct. 13th, 1912.

Speed.

Zeppelin III., on speed trials, said to have attained 50 miles per hour.

Records—Spherical Balloons.

Altitude.

Süßing and Berson, July 31st, 1901, at Berlin, 10,800 metres (34,433 ft.).

Duration.

Colonel Schaeck (Swiss), Oct. 11th, 1908, 73 hr. 47 min.

Distance.

World's Record.—Bieniaime and Rumpelmayer, Stuttgart to Riazan, Russia, 1,375 miles, Oct. 27th, 1912.

British Record.—Gaudron, with E. M. Maitland and C. C. Turner, London to Mateki Derevni, Russia, 1,117 miles, Nov. 1908.

Prizes and Competitions in 1913.

Contrary to some expectations there is no diminution in the number of aviation meetings and in the amount of prizes offered. The nature of the competitions is, however, changing: long cross-country contests are in favour; and in the near future some big international flights are expected to be made.

War Office Aeroplane Trials.

		Pilot.	A.	B.	C.	D.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.
Biplanes.			H. M. S.				Fast Slow							H. M. S.
M. Farman	70 Renault	Verrier	9 29 0 (5)	4 0	Yes	55-2	37-4	6-75	64	Yes	Yes	Yes	29 14	3 6 0 (4)
Avro	60 Green	Parke	0 14 30 (6)	9 30	Yes	61-8	49-3	6-6	47	—	Yes	—	33 16	0 23 0 (6)
Cody	120 Daimler	Cody	1 35 0 (6)	3 30	Yes	72-4	48-5	6-0	56	—	Yes	Yes	27 14	0 51 0 (6)
Monoplanes.														
Hanriot	100 Gnome	Belovucic	0 22 58 (5)	2 45	Yes	75-2	59-9	6-6	120	Yes	Yes	Yes	31 21	0 31 0 (5)
"	"	Sippe	0 14 43 (5)	3 0	Yes	75-4	69-6	6-0	119	Yes	Yes	—	31 25	0 31 0 (5)
Blériot	70 Gnome	Perreyon	0 59 57 (4)	4 0	Yes	60-8	51-2	5-0	60	Yes	Yes	Yes	28 15	0 37 0 (4)
"	"	"	1 27 0 (4)	4 15	Yes	58-9	40-0	5-3	45	—	Yes	Yes	30 26	1 18 0 (4)
Deperdussin (Fr)	100 Gnome	Prevost	1 56 0 (4)	3 0	Yes	69-1	59-0	5-7	73	Yes	Yes	Yes	29 13	1 43 0 (4)
" (Brit.)	"	Bell	7 15 0 (5)	3 45	Yes	68-2	54-6	6-1	87	—	Yes	Yes	—	1 54 0 (4)
Bristol	80 Gnome	Busteed	0 17 52 (5)	5 0	Yes	70-5	68-3	6-25	65	Yes	Yes	—	31 15	0 17 30 (4)
"	"	Pixton	0 23 35 (4)	5 15	Yes	72-9	58-1	6-6	110	Yes	Yes	—	44 17	0 17 30 (4)

A. Quick assembling. Time taken and number of men.

B. Time, in minutes and seconds, for rising to 1,000 feet.

C. Three hours' flight at 1,500 ft.—once rising to 4,500 feet—with passenger and fuel for 4½ hours.

D. Fast and D Slow. Speed trial.

E. Gliding angle 1 in.—A glide of 1 in 6 was the desideratum.

F. Distance run before stopping on ground (in yards).

G. Steering while running slowly on ground.

H. Alighting on ploughed field.

I. Rising from ploughed field.

J. Wind test. Speed of wind in miles per hour, showing strength of gusts.

K. Road transport. Time taken and number of crew.

MILITARY AIR-CRAFT OF THE POWERS.

Approximate effective strength in aeroplanes and airships. Training and old types of craft not included.

Country.	Expenditure 1912-13.	Aeroplanes.	Airships.	No. of Pilots and Organisation.
Great Britain	£322,000	45	3 small non-rigid 1 large non-rigid building	Royal Flying Corps (Naval and Military Wings). Central Flying School. War Establishment: 7 squadrons, each of 12 aeroplanes, and 1 airship and kite squadron. 182 officers and 182 non-coms. and men, half being in the Reserve.
France .	£1,280,000 National Fund about £130,000	360	10	Aeronautical Regiment. 10 sections and 7 aeronautical companies. 250 pilots. About 2,500 officers and men.
Germany .	Upwards of £640,000 National Fund about £300,000	250	12	120 officer-pilots. Flying Corps (Army): 26 officers, 40 non-coms., 250 men. Bavaria (separate organisation) a company of 70 aviators. German military aviators do not take out F.A.I. certificates, and their number can only be surmised.
Russia .	—	250	6	The Flying Corps is being organised.
Italy .	National Fund about £180,000	50	9	44 officers and 318 non-coms. and men.

Royal Flying Corps.

Commandants.—Naval Wing: Lieut. (Acting Commander) C. R. Samson, R.N. Military Wing: Captain F. H. Sykes, 15th Hussars. Central Flying School: Captain G. M. Paine, M.V.O., R.N.

Regulations for Aerial Traffic.

Regulations for Aerial Traffic were adopted at the conference of the International Aeronautical Federation.

Aircraft must carry certificate of registration in charge of the person responsible and must display in a prominent position both the country and the number of its registration. The following letters or combinations of letters will be the "country-marks." Great Britain, G.B.; France, F.; Germany, D.; Austria, O.E.; Holland, P.B.; Hungary, H.; Switzerland, SS.; Belgium, B. Dirigibles are to carry at night a brilliant white light at the head visible at a distance of 2½ miles, a green

light on the right and a red one on the left. Free balloons must carry a simple white light. The rules as to lights for dirigibles will apply to aeroplanes later on, but are not to be enforced for some time to come. At present they need only carry a single lamp capable of showing white, red, and green lights. The "rules of the road" are simply that aircraft of all kinds, whether meeting or overtaking, are to pass on the right, and keep a "passing interval" of 320 ft. Should one aircraft require to pass on the left of another this interval must be increased to 1000 ft. A red flag of triangular shape suspended below the car of a dirigible by day, or an intermittent white light in the same position by night, are signals of distress.

Flights across the Channel.

Up to Dec. 31st, 1910, there had been seven aeroplane flights across the English Channel, counting Rolls's double crossing as two. In 1911 there were 28 flights from France to England or from England to France.

In 1912, up to Oct. 31st, there were 21 flights across the English Channel, seven with one passenger and one with two passengers. One was a double crossing without descent. The Irish Sea was flown across three times.

The Gordon-Bennett Aviation Trophy.

1909, Glenn Curtiss (U.S.A.), Curtiss *b.*, Rheims; 47 m. per hour, average speed (course 12½ m.).

1910, C. Grahame-White (Britain), Blériot *m.*, Belmont Park, New York; 60½ m. per hour, average speed (course 62½ m.).

1911, C. T. Weymann (U.S.A.), Nieuport *m.*, Eastchurch; 78 m. per hour, average speed (course 94 m.).

1912, Jules Védrines (France), Deperdussin *m.*, 140 H.P. Gnome; 106½ m. per hour, average speed (course 124.8 miles).

Progress Year by Year.

	Independent speed. m. per hr.	Duration. h. m. s.	Height. Feet.	Distance. Miles.
1908 .	39	2 20 23½	400	95
1909 .	49.9	4 17 53	1,640	130
1910 .	67.5	8 12 0	10,745	365
1911 .	82.5	11 1 29	13,950	453
1912 .	108½	13 17 57	17,882	633

Up to the end of 1909 there had been accomplished 64 flights of over one hour's duration.

In 1910 there were 397 flights of over one hour's duration.

In 1911, from Jan. 1st to Oct. 31st, there were upwards of 900 flights of over one hour's duration.

It is no longer possible to keep any account of progress estimated by the number of flights made. Flights of two and three hours' duration are now regarded as ordinary, and are often not recorded.

Conditions for Aviators' Certificates.

Issued by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale.

Two flights must be made, each consisting of five figures of 8. At each end of each figure of 8 the pupil must fly round one of the two mark-posts, which must be situated not more than 500 metres (547 yds.) apart. The method of

alighting for each of the flights shall be with the motor stopped at or before the moment of touching the ground, and the aeroplane must come to rest within a distance of 50 metres (164 ft.) from a point indicated previously by the candidate. If an altitude of 50 metres is not once attained in either flight, a separate altitude flight must be made. Before Feb. 15th, 1911, the conditions were easier. The Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom now issue an advanced certificate (not recognised by the International Federation).

The Royal Aero Club special certificate is granted to aviators who pass the following test: An altitude flight of 1,000 feet; a glide of at least 500 feet with engine cut off, landing within 100 yards of starting point; a cross-country flight out and back, 50 miles each way.

The following flights must be made before the French military superior brevet can be obtained: A triangular flight of 200 kilometres with two stops; two flights each at least 150 kilometres in a straight line; a flight of 45 minutes at a height of 2,600 feet.

Certificated Aviators.

	Dec. 31st, 1911.	Nov. 1st, 1912.
British . . .	171	370
French . . .	700	1,100
American . . .	83	160
*German . . .	150	400 approx.
Others . . .	about 100	500 approx.

* German military aviators are not as a rule holders of the F.A.I. certificate, and the total number is, therefore, difficult to ascertain.

Aviation Fatalities in 1912.

From Jan. 1st to the end of November 114 aviators had lost their lives. A much larger proportion of these accidents than in previous years were double fatalities. Of those killed 13 were British, 27 French, 23 Germans, 18 Americans, 7 Russians, 8 Italians.

In addition 16 spectators and mechanics were killed.

Balloon and Airship Fatalities.

Six balloonists were killed in spherical balloons, and five in one dirigible balloon accident.

Year.	Aviators killed.
1909	4
1910	29
1911	78
1912	114

The British aviators killed in 1912 were as follows:

Douglas Graham Gilmour (Martin Handasyde *m.*), Richmond, Surrey, Feb. 17.

Damer L. Allen (Blériot *m.*), lost over Irish Sea, April 18.

Mrs. Julia Clark (Curtiss *b.*), Springfield, U.S.A., June 17.

Capt. E. B. Loraine and Staff-Sergt. R. Wilson (Nieuport *m.*), Salisbury Plain, July 6.

C. Lindsay Campbell (Bristol *m.*), Brooklands, Aug. 3.

Robert C. Fenwick (Mersey *m.*), Salisbury Plain, Aug. 13.

Capt. Hamilton, R.F.C., and Lieut. Wyness-Stuart (Deperdussin *m.*), Hitchin, Sept. 6.

Lieut. Hotchkiss and Lieut. Claude Bettington (Bristol *m.*), near Oxford, Sept. 10.

H. J. D. Astley (Blériot *m.*), Belfast, Sept. 21.

J. H. Longstaff (Farman *b.*), Loog Island, U.S.A., Sept. 28.

(In previous years 9 were killed.)

M. Georges Besançon, Secretary-General of the Aero Club of France, reports that in 1910 there were 29 fatal accidents. Ten of these occurred in France, where the combined distance covered by aviators amounted to about 500,000 kilometres (312,500 miles), giving one death to every 31,250 miles covered. In 1911 78 fatal accidents were recorded. Twenty-six occurred in France, but the distance covered amounted to 2,600,000 kilometres (1,625,000 miles), giving one death to every 62,500 miles. During 1911 1,350 aeroplanes, with a motor-power of 80,000 h.p., were constructed, as against 800 with 37,600 h.p. in 1910. The number of passengers taken up was 12,000 as against 4,800, and 13,000 cross-country journeys were made, as against 3,000. Mileage has increased from 312,500 to 1,625,000 and the time spent in the air from 8,300 to 30,000 hours.

British Flight Grounds.

The principal British aerodromes are at Weybridge (Brooklands), Hendoo, Salisbury Plain (near Amesbury), Filey, Freshfield (near Liverpool), Lanark, Huntingdon, Eastchurch, Shoreham, Eastbourne, Farnborough, Oxford, and Whitfield (near Dover).

British Aeronautical Bodies.

Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, established 1866. Sec., Bertram G. Cooper, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C. Telephone, 9761 City. Telegrams, Didaskalos Westrand, London.

Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom, 166, Piccadilly, W. Flying Grounds, Eastchurch, Isle of Sheppey, and Salisbury Plain. Sec., Harold E. Perrin.

Aerial League of the British Empire, Coventry House, 6, Coventry Street, W.C.

Aeronautical Society of South Africa, 1, Magazine Road, Artillery Barracks, Pretoria.

Aerial League of Australia, 74a, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Aero Club of Ireland, 35, Dawson Street, Dublin. Sec., D. F. Gillman.

Bristol and West of England Aero Club. Headquarters, Clifton Down Hotel, Bristol. Hon. Sec., A. Alan Jenkins, Star Buildings, Bristol.

Dover Aero Club, 11, Marine Parade, Dover.

East Riding Aero Club, Royal Station Hotel, Hull. Sec., J. Wilkinson, M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.

Manchester Aero Club, 8, Exchange Street, Manchester. Sec., W. Naylor Spence.

Midland Aero Club. Headquarters, Grand Hotel, Birmingham. Flying Grounds, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham; Dunstall Park, Wolverhampton. Hon. Sec., Gilbert Dennison, Handsworth, Birmingham.

North-Eastern Aero Club, Milburn House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Hon. Sec. C. S. Vesey Brown.

Scottish Aeronautical Society, 133, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Sheffield and District Aero Club, 22, Mount Pleasant Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.

Yorkshire Aero Club, 73, Albion Street, Leeds. The Kite and Model Aeroplane Association, 27, Victory Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

Foreign Societies.

Aero Club Argentino, 561, San Martin, Buenos Aires.

Aero Club of America, 297, Madison Avenue, New York.

Aero Club de Belgique, 6, Avenue Marnix, Brussels.

Aero Club d'Egypte, Rue Emad-el-Din, Cairo.

Aero Club de France, 35, rue François 1er (Champs Elysées), Paris.

Aero Club de Hongrie, 1, Kygio Tér, Budapest.

Aero Club d'Italia, Viale del Re, 5, Palazzo degli Anguillara, Rome.

Aero Club Impérial de Russie, 10, Liteiny, St. Petersburg.

Aero Club Suisse, 3, Hirschengraben, Berne.

Berliner Verein für Luftschiffahrt, Berlin W., 9, Linkstrasse 25.

Danske Aeronautiske Selskab, 34, Amaliegade, Copenhagen.

Deutscher Luftschiffer Verband, Nollendorfplatz 3, Berlin W. 30.

Nederlandsche Vereeniging voor Luchtvaart, Nassau Zuilensteinstraat 10, La Haye.

Norsk Luftseiladsforening, 54, Ullevaalsvei, Christiania.

Oesterreichischer Aero-Club, 1, Tuchlauben 3, Vienna.

Real Aereo Club de España, Ventura de la Vega 4, Madrid.

Svenska Aeronautiska Sällskapet, Hotel Anglais, Stockholm.

Bibliography.

Some useful works on the subject are: "Pocket-Book of Aeronautics," by Colonel Hermann W. L. Moedebeck. (London: Whitaker & Co., 1907.) A valuable reference-book, containing much highly technical information.—"Artificial and Natural Flight," by Sir Hiram Maxim. (London: Whitaker & Co., 1908.) Partly technical, but containing many chapters of general interest. A full account of the author's experiments.—"Travels in the Air," by James Glaisher, F.R.S. (London: R. Bentley, 1871).—"The Mechanics of the Aeroplane: a Study of the Principles of Flight," by Captain Duchêne (trans.), 7s. 6d. net. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.).—"Bird Flight as the Basis of Aviation," by Otto Lilienthal (trans.), 9s. net. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.).—"Aerial Flight," by F. W. Lancaster. £2 2s. (London: Constable & Co.) A technical work on aerodynamics and aerodronics.—"Vehicles of the Air," by Victor Lougheed, 12s. 6d. (United States: Reilly & Britton Co.)—The Cantor Lectures on Aeronautics, 1909, by Charles C. Turner, 1s. (Royal Society of Arts).—"The Aeroplane: Elementary Principles of Dynamic Flight," by Hubbard, Ledebor and Turner (London: Longmans, Green & Co.). A text-book for use in schools.—"The Art of Aviation," by R. W. A. Brewer, 10s. 6d. net. (London: Crosby Lockwood.)—*Aeronautics*. Monthly, 3d.—*Flight*. Weekly, 3d.—*L'Aéroplane*. Fortnightly. (Paris.) An excellent technical publication.—*The Aeroplane*. Weekly, 1d.

IMPERIAL RESEARCH.

National Physical Laboratory. Director, R. T. Glazebrook, C.B., D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S. Address, Teddington, Middlesex. Opened in 1902. Under the ultimate control of the Royal Society, the Laboratory is managed by an Executive Committee and a General Board. The Government provides £7,000 a year towards the working expenses, and an additional sum of about £1,000 a year is received in subscriptions from various institutions and individuals. The Laboratory also derives an income of about £17,000 from standardising fees. In addition a Government grant is received to cover the expenses of the Aeronautics work. The Laboratory is now organised under five Departments, and in each the work consists of research into matters of scientific and commercial importance, maintenance of standards, and the testing of instruments and materials. The results of research work are published in the "Collected Researches of the National Physical Laboratory." (1) **The Kew Observatory Department** at Richmond, Surrey, possesses a valuable collection of verifying apparatus and standard instruments, and carries on observational work in terrestrial magnetism, atmospheric electricity and meteorology. It is the central station of the Meteorological Office for self-recording observations; and serves as a school where intending observers can be practically trained. From July 1st, 1910, the Meteorological work at the Observatory Department passed under the control of the Director of the Meteorological Office. A large number of thermometers, barometers, magnetic instruments, and a variety of other forms of apparatus, are tested annually, suitable fees being charged to defray the cost of the examination. This testing work will shortly be transferred to Teddington, buildings for its accommodation being now in course of erection. Superintendent, Charles Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S. (2) **The Physics Department** comprises Divisions for Thermometry, General Electrical Measurements, Maintenance of Electrical Standards, Electrotechnics and Photometry, Optics, Measurements of Length and Standardisation of Glass Vessels and Weights (Metrology). Tide predictions are also undertaken. Superintendent, The Director. (3) **The Engineering Department** is fully equipped for the investigation of the behaviour of materials under repeated and alternating stresses, repeated impact, etc., as well as for general engineering and mechanical tests. An aeronautics section is included in the department. Tests on road materials are carried out for the Road Board. Superintendent, T. E. Stanton, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (4) **The Metallurgy Department** carries out researches as to the constitution of metals and alloys, as well as investigations, in conjunction with the Engineering Department, into the causes of failures occurring in engineering practice. New buildings, for which the funds were provided by the generosity of Sir Julius Wernher, have recently been erected for the accommodation of the work of this department. Superintendent, W. Rosenhain, B.A., B.C.E., D.Sc. (5) **The William Froude National Tank**, for experiments on models of ships. This tank was constructed through the generosity of Mr. A. F. Narrow. Superintendent, G. S. Baker, M.Inst.N.A.

The Meteorological Office was established in 1854, and is under the management of a Committee, appointed by the Treasury, constituted as follows:—Director, Mr. W. N. Shaw, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Rear-Admiral H. E. Pury-Cust, R.N., Hydrographer to the Navy; Capt. J. M. Harvey, of the Marine Department, Board of Trade; Mr. T. H. Middleton, M.A., M.Sc., of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; Mr. G. L. Barstow, of the Treasury; and Sir G. H. Darwin, K.C.B., F.R.S., and Prof. A. Schuster, F.R.S., nominated by the Royal Society. The members of the Committee hold office for five years, and are eligible for reappointment. Except the Director, who receives £1,000 per annum, the members do not receive remuneration for their services. The office is charged with the duty of collecting meteorological reports by telegraph from stations in the British Isles and their immediate neighbourhood, including wireless messages from ships of H.M. Navy, and from liners, with a view to the issue of storm warnings and forecasts of weather; of collecting for public use statistics about the weather from land stations in the British Isles and elsewhere, as well as from ships of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine; and of promoting the practical applications of the science of meteorology by special researches. **The Kew Observatory** at Richmond, and the **Observatory at Eskdalemuir, Dumfries**, formerly under the National Physical Laboratory, are now administered by the Meteorological Office. **Daily Weather Reports**, including forecasts of the weather for the next 24 hours, are issued, and can be had on payment of a subscription of £1 per annum, or £2 if delivered to the subscribers by hand. Information by telegraph as to the weather in various parts of the United Kingdom or the Continent, and forecasts for one day in advance, can be supplied by the office. **Harvest Forecasts** are issued daily at 2.30 p.m. from June 1st to Sept. 30th, and can be sent by telegraph on prepayment of the cost of the telegrams. The **Storm Warnings** are notified by the hoisting at the station warned of a black canvas cone, or three lanterns on a triangular frame. There are also issued **Weekly Weather Reports**, published on Thursdays, giving, for the week ended the previous Saturday, a summary of temperature, rainfall, and duration of bright sunshine in the United Kingdom, for agricultural and sanitary purposes; **Monthly Weather Reports**, giving the results from about 270 stations in the British Isles, together with a rainfall map based on data from about 1,000 stations; a **Geophysical Journal**, issued monthly, giving the results of observations in Meteorology, Terrestrial Magnetism, Atmospheric Electricity, and Seismology at the Observatories; and other publications. The report for the year ended March 31st, 1912, showed that 62 per cent. of the daily forecasts during the year 1911 were a complete success, 32 per cent. a partial success, 4 per cent. a partial failure, and only 2 per cent. a complete failure. The Office is in the Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W., and is open for general inquiries from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays (Saturdays 1 p.m.), and for telegraphic inquiries from 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays, and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Sundays.

Imperial College of Science and Technology (comprising the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines, and the City and Guilds College). Established by Royal Charter on July 8th, 1907, to give the highest specialised instruction and to provide the fullest equipment for the most advanced training and research in various branches of science, especially in its application to industry. The Imperial College is administered by a governing body of forty-one, representative of the highest scientific and technological work of the country. **Visitor**, H.M. the King. **Chairman**, the Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; **Rector**, Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., LL.D.; **Secretary**, Alexander Gow, M.A., B.Sc. The City and Guilds College is administered by a Delegacy of nineteen members representative of the City and Guilds of London Institute, the Imperial College and the Goldsmiths' Company, under the Chairmanship of Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S. While continuing the Associateship courses previously given in the three institutions now forming integral parts of the Imperial College, namely, the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines, and the City and Guilds Engineering College, arrangements have been made for the award of an **Imperial College Diploma** which constitutes successful students members of the Imperial College of Science and Technology with the abbreviated title D.I.C. The conditions of award of this are now under consideration. A large number of special advanced courses of a post-graduate character have been commenced, including more particularly Railway Engineering, Constructional Engineering, the Design and Manufacture of Dynamo-electric Machinery, Aeronautics, and subjects connected with the economic applications of Botany and Zoology, Chemical Technology, Engineering Geology, etc. Large buildings are in course of erection at South Kensington for the more adequate accommodation of this advanced work. Students satisfactorily completing the approved courses of study may obtain the following additional Diplomas: (a) the Associateship of the Royal College of Science in Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, or Geology (three years' course); (b) the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines in Mining or Metallurgy (four years' course); (c) the Associateship of the City and Guilds of London Institute in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering (three years' course). Occasional students in one or more branches of science may be admitted, provided they possess the necessary preliminary knowledge of the proposed course of study, and so far as there is room. The fees of students entering for the Associateship Course are per year £36 in the Royal College of Science, £38 in the City and Guilds College, £45 in the Royal School of Mines. A certain number of Royal Exhibitions and Free Studentships tenable at the College are awarded by competition at the Science Examinations of the Board of Education. Particulars respecting these will be found in the regulations issued by the Board of Education. All communications respecting admission to or the work of the Imperial College should be addressed to the Secretary. **Offices**, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington. For further particulars concerning the work of the City and Guilds Engineering College, which forms a department of the Imperial College, see p. 525.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The great increase in British maritime trade in the seventeenth century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of **King Charles II.**, who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stars, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675. The Observatory is under the official control of the Admiralty, and the Director is styled the **Astronomer Royal**. The present **Astronomer Royal** is **Dr. Frank Watson Dyson**, F.R.S. The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine **transit-circle** of 8 inches aperture. An **altazimuth** on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inch refractor. Another fine instrument is the **astrophotographic equatorial** designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10 inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. The Greenwich section of this important work was completed at the end of 1909. The **Thompson equatorial**, presented to the Observatory by the late Sir Henry Thompson, has on one side of the declination axis a telescope with a lens corrected for photographic rays of 26 inches aperture, and on the other side a telescope with a mirror of 30 inches diameter. A photographic spectroscope is mounted on the reflector. The refractor is being used to determine the distances of stars. Photographs of comets, minor planets, and the faint satellites of Jupiter, Saturn, and Neptune are regularly taken with the reflector. There are several smaller refractors used for observing comets, occultations of stars by the moon, Jupiter's satellites, etc. Photographs of the sun are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carefully stored for reference, giving a daily record of sunspots for the last 35 years. Magnetic and meteorological observations, made continuously, form an important branch of the work. The **chronometers** used in the Navy are purchased after "trial" at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is about 600. Hourly and daily time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs, giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country. Persons desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the **Astronomer Royal** that they have some definite useful purpose in view, or have some scientific or official claim to the privilege. **Secretary**, H. Outhwaite. Office hours 9 to 4.30.

Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, was built by an association of scientists who founded in 1811 the **Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh**. In 1834 the Observatory was made over to the Crown, and the first **Astronomer Royal for Scotland** was appointed in the person of **Thomas Henderson**. In '89 the whole equipment of **Lord Crawford's Observatory** at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, became the property of the Crown by the gift of the owner, and was added to the existing Royal Observatory, larger buildings and a new site at Blackford Hill being provided

by H.M. Government. The new Observatory was formally opened in '96. It consists of a T-shaped building, the principal portion of which, running east and west, is surmounted at each end by a copper dome, the larger of which, at the east end, covers a 15-inch equatorial refractor. The smaller one covers a Newtonian, with a mirror of 24 inches aperture. The meridian house farther west in the same line is provided with a transit circle having a telescope of 8½ inches aperture. The library is in the south portion of the main building of the Observatory and contains the whole of the valuable collection of astronomical books and manuscripts brought together by Lord Crawford at Dunecht, the library of the late Charles Babbage, the Comet library, which is specially rich, and the collection of old books and manuscripts of historic interest. The optical room, 60 feet long, is provided with a Foucault siderostat, with mirror 16 inches in diameter. Besides the chief instruments already mentioned, the Observatory has a 12-inch Browning reflector, a Zöllner's photometer, three 6-inch refractors, and a fine collection of physical apparatus—the latter including a very powerful electro-magnet. The Observatory is under the official control of the Scottish Office, to the chief of which Department, the Secretary for Scotland, a report on the work of the Observatory is presented annually by the Astronomer Royal for Scotland. The scientific staff of the Ob-

servatory consists of the Director, Mr. R. A. Sampson, F.R.S., who is the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and three assistants.

Imperial Cancer Research. Extensive statistical and experimental researches are being carried out, and all reputed remedies are scientifically treated. Six reports on the investigations have been published: viz. "The Zoological Distribution, the Limitations to the Transmissibility, and Comparative Cytological Characters of Malignant New Growths" (1904); "The Statistical Investigation of Cancer" (1905); "The Growth of Cancer under Natural and Experimental Conditions" (1905); "The Third Scientific Report on the Investigations of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund" (1908); "The Fourth Scientific Report on Spontaneous Tumours in Mice, Cancerous Ancestry and the Incidence of Cancer in Mice, and the Behaviour of Tumour Cells during Propagation" (1911); "The Fifth Scientific Report on the Immunity Reactions of Transplanted Cancer" (1912), published by Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Numerous other papers of importance have been published in the Royal Society Proceedings and in home and foreign journals. General Superintendent of Cancer Research and Director of the Laboratory, Dr. E. F. Bashford; Treasurer, Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart.; Sec., F. G. Hallett. Office, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment.

The British Museum. Founded in the year 1753, when the collection of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian collection of manuscripts were acquired, and an Act of Parliament was passed "for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto." The famous collection of MSS. made by Sir Robert Cotton, which was presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, his descendant, in 1700, was virtually, however, the beginning of the Museum. The above collections were in 1753 designated "The British Museum," deposited in Montagu House, Bloomsbury, in 1754, and opened Jan. 15th, 1759. The Museum is open on week days from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; after 4 p.m. in January, February, November, and December, and after 5 p.m. in March, September, and October, only certain of the galleries remain open: viz. —on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, exhibitions of manuscripts, printed books, prints and drawings, porcelain, glass, majolica, prehistoric, British, Anglo-Saxon, mediæval and ethnographical collections; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman galleries; Gold Ornament Room, American collections, and the Waddesdon Room. On Sunday afternoons the Museum is open from 2 to 4 p.m. in January, February, November, December; from 2 to 5 p.m. in October; from 2 to 5.30 p.m. in March and September; from 2 to 6 p.m. in April, May, June, July, August. The Museum is closed on Good Friday and on Christmas Day. Students are admitted to the several departments under regulations to be obtained from the Director. Admission to the reading-room is by ticket. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on a written application, stating object of researches, etc., and accompanied by a recommendation from a

householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify from personal knowledge that the applicant will make proper use of the reading-room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house keepers in favour of their lodgers. The total number of visitors to the Museum in 1911 was 723,571. The visitors to the reading-room numbered 223,404, a daily average of 738. Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frederic George Kenyon, K.C.B., F.B.A., D.Litt.; Assistant Secretary, A. R. Dryhurst. The Natural History Collections were removed from the British Museum at Bloomsbury to South Kensington in 1880, the new Museum in Cromwell Road being opened in 1881. The departments are four in number—Zoology, Geology, Minerals, and Botany. The Exhibition Galleries are open free daily except on Good Friday and Christmas Day. The total number of visitors to the Natural History Museum in 1911 was 435,684. The number of visitors on Sundays in 1911 was 54,693. The number of students in the General Library and in the four Departments in 1911 was as follows: General Library, 2,177; Zoology, 12,175; Geology, 6,038; Minerals, 682; and Botany, 3,084, making a general total of 24,156. Director, L. Fletcher, M.A., Hon. Ph.D. (Berlin), F.R.S.; Assistant Secretary, C. E. Fagan, I.S.O.

Science Museum, South Kensington (Director, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D.). Entrances in Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road. Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. There are four divisions, containing respectively: (a) Scientific Instruments and Apparatus used in Instruction and Research; (b) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain

other industries; (c) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (d) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British Patent Specifications. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day; from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; and till 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive. On Sundays from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April, and September; and till 7 p.m. in May, June, July, and August. Admission free, except to the Library.

Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington.—In 1879 the Solar Physics Committee was appointed by the Government "to advise on the methods of carrying on observations on Solar Physics," and the laboratories at the South Kensington Normal School of Science were made available for the extension of the work. In 1885 an important change was made in the organisation of the work. Up to that time the work done had been communicated to the Solar Physics Committee at specially convened meetings, the results then being forwarded to the Royal Society for publication. The new scheme left the initiation and direction of investigation in the hands of the director, an annual report of progress being presented to the committee. In 1902 the Observatory was separated from the Royal College of Science, and the main portion of the expenditure has from that time been provided out of the Civil Service estimates. The chief investigations carried on at the Observatory are grouped under four main heads:—

A. Solar Research.—(1) **Sunspot Spectra.** Daily visual examination of the spectra of sunspots with a Rowland grating spectroscopie attached to a 10-in. Cooke equatorial. Photographic records of spot spectra are also made with a large dispersion Littrow spectrograph of 20 ft. focal length with plane Rowland grating, in conjunction with a concave silver-on-glass mirror 12 in. diameter and 72 ft. focal length, fed by a Foucault siderostat of 12 in. aperture.

(2) **Spectroheliograms of Solar Surface and Limb.** Whenever possible daily photographs of the solar flocculi and prominences are obtained in monochromatic calcium light with a powerful spectroheliograph used with a 12-in. Cooke photovisual objective fed with light by a Cooke siderostat having an 18-in. plane mirror.

(3) **Tabulation of Variations of Solar Activity.** For investigating the variations of solar activity the areas of the solar flocculi are measured with a glass reseau on the original negatives. In consequence of the impossibility of obtaining a continuous record at Kensington, arrangements have been made whereby negatives taken with a similar instrument at the Indian Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal, are forwarded to Kensington for measurement. The combination of the two series gives material for the determination of the "flocculi-areas" on nearly every day of the year. These are tabulated in comparison with the areas of sunspots supplied from the Greenwich measures. (4) **Solar Library.** A complete series of photographs of the solar surface from 1879 is available for study, both from the original

negatives and prints on paper bound into annual volumes. With the advent of the new records of flocculi given by the spectroheliograph these volumes now include photographic prints showing the solar surface in ordinary light and in calcium monochromatic light for every available day of the year. **B. Research on the Classification of Stella Spectra.**—For investigating the various types of stellar spectra several objective-prism spectrographs of graduated power are employed: (1) 6-in. Henri object-glass of 7½ ft. focal length, used with one or two Henri objective prisms of 6 in. aperture and 45 degrees refracting angle. (2) Prismatic reflector of 9 in. aperture and 6½ ft. focal length, used with one or two objective prisms 10 in. diameter and 11 degrees refracting angle. (3) Quartz-calcite spectrograph, with quartz lens of 2 in. diameter, 18-in. focal length, and Iceland spar objective prism of 30 degrees refracting angle for recording the extreme extensions of the stella spectra. (4) Equatorial Newtonian reflector, with silver-on-glass mirror 36 in. diameter, is employed for the examination of celestial spectra too faint to be recorded with the other instruments, and also for photography of spectra with slit spectrographs using either a prism-train or a diffraction grating. **C. Laboratory Investigations of Terrestrial Spectra.**—To facilitate the interpretation of the celestial spectra all the available terrestrial elements have been subjected to varied methods of volatilisation, and their resulting spectra photographed with high dispersion. The chief instrument for this work is the concave Rowland grating, 6-in. aperture, 21½ ft. radius of curvature, taking plates 18 × 34 in., on which a region of about 1,100 tenths-metres in the first order spectrum can be photographed at one exposure. For general survey purposes and preliminary examination of new spectra, a 2-prism spectrograph having lenses of 3-in. aperture and 54 in. focal length is employed, and for fainter spectra several other smaller spectrographs are available. **D. Investigations of the Relations existing between Solar and Terrestrial Phenomena.**—Taking the view that the measures of areas of sunspots, areas of flocculi, and frequency of prominences afford a criterion of the state of the solar activity, an extensive series of comparisons are being made of the periodic variations of these solar phenomena with the observed variations of terrestrial atmospheric phenomena.

The Radium Institute.—The Radium Institute, the foundation of which was due to the initiative of King Edward VII., was opened on Aug. 14th, 1911. The two main objects of the institution are the treatment of patients in direct relation with their ordinary medical attendants and the prosecution of researches into the effect of radium on the human organism in health and disease. Patron, his Majesty the King. Medical Superintendent, A. E. Hayward Pinch, 16, Riding House Street, Portland Place, W.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. These Gardens are in close connection with the Colonial Office, and serve as an advanced horticultural school, in which special attention is given to the training of gardeners for colonial and Indian service. Open free to the public every weekday from noon (June to September from 10 a.m.), and on Sunday from 1 p.m. till dusk. Director, Lieut.-Col. D. Prain, C.I.E., F.R.S.; Curator, W. Watson, A.L.S.

IMPERIAL SOCIETIES.

The Imperial Institute was founded in 1887 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (see eds. '87 and '88), and was transferred to the control of the Government by Act of Parliament in 1902, and is now under the Colonial Office, assisted by a representative Advisory Committee. Its principal work is to display and illustrate the natural resources and industries of the Colonies and India, to promote by scientific and technical investigation the commercial utilisation of the raw materials of the Empire, and to supply full information concerning the British Dominions and Dependencies and their resources. The Institute includes a Scientific and Technical Department, with extensive Research Laboratories, and a Reference Library and Reading-rooms containing works of reference and the principal newspapers and official publications and maps of India and the Colonies. The Colonial and Indian Collections in the Exhibition Galleries are open free to the public daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. Director, Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.; Scientific and Technical Department, Superintendent of Laboratories, T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S.; Technical Superintendent, Harold Brown; Technical Superintendents Colonial and Indian Collections, S. E. Chandler, D.Sc. (Lond.), H. Spooner, A. B. Jackson.

British Empire League. Secretary, C. Freeman Murray. Office, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.

Empire Day Movement. Although "Empire Day" had been observed for a few years in some of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, May 24th, the anniversary of the birthday of the late Queen Victoria, was first kept as an Imperial celebration, outside Canada, on May 24th, 1904. In 1902 and 1903 the Earl of Meath inaugurated a movement for the annual celebration of the day throughout the British Empire, with a view to the introduction into all schools of a moral form of training which should have for its aim the inculcation of the virtues which conduce to the creation of good citizens. The movement has spread with marvellous rapidity. It has received the official sanction of all the self-governing Colonies and of twenty-seven Crown Colonies and dependencies; and on or about May 24th Empire Day is observed in 61,000 schools throughout the Empire and by some 17,500,000 of the subjects of King George V. In the United Kingdom the movement has been officially adopted by 255 education committees, including that of London, 28 training schools, 1,027 secondary schools, and over 1,250 elementary schools and institutions unconnected with the above,—in all, about 24,000 schools, exclusive of those in the Colonies. The movement is directed from the Earl of Meath's town residence, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

The Imperial Co-operation League. Hon. Sec., Howard d'Egville, 64, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. A non-party organisation to promote the Unity of the Empire by the study and discussion of the most practical methods of co-operation in Imperial Defence and Imperial Policy.

League of the Empire. The objects of the League are to further friendly and educational intercourse between schools and other educational institutions of the Empire, and to bring

Royal Colonial Institute. Founded in 1868, and incorporated by royal charter in '82. The objects are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a party character." Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held. There is a monthly journal, *United Empire*. On Oct. 1st, 1912, there were 6,800 Fellows and Associates. The Library contains over 95,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the Colonies and India. Office, Northumberland Avenue. Secretary, James R. Boosé; Librarian, P. E. Lewin; Chief Clerk, William Chamberlain.

about co-operation between the different peoples of the Empire for their mutual advantage. The League is now a Government Agency, fully accredited as such to the Imperial Government, to certain of the Colonial Education Departments. The League carried out in 1907 the first Imperial Conference between the Education Departments throughout the Empire, and in 1912 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations. The League has published a series of Imperial Text-Books. A scheme for the Migration of Teachers throughout the Empire for purposes of study is also in active operation. The correspondence branch of the League numbers over 23,000. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Ord Marshall. Office, Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Victoria League. A non-party association of British men and women which was established in 1901, in memory of the late Queen Victoria, to further a more intimate understanding between British subjects living in the different countries of the Empire. Through its sub-committees the Victoria League provides a permanent organisation for offering hospitality to colonial visitors, for carrying on educational work on imperial lines, for the interchange of books and newspapers between the mother country and the Colonies, for securing a welcome overseas for letters from the United Kingdom, and for other branches of the work, the scope of which can be extended as need arises. The Ladies' Empire Club was originally founded by the Victoria League. President, The Countess of Jersey; Sec., Miss Talbot. Office, 2, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.

Imperial Protestant Federation. Founded in '96 by Mr. Walter Walsh, F.R.Hist.S., to federate Evangelical Protestant Churches and Societies within the British Empire. It is composed of 60 Protestant organisations. Sec., James W. Walsh. Offices, 363, Clapham Road, S.W.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Below will be found particulars of the more important Institutions not mentioned in other pages of the ANNUAL. The list does not pretend to be exhaustive.

Academies, The International Association of, was established in 1899 on the initiative of the Royal Society, "for the preparation and promotion of scientific undertakings of general interest which may be proposed by one of the associated academies, and in general to facilitate scientific relations between different countries," and now represents 20 academies and learned societies of Europe and America. The delegates of the constituent bodies meet once in every 3 years, when the direction of the affairs of the Association is transferred from one Academy to another according to the place of the next general assembly. Meetings were held in Paris 1901, London 1904, Vienna 1907, and Rome 1910. Among the projects with which the Association is concerning itself are an international commission for the study of the central nervous system, the measurement of magnetic elements along a parallel of latitude, the settlement of a system of lunar nomenclature, the organisation of an international system of meteorological stations, an international scheme of solar observations, the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, the publication of the complete works of Euler, a complete edition of the works of Leibnitz, an Encyclopædia of Islam, and the question of the interchange of MSS. and books between different countries. In England the Royal Society represents the Science section, and the British Academy the Letters section of the Association.

Academy, The French (Académie Française), was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and is the first of the five academies constituting the "Institut de France," the other four being l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, l'Académie des Sciences, l'Académie des Beaux-Arts, and l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. The Academy consists of forty members, and meets at the Palais de l'Institut every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. An annual meeting is held in November. Thirty-two of the members receive 1,000 fr. a year, and eight members receive 2,000 fr. a year. Six members who are appointed as a Dictionary Commission also receive 1,000 fr. a year each. Forty-four "prix littéraires" and forty-eight "prix de vertu" are awarded by the Academy.

Analysts, Society of Public, and other Analytical Chemists, 8 Duke St., Aldgate, E.C. Hon. Secs., A. Chaston Chapman and P. A. Ellis Richards.

Ancient Buildings, Society for the Protection of, 20, Buckingham Street, W.C. Sec., A. R. Powys, A.R.I.B.A.

Ancient Monuments, Royal Commission. On Oct. 27th, 1908, H.M. the King appointed a Royal Commission to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in England from the earliest times to the year 1700, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation. **Chairman**, Lord Burghclere. **Members**: Earl of Plymouth; Viscount Dillon; Lord Balcarras, M.P.; Sir H. H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., President Royal Archaeological Institute; Sir J. F. F. Horner, K.C.V.O.; Mr. E. J.

Horniman; Dr. F. J. Haverfield, LL.D., M.A., Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford; Mr. Leonard Stokes, late President R.I.B.A.; The Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Mr. J. G. N. Clift, Hon. Sec. British Archaeological Association. **Secretary**, George H. Duckworth, Scotland House, Victoria Embankment, Westminster, S.W.

Antiquaries of London, Society of, Burlington House, W. **Assist. Secretary**, H. S. Kingsford, M.A.

Apocrypha, International Society of the. Founded in 1905 to make more widely known the value of the deuterocanonical books of the Bible and to promote their more general study. The organ of the Society is *The International Journal of Apocrypha*, published quarterly. **Warden**, Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A.; **Office**, 15, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Archaeological Association, The British. Hon. Sec., Allen S. Walker, 1, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, The Royal. Sec., G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, M.A. **Office**: 19, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Archaeology, The London School of. The School hold definite courses of study in archaeological subjects relating to London or illustrating its architecture, history, etc. In connection with the school is a library and reading-room. **Hon. Sec.**: Rev. E. Shoolbred, 1, Adam Street, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.

Architects, Royal Institute of British. Founded in 1834, for the general advancement of architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith. It was incorporated by royal charter in '37, and obtained new charters in '87 and 1908. **Secretary**, Ian MacAlister, B.A. **Oxon. Offices**, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W.

Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Formed in '87. Elaborate and most valuable reports of its proceedings are published by the Association. 5, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Bibliographical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. **Hon. Sec.**, A. W. Pollard.

Biologists, Association of Economic. Founded to promote and advance the economic side of biological science. **Hon. Secs.**: W. E. Collinge, M.Sc., F.L.S., Uffington, Berkhamsted; W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., F.L.S., Imperial Institute, London, S.W.

British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies. Incorporated by royal charter August 8th, 1902. The Academy aims at the promotion of the study of moral and political sciences, including history, philosophy, law, politics and economics, archaeology, and philology. The maximum number of ordinary Fellows is fixed at 100. At present there are 93, distributed under four main sectional Committees: (1) History and Archaeology—chairman, Dr. G. W. Prothero; (2) Philology—chairman, Sir F. G. Kenyon; (3) Philosophy—chairman, Prof. B. Bosanquet; (4) Jurisprudence and Economics—chairman, the Rt. Hon. Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P. **President**: Dr. Ward, Master of Peter-

house, Cambridge. **Secretary**, Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D. **Address**: Burlington House, W.

British Astronomical Association. Founded Oct. 1890. There are about 1,000 members, thirteen "Observing Sections," and branches in Glasgow and Sydney, N.S.W. **Subscription** 10s. 6d. per annum; **entrance fee** 5s. **President**, E. B. Knobel, F.R.A.S. **Secs.**, Major F. L. Grant, M.A., F.R.A.S., and R. C. Slater, M.A., F.R.A.S. **Assist. Sec.**, T. F. Maunder, F.S.A.A. **Office**, 136, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

British Numismatic Society. **President**, Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A. **Hon. Sec.**, W. J. Andrew, F.S.A. **Ordinary members** limited to 500. **Office**, 43, Bedford Square, W.C.

British Science Guild, formed in 1904, to bring before the Government the scientific aspects of all matters affecting the national welfare; to promote the application of scientific principles to industrial and general purposes, and to promote scientific education. **President**, Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., F.R.S.; **Hon. Treasurer**, Lord Avebury; **Hon. Assist. Treasurer**, Lady Lockyer, 16, Penvenn Road, S.W.; **Hon. Secs.**, Sir Alexander Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S., and Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin. **Office**, 199, Piccadilly, London, S.W.

Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Founded Nov. 1907, to explain and defend Buddhism. Membership open to persons of all religious persuasions. **President**, Caroline A. F. Rhys Davids, M.A.; **Gen. Sec.**, F. J. Payne. **Office**, 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. Publishes the *Buddhist Review* quarterly.

Chemical Industry, Society of. Founded 1881; Royal charter 1907. Membership 4,500. The London section holds meetings at Burlington House, W. Other sections in Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Birmingham, Canada, New England, New York, Scotland, Sydney, N.S.W., and Yorkshire. Meets in Liverpool in 1913. **President**, Prof. Marston T. Bogert; **Secretary**, C. G. Cresswell, Broadway Chambers, S.W.

Chemical Society. Burlington House, W. **President**, Prof. Percy F. Frankland, LL.D., F.R.S.; **Treasurer**, Dr. Alexander Scott, M.A., F.R.S.; **Hon. Secs.**, Prof. A. W. Crossley, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., and Dr. S. Smiles; **Foreign Sec.**, Dr. Horace T. Brown, F.R.S.; **Assist. Sec.**, Stanley E. Carr, F.C.I.S.; **Librarian**, F. W. Clifford.

Chemistry, Institute of, of Great Britain and Ireland (incorporated by Royal Charter), 30, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. **President**, Prof. Raphael Meldola, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.; **Resident Registrar and Sec.**, R. B. Pilcher, F.C.I.S.

Civil Engineers, Institution of. Founded Jan. 2nd, 1818, incorporated '28, supplemental charters '37 and '96. Members 2,334, associate members 5,044, honorary members 18, associates 228, and students 1,416; total 9,040. It has a library of 44,578 volumes, including 15,419 pamphlets. **President**, R. Elliott-Cooper; **Sec.**, Dr. J. H. T. Lidsbery. **Offices**, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

Cymmrodorion, The Honourable Society of, 64, Chancery Lane. **President**, Viscount Tredegar; **Sec.**, Sir E. Vincent Evans.

Dante Society, 38, Conduit Street, W. **President**, The Marquis of San Giuliano, G.C.V.O.; **Hon. Sec.**, Chevalier Ricci.

Egypt Exploration Fund. Founded in 1882. After the claims of the National Museum of Egypt have been satisfied, the portable antiquities found are divided between the British Museum and various public collections in Great Britain, America, and the Colonies. The distribution depends mainly on the amount of support contributed by the several districts represented by the museums. Annual illustrated volumes are published, giving the results of each season's work. During the season 1911-12 M. Naville continued his excavation at Abydos, which will be still further advanced in the winter of 1912-13. Thirty-one memoirs have been issued. In 1897 the Society started a **Græco-Roman Branch**. In addition to its work of exploration, the Society commenced in '90 an **Archæological Survey of Egypt**. The object of this survey is to map, plan, photograph, and copy all the most important sites, sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions in the valley of the Nile between Cairo and Assouan. Up to the present time its work has been devoted to the celebrated XIIth-Dynasty tombs of Beni Hasan and El Bersheh, to the Old Kingdom tombs at Sheikh Said and El Gebrawi, to the XVIIIth-dynasty tombs of El Amarna, and to copying inscriptions at Meroë. For the last 19 years the Fund has published, under the editorship of Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, an annual **Archæological Report on Egypt and Egyptology**, containing not only an account of the progress of Egyptology and reports by the Society's explorers, but also papers by experts on Coptic and Græco-Roman research, and full bibliographies. The Report is illustrated. A General Index to the first eighteen reports has just been issued. The **Offices of the Fund** are at 37, Great Russell Street, W.C. (opposite the British Museum). There is also an office at 527, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. **President**, Lord Cromer, O.M., P.C., G.C.B.; **Sec.**, Miss Emily Paterson.

Engineering Standards Committee. The Committee is supported by the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects, and the Iron and Steel Institute. Under the Main Committee are 16 sectional committees, and under these 29 sub-committees. Standard rolled sections for constructional work, a standard specification for steel used in the hulls of ships, a specification for marine boiler steel, a specification for steel used in bridges and in general building construction, a standard specification for Portland cement, a standard specification for vitrified sewer pipes, standards for road material, standard specifications for locomotive and rolling-stock material, standard designs of locomotives for Indian railways, standards for automobile parts, standard screw threads, standard pipe threads, standard series of limits for running fits, standard pipe flanges, specifications for cast-iron pipes, specifications for wrought iron, standard rail-sections for railways and tramways, standards for carbon filament glow lamps, electricity supply meters, lamp holders, steel conduits for electrical wiring, standards for electrical pressure and frequency, speeds of generators, etc., have been or are being prepared by the committees. The necessary funds are provided by the sale of the Committee's publications, and the Committee are further supported by the railway companies, the leading engineering firms, and by a grant from H.M. Government. **Chairman**,

Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S. **Secretary**, Mr. Leslie S. Robertson, M.Inst.C.E. **Offices**, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

English Association. Formed in 1907 to promote co-operation amongst all interested in English language and literature, to promote the due recognition of English as an essential element in the national education, and to discuss the methods of teaching English. Subscription 5s. per annum. Membership is open to all who are in sympathy with the objects, which the Association seeks to promote by the formation of local branches. There are branches in Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Westmorland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Scotland, South India, and Toronto. **President**, Lady Ritchie; **Hon. Gen. Sec.**, the Right Hon. A. H. D. Acland, Imperial College Union, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.

Entomological Society, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square. **Hon. Secs.**, Rev. George Wheeler, M.A., F.Z.S., and Commander J. J. Walker, M.A., R.N.

Ethological Society. The object is the study of human nature, in order to arrive at a knowledge of the intellect and character of man and the laws which govern their manifestation, and to apply it to the preservation of the mental health of the individual, to education, moral reform, and the solution of various sociological problems. **President**, Dr. B. Hollander; **Hon. Sec.**, Edgar Gardner, 57, Wimpole Street, W.

Folk-Lore Society. Meets at University College, Gower Street, W.C. **Sec.**, F. A. Milne, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Genealogical and Biographical Society, 38, Conduit St., London, W. **Sec.**, Chevalier Ricci.

Geological Society of London. Issues a quarterly journal. **President**, Dr. A. Strahan, F.R.S. **Secs.**, Dr. A. Smith Woodward and H. H. Thomas, M.A.; **Assist. Sec.**, L. L. Belinfante, M.Sc.; Burlington House.

Geological Survey of Great Britain. This organisation was founded by Sir H. T. De la Beche, who commenced work single-handed in the south-west of England about 1830. The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in '34. It is now under the Board of Education. The maps and memoirs can be obtained from the agents who sell the maps of the Ordnance Survey (*q.v.*). The Survey, with the associated Museum of Practical Geology, is under a Director—Dr. J. J. H. Teall. **Office**: 28, Jermyn Street, S.W.

Geological Survey of Ireland. This was formerly a branch of the above, but since 1905 has been a distinct organisation under the Irish Department of Agriculture. **Director**, Prof. G. A. J. Cole. **Office**, 14, Hume Street, Dublin.

Geologists' Association meets at University College, Gower Street. **President**, John W. Evans, D.Sc., LL.B., F.G.S.; **Sec.**, G. W. Young, F.G.S., 20, Grange Road, Barnes, S.W.

Gresham College. Sir Thomas Gresham, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth, by his will, dated July 5th, 1575, bequeathed his residence, called Gresham House, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for the "erecting and maintaining of divers lectures in sundry faculties"—divinity, law, physie, geometry, astronomy, music, and rhetoric. The lectures were organised and commenced in June 1597. In '76 the Gresham Lecturers submitted two schemes for the

improvement of the Lectures, and the recommendations under this head were adopted, the principal being that all the Lectures should be delivered in English instead of Latin and English, twelve lectures to be given in each year by each Professor. The names of the present Gresham Lecturers are as follows: **Physic**, F. M. Sandwith, M.D.; **Rhetoric**, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; **Astronomy**, S. A. Saunderson, M.A.; **Law**, W. Blake Odgers, M.A., LL.D., K.C.; **Geometry**, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; **Music**, Sir J. F. Bridge, C.V.O., Mus. Doc.; **Divinity**, Rev. W. H. Thompson, B.A., LL.D.; **Clerk to the Gresham Committee**, Geo. Holmes Blakesley, Mercers' Hall, E.C.

Hakluyt Society. **Agent**, B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.; **Hon. Sec.**, J. A. J. de Villiers, British Museum, W.C.

Harleian Society, 140, Wardour Street, W. **Hon. Sec. and Treasurer**, W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A.

Harvelan Society. Stafford Rooms, Tichborne Street, W. **Hon. Secs.**, D. W. Carmalt Jones, M.D.; G. de B. Turtle, M.D.

Historical Association, The, 6, South Sq., Gray's Inn, W.C. **Sec.**, Miss M. B. Curran.

Historical Manuscripts Commission. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1869 to examine and report upon the collections of manuscripts in the possession of private families and municipal authorities, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of the civil, ecclesiastical, literary or scientific history of Great Britain and Ireland. Numerous reports and many appendixes thereto have been issued by the Commission, describing some hundreds of private collections of manuscripts in Great Britain and Ireland. The Commission at present is constituted as follows: The Master of the Rolls (chairman); the Earl of Crawford, K.T.; the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.; the Earl of Dartmouth; Viscount Morley, O.M.; Lord Fitzmaurice; Lord Alverstone; Lord Lindley; Sir Edward Fry; Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.; Prof. C. H. Firth, M.A.; Mr. James Mills, I.S.O., Deputy Keeper of the Records in Ireland; and Mr. R. A. Roberts, Secretary of the Public Record Office; with Mr. A. E. Stamp, M.A., as secretary. The reports are prepared by various inspectors acting under the authority of the Commission, many of the historical papers examined being deposited by their owners in the Public Record Office for the purpose. **Office**, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Hygiene, Incorporated Institute of. Examinations in hygiene are held in January and June. **Gen. Director and Secretary**, J. Grant Ramsay. **Offices**, 34, Devonshire Street, Harley Street, London, W.

Incorporated Society of Authors. Established in 1834 to defend the interests of members producing literary, dramatic, and musical property, to maintain their rights, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways to render them assistance in their agreements and the publication of their works; to help them to recover accounts and moneys due under their agreements, or for work sent to magazines, or for infringement, etc. Monthly organ *The Author*. Membership nearly 2,500. **President**, Thomas Hardy, O.M.; **Sec.**, G. Herbert Thring. **Offices**, 39, Old Queen Street, S.W.

Institute of Metals. (Incorporated 1910.) Founded 1908 with the view of increasing knowledge in regard to the production, manufacture, and use of the non-ferrous metals and their alloys. It publishes papers on metallurgical subjects in the form of a "Journal," and offers a means of communication between members upon questions relating to the manufacture of metals. **President,** Prof. W. Gowland, F.R.S., Ass. R. S.M.; **Secretary,** G. Shaw Scott, M.Sc., Caxton House, Westminster.

Institution of Automobile Engineers. Founded to promote the science and practice of engineering as applied to the construction of automobiles, and all forms of self-propelled and mechanically propelled vehicles. Monthly meetings are held Oct. to May. **President,** T. B. Browne; **Secretary,** Basil H. Joy, 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. Telephone, Victoria, 6076. T.A. "Autinst, London."

Institution of Electrical Engineers, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C. **Secretary,** P. F. Rowell; **Chief Clerk,** R. H. Tree.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Instituted in 1847 to promote the science and practice of mechanical engineering. There are now 5,770 members. Monthly meetings are held in London from October to April. A meeting at an engineering centre is also arranged usually for the week preceding the August Bank Holiday. **President,** Edward B. Ellington; **Secretary,** Edgar Worthington, B.Sc., Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Founded 1892 to promote the general advancement of mining and metallurgical science. The constitution embraces members, associates, and students. Ordinary meetings are held monthly, October to May; the annual general meeting in March. The Council awards the Institution gold medal, and other gold medals, premiums, postgraduate scholarships and prizes. **President,** Edward Hooper; **Sec.,** C. McDermid, Salisbury House, E.C.

International Statistical Institute. Established in 1885 by an assembly of statisticians from all parts of the world which met in London. Meetings have since been held at Rome, Paris, Vienna, Chicago, Berne, St. Petersburg, Christiania, Budapest, Berlin, London, Copenhagen, and The Hague. The membership is limited to 200. The object of the Institute is to compare the work and method of statistical inquiry in different States, and to deal with such subjects as emigration and immigration, trade, finance, and vital statistics. **President,** Luigi Bodio, Rome; **Gen. Sec.,** Dr. H. W. Methorst, 18, Sweetlinkstraat, The Hague (Netherlands); **Treasurer,** Major P. G. Craigie, 9, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London.

Irish Language Society for the Preservation of the. Founded 1876. There are Professorships of Irish in Dublin University, National University of Ireland, Queen's University, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, and Galway Colleges, Catholic Training College (for teachers), Drumcondra, etc. Irish-speaking Inspectors are sent to the schools; Irish is used as a medium for instruction in Irish-speaking districts. Of the Society's books 357,391 have been sold in Ireland. **President,** Count Plunkett, M.R.I.A., F.S.A.; **Secs.,** J. J. MacSweeney, R.I.A., and J. F. Weldrick, F.R.S.A.I. **Offices,** 6, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Iron and Steel Institute. Founded 1869; incorporated by Royal Charter '99. Meetings

held half yearly. The Council awards annually research scholarships founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has presented the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose. **President,** Arthur Cooper; **Sec.,** George C. Lloyd, 28, Victoria Street, S.W. Tel. 853 Victoria.

Japan Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. **Hon. Secs.,** W. Harding Smith and K. Kishi; **Assistant Sec.,** A. E. Brice.

Linnean Society of London, Burlington House, W. **Gen. Sec.,** Dr. B. D. Jackson.

Literature, Royal Society of, 20, Hanover Square, W. **Sec.,** Percy W. Ames, LL.D., F.S.A.

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C. **Principal Librarian and Sec.,** R. W. Frazer, LL.B., C.E., I.C.S. (retired).

Mining Engineers, Institution of. Founded July 1st, 1889, for the advancement of the sciences of geology, mining, and metallurgy. **Hon. members,** 20; **members,** including associate members, associates, students, and subscribers, 3,206; **total,** 3,226. **President,** Dr. W. E. Garforth; **Hon. Sec.,** Prof. L. T. O'Shea; **Assist. Sec.,** Percy Strzelecki. **Offices,** 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Museums Association. Founded in 1890 under the auspices of the late Sir W. H. Flower to promote the educational and scientific work of museums and art galleries. Annual congresses are held. **Organ,** *Museums Journal*. **Secretary,** E. E. Lowe, Museum, Leicester; **Editor,** F. R. Rowley, Museum, Exeter.

National Home-Reading Union. This Society was founded 1886. **President,** H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. **Chairman of Council,** Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford; **Chairman of Executive Committee,** J. W. Mackail, M.A., LL.D. **Secretary,** Miss A. M. Read; **Office,** 12, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.

National Library of Wales. Founded by Royal Charter, March 1907, for the furtherance in Wales of higher education and literary and scientific research, and for the collection and preservation of the literature of the Celtic peoples. The Library is at present in a temporary home in Aberystwyth. A new building to cost about £200,000 is in course of erection on a magnificent site given by Lord Rendel, on a hill overlooking the town. The foundation-stone was laid by his Majesty the King, July 15th, 1911. Several collections have been added to the Library by gift and by purchase, the most valuable and important being the library of Sir John Williams, Bart., G.C.V.O., which includes the Hengwrt and Peniarth Manuscripts, the finest collection of Welsh MSS. extant; rare early Welsh books from Shilburn Castle collected early in the 18th century by the Rev. Moses Williams; and manuscripts and rare books from several other sources, collected during forty years by Sir John Williams. The Copyright Act of 1911 gives the library the privilege of obtaining on demand a copy of all works published in the United Kingdom. The funds of the Library are derived from a grant in aid voted annually by Parliament, the amount for 1912-13 being £4,000 for maintenance and £30,000 under the head of new buildings. **President,** Sir John Williams, Bart., G.C.V.O. **Vice-President,** J. Herbert Lewis, M.P. **Treasurer,** Henry Owen, D.C.I. **Librarian,** John Ballinger, M.A.

National Trust (for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty). **Sec.,** Mr. S. H. Hamer. **Office,** 25, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Palæontographical Society. A publishing body established in 1847 for the issue of figures and descriptions of British fossils. **President**, Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S. **Secretary**, Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S., British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, S.W. Publishing Agents, Dulau & Co., Ltd., Soho Square.

Palestine Exploration Fund. The, was founded June 22nd, 1865, for the purpose of conducting systematic and scientific research in the Holy Land. Its work is conducted on strictly scientific principles, and aims at the accurate and systematic investigation of the archaeology, topography, geology, physical geography, and the manners and customs of the Holy Land. The Society's organ is the *Quarterly Statement*, and it has a long list of valuable publications. **President**, The Archbishop of Canterbury; **Hon. Secretary**, J. D. Crace; **Chief Clerk**, G. J. H. Ovenden. **Office**, 2, Hyde Street, Manchester Square, W.

Pall Text Society. Founded 1882. Two volumes issued annually post-free to subscribers. Subscription, £1 is per annum. (Extra series of translations; list on application.) **Chairman**, Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, Ph.D., LL.D., F.B.A. **Hon. Sec.**, Miss Rhys-Davids, M.A., Harboro Grange, Ashton-on-Mersey.

Percy Sladen Memorial Fund, to assist research in natural science, more especially in zoology, geology, and anthropology, will doubtless materially aid many departments of biology. **Clerk**, A. W. Kappel. **Office**, Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

Photographic Society, Royal. 35, Russell Square, W.C. **President**, Chapman Jones, F.I.C., F.C.S., F.R.P.S. **Sec.**, I. McIntosh, F.R.P.S.

Psychical Research, The Society for. Founded 1882, under the presidency of the late Prof. Henry Sidgwick, to investigate telepathy, hypnotism, and such phenomena as apparitions at time of death, etc. On these and allied subjects a large number of reports are to be found in the *Proceedings* of the Society, of which 26 volumes have already been published. For a general review of the Society's work, see Mr. F. W. H. Myers's "Human Personality" (1903) and the *Proceedings* published since that date. The Society has about 1,200 members and associates. **Sec.**, Miss I. Newton. **Offices** and Library, 20, Hanover Square, W.

Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The Institute publishes a half-yearly journal and a monthly entitled *Man*. **Hon. Sec.**, T. A. Joyce, M.A.; **Treasurer**, R. W. Williamson; **Assist. Sec.**, E. W. Martin-dell, M.A. **Offices**, 50, Great Russell Street, W.C.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle St., London, W. Publishes a quarterly journal, (subscription 30s. per annum, or 12s. per part). "Oriental Translation Fund," 21 vols. (New Series) published, and Asiatic Society Monographs, 14 vols. published. Prize Publication Fund, 3 vols. published. **President**, Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I., etc. **Secretary**, Miss Hughes.

Royal Astronomical Society, Burlington House. **President**, F. W. Dyson, M.A., F.R.S.; **Secs.**, A. S. Eddington, M.A., M.Sc., and A. R. Hinks, M.A.; **Assist. Sec.**, W. H. Wesley.

Royal Botanic Society. Incorporated 1830. The Gardens, in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 20 acres in extent. The Society is composed of Fellows and Members. A School of Practical Gardening has been established. The public are admitted on Saturdays

and Mondays at a charge of 1s. (Bank Holidays, 6d.). Musical promenades are held in the season (admission 2s. 6d.). **President**, H. H. The Duke of Teck; **Secretary**, J. B. Sowerby, F.L.S.; **Library and Office**, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.

Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East. It confers the F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P. and L.R.C.P. **President**, Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.; **Treasurer**, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bart., M.D.; **Registrar**, J. A. Ormerod, M.D.; **Librarian**, Norman Moore, M.D.; **Sec.**, W. Fleming.

Royal College of Surgeons of England. Incorporated 1800. Confers the F.R.C.S. and M.R.C.S. **President**, Sir Rickman J. Godlee, Bart., F.R.C.S. The nucleus of the present Museum (Conservator, Prof. Arthur Keith, M.D.) was the celebrated Hunterian collection. The Library (Librarian, Victor G. Plarr, M.A.), for the use of Fellows and members, contains about 60,000 volumes. **Sec.**, S. Forrest Cowell, M.A., 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

Royal Dublin Society. Founded in 1731 for the advancement of Agriculture and other branches of industry, and of Science and Art. The papers read at the Society's meetings are published in the Society's "Scientific Transactions and Proceedings" and "Economic Proceedings." **Hon. Secs.**, R. G. Carden, D.L., and Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D. **Office**, Leinster House, Dublin.

Royal Economic Society. Incorporated 1902. Founded, under the name of the British Economic Association, in 1890. Has for its object the general advancement of economic knowledge. A Congress of the Society is held periodically upon two successive days for the discussion of social and economic questions. The *Journal* of the Society, published quarterly, numbers among its contributors the leading economists of all countries. **President**, Viscount Haldane, F.R.S. Applications for Fellowship should be addressed to the **Secretary**, Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. Editorial communications should be addressed to Mr. J. M. Keynes, King's College, Cambridge.

Royal Geographical Society (1, Savile Row, W.) was founded in 1830. It annually awards three medals and other honours to distinguished workers in the cause of geography, and distributes prizes among University extension students for proficiency in this science. It contributes to the maintenance of Schools of geography in Oxford and Cambridge. It subsidises exploring expeditions. It also gives instruction to and lends instruments to travellers in various parts of the world. There is free admission for the public to the map room. In 1912 the Founder's medal was given to Charles Montagu Doughty, the Patron's medal to Douglas Carruthers, the Victoria Research medal to Sir George H. Darwin, K.C.B., F.R.S. During the year 282 Fellows were elected, and in May 1912 there was a total of 4,957 Fellows. The published *Journal* is valuable, as tracing the progress of explorations and discoveries. The annual report presented at the anniversary meeting (May 23rd) showed that the income of the Society during 1911 had been £13,916, and the expenditure £12,814, while the total assets amounted to £66,000. **President**, Rt. Hon. Earl Curzon of Kedleston; **Hon. Secs.**, Sir Duncan A. Johnston, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., and Capt. H. G. Lyons, R.E., F.R.S.; **Sec.**, J. Scott Keltie, LL.D.

Royal Historical Society, 6. and 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C. Hon. Sec., H. E. Malden, M.A.

Royal Horticultural Society. Incorporated 1809. There are over 13,000 members. Gardens, Wisley, Surrey. A new laboratory was opened in July 1907. President, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart.; Sec., Rev. W. Wilks, M.A. Exhibition Hall and Offices, Vincent Square, Westminster.

Royal Institute of Public Health. Founded in 1886 to provide a central institution in London for the training of medical practitioners desirous of obtaining the diploma in Public Health; to provide the means whereby municipal and other authorities can obtain reliable bacteriological and chemical analysis, and to aid the theoretical and practical investigation and study of all branches of preventive medicine. Courses of lectures, followed by examination, are regularly arranged to meet the requirements of women health visitors and school nurses. Two courses of lectures are annually given to officers of the Territorial Force and others on "Army Sanitation." Publishes an official journal, *The Journal of State Medicine*. The next Congress of the Institute will be held in Paris at Whitsuntide 1913. Principal, Prof. W. R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. Edin.; Hon. Sec., James Cantlie, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S. Office, 37, Russell Square, W.C.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. Founded 1799, incorporated 1800, and enlarged in 1810. Chief objects: To prosecute scientific and literary research; to illustrate and diffuse the principles of inductive and experimental science; to promote social intercourse among lovers of science, and to afford to them opportunities for collective and individual study. The Institution includes Laboratories for the promotion of chemical and physical science. In the Laboratories the researches of Thomas Young, Humphry Davy, William Thomas Brande, Michael Faraday, John Tyndall, Edward Frankland, William Odling, John Hall Gladstone, James Dewar, Lord Rayleigh, and Joseph John Thomson have been conducted. It gives public lectures, holds weekly meetings (on Friday evenings) of its members, and supports a model-room and a reading-room. The entrance fee is £10 10s., which includes the first year's annual subscription of £5 5s.; or a life composition of 60 guineas may be paid. The library contains about 60,000 volumes. House, 21, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly; President, the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Treasurer, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., V.P.; Hon. Secretary, Sir William Crookes, O.M., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., V.P.; Hon. Professor of Natural Philosophy, the Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Professor of Natural Philosophy, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, Sir James Dewar, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Fullerian Professor of Physiology, W. Bateson, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Assistant Sec. and Librarian, Henry Young; Assistant Librarian, R. Cory.

Royal Irish Academy. A scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of George III., 1786, and having 400 members. The Academy publishes "Transactions" and "Proceedings," containing papers on Science and Polite

Literature and Antiquities. President, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., C.V.O.; Secretary, John A. McClelland, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Resident Sec., R. Macalister, LL.D., 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

Royal Meteorological Society, 70, Victoria Street, London, S.W. Sec., W. Marriott.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. President, H. G. Plimmer, F.R.S.; Secs., J. W. H. Eyre, M.D., F.R.S.E., and F. Shillington Scales, M.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.); Assistant Sec., A. E. Bull.

Royal Numismatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, W. Secs., J. Allan, M.A., M.R.A.S., and F. A. Walters, F.S.A.

Royal Sanitary Institute. Founded in 1876 and incorporated in '88, "to promote the advancement of Sanitary Science in all or any of its branches, and to diffuse knowledge relating thereto." Examinations are held, and certificates of competency in sanitary knowledge granted, in London and in provincial centres, in India, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Hong Kong, and the Dominion of Canada, and as at present arranged are adapted for Inspectors of Nuisances, for Meat Inspectors, for Smoke Inspectors, and for Women Health Visitors and School Nurses. Examinations are also held in Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and public works, and in School Hygiene, including Elementary Physiology. The *Journal* of the Institute is published monthly. The *Parke's Museum*, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and on Mondays to 8 p.m., contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. There is a large library of sanitary literature. Secretary, E. White Wallis, F.S.S. Offices, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

Royal Scottish Geographical Society. Founded 1884; 2,500 members, including 260 ladies. Meetings are held in Edinburgh and Glasgow, in Dundee and Aberdeen, and the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* is published monthly. President, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Stair; Editor, Miss M. I. Newbiggin, D.Sc.; Secretary, Geo. G. Chisholm, M.A., B.Sc.; Chief Clerk, Geo. Walker. Headquarters, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

Royal Society, Burlington House. A society, formed in 1660 for the pursuit of science, now famous throughout the world. Charles II. in 1662 granted the Society a charter of incorporation. This was followed by a second in 1673, giving further privileges. By that the Society was named "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for Promoting Natural Knowledge." Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. from November to June. The Society awards the Copley, Rumford, two Royal, Davy, Darwin, Buchanan, Sylvester and Hughes medals, each annually, with the exception of the Rumford and Darwin, which are given biennially, the Sylvester, which is given triennially, and the Buchanan, which is given quinquennially. The Copley is the most highly prized, and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners, but only goes to distinguished savants. There are upwards of 450 Fellows and 50 Foreign Members. Fellows elected, 1912: J. O. Arnold, C. G. Barkla, L. Cockayne, A. L. Dixon, Sir T. L. Heath, H. O. Jones, T. R. Lyle, W. McDougall,

R. Messel, B. Moore, E. Nettleship, R. Newstead, Sir H. J. Oram, G. T. Prior, R. C. Punnett. The rooms of the Society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the library contains over 80,000 volumes, and there is a small collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. **President**, Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., D.C.L., Sc.D.; **Treasurer**, Sir A. B. Kempe, M.A., D.C.L.; **Secs.**, Prof. Sir J. Larmor, D.C.L., D.Sc., and Prof. Sir J. Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., M.D., D.Sc.; **Foreign Sec.**, Sir William Crookes, O.M., D.Sc.; **Assistant Sec.**, Robert Harrison, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W. **President**, Sir Francis Champneys, Bart., F.R.C.P.; **Hon. Secs.**, H. S. Pendlebury, F.R.C.S., and E. Farquhar Buzzard, M.D.; **Sec.**, J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A.

Royal Statistical Society. Founded in 1834, and incorporated by royal charter in '87. It has accumulated an extensive library (amounting at the present time to upwards of 50,000 volumes), bearing on statistical and economic subjects. Throughout the session papers on statistical subjects are read and discussed at its monthly meetings. Two medals, the Guy and the Howard, are usually awarded each year for statistical research. The *Journal* (published monthly from December to July inclusive) contains a valuable record of the progress of statistical science. **President**, Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A., F.B.A.; **Hon. Secs.**, R. H. Rew, C.B. (and foreign), G. Udny Yule, and A. W. Flux, M.A.; **Assist.-Sec.**, C. M. Kohan, B.A. Office, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden, of the foundation of William Ewart Gladstone. All students, whether clerical or lay, and without restriction of communion or religion, are welcome to the opportunities it offers. The Library includes the whole of Mr. Gladstone's personal collection, and amounts to more than 43,000 volumes. There is a residence with accommodation for 20 students. Board and lodging are here provided at 27s. 6d. a week. **Warden**, Rev. Canon Gilbert C. Joyce, D.D.

Selborne Society. Formed in 1885 to perpetuate the memory of Gilbert White, and promote the study of natural history, etc. **President**, Lord Avebury; **Hon. Sec.**, Wilfred Mark Webb, F.L.S., F.R.M.S., 42, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Society of Engineers (Incorporated). Formed by the amalgamation of the Society of Engineers (established 1854) and the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society (founded 1859). Meetings are held at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Victoria Embankment, W.C., on the first Monday in each month from October to June (except January). **President**, John Kennedy; **Sec.**, A. S. E. Ackermann, B.Sc. (Engineering) London, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.R.S.I. Offices, 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Tel. 244, Victoria.

South African Association for the Advancement of Science. Founded 1902. Headquarters Cape Town. Membership about 700. There are 4 sections constituted. **President**, Thos. Muir, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E. **Hon. Gen. Secs.**, Dr. C. F. Juritz, M.A., F.I.C., Cape Town; R. T. A. Innes, F.R.A.S., Johannesburg. **Assist. Gen. Secs.**, G. F. Britten and W. Versfeld, P.O. Box 1497, Cape Town.

Victoria Institute. Founded in 1865 to associate together men of science and all in-

terested and qualified persons, in investigating "impartially and fully the most important questions of philosophy and science, especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture"; "to examine and discuss all supposed scientific results with reference to final causes, and the more comprehensive and fundamental principles of philosophy proper, based upon faith in the existence of one Eternal God"; and to bring together the results of such labours in the printed transactions of the Society. The number of members and associates is nearly 900, about one-third of whom reside abroad and in the colonies. **President**, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.; **Sec.**, Frederic S. Bishop, M.A., 1, Adelphi Terrace House, W.C.

Wales, Ancient Monuments of. A Royal Commission was appointed in Aug. 1908 to make an inventory of the ancient and historical monuments and constructions of Wales from the earliest times, and to specify those most worthy of preservation. The members are Sir John Rhys (chairman), Sir E. Vincent Evans, Prof. Sir Edward Anwyl, M.A., Prof. R. C. Bosanquet, Messrs. R. Hughes, J.P., Rev. G. Hartwell Jones, D.D., and Lieut.-Col. W. L. Morgan, R.E. **Secretary**, Edward Owen, F.S.A., barrister-at-law. The offices of the Commission are at Royal Commissions House, S.W. The Commission has issued Reports for the years 1909, 1910, and 1911, and volumes of Inventories of the Monuments of Montgomeryshire and Flintshire. Radnorshire is in the press.

Wales, National Museum of. Incorporated by Royal Charter, March 19th, 1907. **President**, the Rt. Hon. Lord Mostyn; **Vice-President**, Major-Gen. Sir Ivor Herbert, Bart., M.P. The Court of Governors consists of persons nominated by the Lord President of the Privy Council, Members of Parliament for Welsh Constituencies, representatives of the University of Wales, and the educational bodies and others co-opted by the Court itself. The Museum is located in Cardiff, and the Cardiff Corporation has given a magnificent site of four acres for the Museum, in close proximity to, and in line with, the City Hall and Law Courts, and has handed over the collections of the Municipal Museum, and contributes annually the proceeds of a half-penny rate towards the maintenance of the National Institution. A Government grant is received also. The temporary exhibition is situate in a special building erected in one of the quadrangles of the City Hall. A new building for the Museum is in course of erection from plans by Messrs. Smith & Brewer, of London. **Director of the Museum**, William Evans Hoyle, M.A., D.Sc.

Zoological Society of London. Founded 1826. The number of Fellows on Jan. 1st, 1912, was 4,477. The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from 9 a.m. till sunset, and the Offices and Library, at the Society's new buildings in Regent's Park, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., Saturday, 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. Admission to the Gardens 6d. on Monday, 1s. the rest of the week, children 6d. all days. Reduced prices to parties of 25 and upwards. On Sundays the Gardens are only open to Fellows and their friends. **President**, The Duke of Bedford, K.G.; **Secretary**, P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. **Superintendent of Gardens and Curator of Mammals**, R. I. Pocock, F.R.S.; **Curator of Birds**, D. Seth-Smith; **Curator of Reptiles**, E. G. Boulenger.

ART, MUSIC, LITERATURE, AND THE DRAMA.

ART IN 1912.

At the Winter Exhibition at Burlington House the Royal Academy turned its attention once more to the Old Masters, and filled five of the galleries with a fine collection of pictures by English and foreign painters. The exhibition was exceptionally strong in works by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the Academy's first and greatest President, to whose pictures Gallery I. was entirely devoted. Among the Sir Joshuas were several of the paintings made as designs for the west window of the Chapel of New College, Oxford, lent by the Earl of Normanton and Earl Fitzwilliam; and the portraits of Beau Brummell and his brother, the Duchess of Grafton, the Hon. Mrs. Tollemache, Earl Camden, and others. A work that attracted considerable attention was a picture by Bellini, "St. Francis of Assisi," which once belonged to Mr. Holloway of pill-making fame, and was lent to the Academy by the trustees of his sister-in-law, the late Miss Driver. Botticelli, Gainsborough, Vandyke, Rembrandt, Peter de Hooghe, Gheeraert David, Turner, William Dobson, Hoppner, Romney and Copley were also among the deceased painters represented in the exhibition; which contained besides an interesting group of paintings by Hogarth. The Fifth Gallery was filled with a collection of fine drawings by the late Edwin E. Abbey, and the Sixth and Seventh Galleries and the Central Hall with pictures, sketches, and studies by the same artist. Abbey's "Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and the Lady Anne," "Crusaders sighting Jerusalem," "Lear and Cordelia," "The Trial of Queen Katherine," the well known painting of "The Coronation of King Edward VII.," and a beautiful early work, "Mayday Morning," were lent by various owners for the exhibition.

The arrangement of the oil paintings in the Summer Exhibition was undertaken by Sir Ernest Waterlow, Mr. A. S. Cope, Mr. Arthur Hacker, and Mr. Alfred Parsons; the water-colours and miniatures by Mr. C. Napier Hemy; the engravings by Sir Frank Short, the sculpture by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, and the architecture by Sir Aston Webb. The Royal pictures were among the principal popular attractions, ranged at the end of the Third Gallery, with the portraits of the King and Queen flanking on either side Mr. Bacon's huge painting of the Coronation.

The sales at the Royal Academy, as at all the other galleries, were injured by the labour unrest and by the disaster to the *Titanic*, which occurred just as the principal exhibitions were opening. Among the pictures disposed of at the Academy were "Imprisoned Spring" (£315), by Mr. Arthur Hacker; "A Little Mishap" (£840), by Sir Edward Poynter; "The Window" (£400) and "The Stars Coming Out" (£105), by Mr. George Clausen; "Canterbury Close" (£200), by Mr. G. D. Leslie; "The Love Philtre" (£105), by Mr. John A. Lomax; "A Norfolk Landscape" (£750) and "October" (£150), by Mr. Arnesby Brown; "A Hostage" (£325), by Mr. Blair Leighton; "The Pilgrim's Path: Sacro Monte d'Orta" (£630), by Mr. David Murray; "The Terrace" (£125), by Mr. John Lavery; "A Promenade" (£125), by Mr. George Henry; and two water-colours by Sir Alfred East,

"The Market Place, Taormina" (£100) and "In Sicily" (£100).

Only three works were bought by the Chantrey Trustees, "A Kensington Interior" (£100), by Mr. Frank L. Emanuel; "A Rehearsal with Nikisch" (£525), by Mr. Richard Jack; and a bronze statue, "The Shepherd Boy" (£400), by Mr. Mortimer Brown.

By a bequest of Sir Julius Wernher the National Gallery received a fine Watteau, "La Gamme d'Amour," which was particularly welcome, as Trafalgar Square was destitute of any examples of the work of the French master. The King lent to the National Gallery a panel by Pesellino and a well-known Rembrandt from Buckingham Palace, "The Shipbuilder and his Wife." Some discussion and newspaper correspondence was caused by the temporary exhibition of the bequeathed portrait of Lady Colin Campbell by Boldini, which, it was argued, was a work of too modern a type to hang agreeably with works by old masters. A statement that appeared in several journals to the effect that the National Gallery had refused the gift of a representative collection of modern works was formally contradicted by one of the Trustees, the Earl of Plymouth. At the National Gallery of British Art the year was marked by the holding of several loan exhibitions of great value. In the earlier months a remarkable collection of pre-Raphaelite pictures was shown. It contained the best works from the Municipal Gallery at Birmingham, and included "The Blind Girl" and "Ferdinand lured by Ariel," by Millais; and characteristic examples of the art of Dante, Rossetti, Holman Hunt, Burne Jones, and Dorelli. Other interesting exhibitions of a temporary nature at the Tate Gallery were of works by Alfred Stevens, Legros, and Whistler. In the last named were included Whistler's "Little White Girl," his portrait of Miss Alexander, one of the "Valparaiso" pictures, and many other paintings and drawings. By the Prince Bequest the Gallery acquired Fred Walker's picture of "The Old Gate."

A new picture gallery was opened in Bond Street, almost exactly opposite the building formerly known as the Grosvenor Gallery. The new gallery has adopted the same title and promises to have a successful career, as the rooms are spacious and well lighted, and the support has been promised of the International, the Arts and Crafts, the National Portrait Society, and other bodies.

The large quadriga, modelled many years ago by Mr. Adrian Jones and recently presented to the nation by Lord Michelham, was placed in the position chosen for it, on the summit of Decimus Burton's arch, near Hyde Park Corner. Sir George Frampton's "Peter Pan" memorial was erected in Kensington Gardens on the bank of the Long Water, but the unveiling of this interesting work was followed by a statement in Parliament that no more statues would be allotted sites in the public parks. In the autumn the Palace of Westminster was adorned with a new picture by Mr. A. C. Gow, R.A., illustrating the tumult in the House of Commons in March 1628, when the Speaker was held in his chair.

The New Gallery, which had been turned into a restaurant a year or two earlier, was rebuilt as a picture-palace. The question of the decoration of Chelsea Town Hall attracted considerable interest and discussion among artists. Another subject of interest to the art world was the will of the late Mr. Edwin Abbey, R.A., the terms of which were made public in the spring. The will showed that Abbey, if he had survived his wife, intended to leave his house in London to the Royal Academy, and one of his best pictures to the Tate Gallery. Finally, owing to his "long experience of the care and integrity with which its business is conducted by its members," the American painter bequeathed to the Royal Academy the residue of his property upon trust for a fund to be called the "Mead-Abbey Fund" for the purchase of the best pictures from the Academy Exhibitions; such pictures to be sent to Washington and to become the property of the American nation. With the publication of these particulars appeared a statement that Mrs. Abbey intended to carry out her husband's intentions. Several miniatures were stolen in the summer from the Royal Academy Exhibition and recovered not long afterwards. Many exhibitions of interest other than those already mentioned were held during the year. At the Burlington Fine Arts Club pictures and other works of art of the early Venetian School were shown; at the Dowdeswell Galleries a collection of studies by Rubens; at the Fine Art Society's pictures and sketches by Sir William Richmond; at the Leicester Galleries works by Sir Alfred East, Mr. Cayley

Robinson, and Lady Butler (including "The Roll Call"); and at the rooms of Messrs. Agnew some superb water-colours by Turner.

In the sale-room the year was one of remarkable interest, and the industrial and other troubles, which injured severely the modern picture-market, left untouched the business at Christie's and the other great auction-rooms. The principal feature of the season was the dispersal of the famous collection of pictures, furniture, and objects of art formed by the late Mr. John Edward Taylor, which realised no less than £360,000, a total that has only once been exceeded at Christie's, thirty years ago, when the Hamilton collection fetched £397,000. Raeburn was once more the temporary hero of the sale-room, where his portrait of Mrs. Hay was sold in May for 21,200 guineas. Other pictures for which large sums were paid included two examples of Sir Joshua which realised 8,600 and 8,200 guineas; Gainsborough's portrait group of his two daughters, 8,000 guineas; Corot's "Souvenir d'Italie," 8,400 guineas; and a man's portrait by Bronzino, 10,800 guineas. A water-colour by Turner, "The Grand Canal, Venice," fetched 3,600 guineas, and five other drawings by the same master exceeded 2,000 guineas each. For a pair of bronze andirons from the Taylor collection 9,200 guineas were paid; for a Limoges candlestick, 4,100 guineas; a bronze inkstand, 3,700 guineas; a Chinese vase, 6,900 guineas; and a Persian carpet, 5,000 guineas. A suite of Beauvais tapestry from the collection of the late Charles Wertheimer realised 13,000 guineas.

MUSIC

Exceptional activity in operatic domains was a feature of the first half of the musical year. Between January and the end of July there were three opera seasons in London. That is to say, Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, in the early part of the year, continued the campaign he had opened at his London Opera House, Kingsway, in November 1911, while the summer months found him conducting an enterprise there in rivalry, as it were, with Covent Garden. The continuance of the American manager's inaugural venture witnessed the production on the stage of the Kingsway house principally of works in the modern French repertoire, including Massenet's "Hérodiade" and "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," and Charpentier's "Louise." The season ended on March 2nd.

The Royal Opera season at Covent Garden was the longest ever held in the annals of that theatre. It opened on April 20th, and did not conclude until Aug. 1st, the date originally fixed for the closing—July 20th—being altered in order to enable the Russian Ballet, whose performances were a feature of the season (as of that of 1911) to make three extra appearances. It may be mentioned here that Mlle. Karsavina and Nijinsky were again the chief "stars" of Serge de Diaghilew's troupe, and that unfamiliar works produced by the Russian dancers were "Thamar," with music by Balakireff, "Narcisse" (Tcherepnin), and "L'Oiseau de Feu," the last-named a singularly beautiful ballet, composed by Stravinsky, a young Russian musician of remarkable talent and individuality. Some of these performances

were conducted by Thomas Beecham. Two cycles of Wagner's "Ring" marked the early stages of the season, Dr. Rottenberg, from the Frankfort Opera, being the conductor. In connection with these German series two representations were also given of "Tristan und Isolde." Minnie Saltzmann-Stevens, Gertrud Kappel, Kirkby Lunn, Peter Cornelius, Heinrich Hensel, and Anton van Rooy were among the artists who bore a prominent part in the Wagner performances. The remainder of the season was devoted to the Italian and French repertoire. Only two novelties were staged—"Gioielli della Madonna" ("Jewels of the Madonna") and "Conchita." The opera first mentioned, composed by Wolf-Ferrari, met with considerable favour, its success being due in no small measure to the melodramatic effectiveness of a somewhat lurid story, and the rare picturesqueness of its Neapolitan setting. The music was melodious, in a rather conventional way, and revealed the skilled hand of the practised musician. But far greater originality of treatment was found in the score of "Conchita," the work of a young and almost unknown Italian, Zandonai, which came from Milan. Nevertheless the music was lacking in directness of expression, and this deficiency, coupled with the ineffectiveness of the "book"—founded upon Pierre Louy's "La Femme et le Pantin"—militated against the popularity of the opera. A newcomer, Tarquinia Tarquini (who also appeared during the season as Carmen), achieved some distinction as the heroine. Melba was absent

from the list of the season's "stars," but Tetrizzini again figured in the company, as did Emmy Destin; and it was generally agreed that the latter had never sung or acted so finely before. A young Italian tenor new to London, Giovanni Martinelli, made a striking impression by the beauty, freshness, and power of his voice. John McCormack, the Irish tenor, ran him close in favour, and another artist who greatly increased his reputation was Vanni Marcoux, who gave notably an extremely fine performance as Scarpia in Puccini's "La Tosca." All told, the operas staged numbered twenty-two, the list, with the number of performances given of each, being as follows: "Aida" (5), "Barbiere di Siviglia" (2), "Bohème" (7), "Carmen" (3), "Conchita" (2), "Gioielli della Madonna" (6), "Girl of the Golden West" (3), "Segreto di Susanna" (3), "Louise" (4), "Madama Butterfly" (6), "Manon Lescaut" (2), "Pagliacci" (5), "Rigoletto" (4), "Samson et Dalila" (3), "Tosca" (6), "Traviata" (3), "Gli Ugonotti" (4), "Rheingold" (2), "Walküre" (2), "Siegfried" (2), "Götterdämmerung" (2), "Tristan" (2).

Mr. Hammerstein opened his summer season at the London Opera House on Monday, April 22nd, and brought it to an end on Saturday, July 13th. The most interesting feature of his campaign was the production of a music-drama, entitled "Children of Don," and composed by Joseph Holbrooke, the "book," based upon ancient Cynric legends, being by T. E. Ellis (Lord Howard de Walden). Unfortunately, notwithstanding the enormous amount of serious effort manifestly lavished upon the production, the work, which it had been hoped might advance the cause of native opera, proved far from satisfactory. The story, as set forth by the librettist, was vague, undramatic, and difficult to unravel, while the score, although indisputably clever and showing wonderful orchestral resource, was too obviously modelled upon the modern German pattern to carry conviction as a "British" product. Three performances of the novelty were given, the first two being conducted by Nikisch. The only other unfamiliar opera staged by Mr. Hammerstein was Massenet's "Don Quichotte," which, however, failed to make any deep impression. A French baritone, Lafont, gave a strikingly fine performance in the name-part. During the season Felice Lyne and Orville Harrold, the chief "stars" of the company, made frequent appearances. Appended is the list of the operas mounted, with the number of performances each obtained: "Fables of Hoffmann" (12), "Romeo and Juliet" (8), "Faust" (9), "Don Quichotte" (8), "Les Cloches de Corneville" (8), "Il Trovatore" (6), "Rigoletto" (6), "Mignon" (3), "Barber of Seville" (3), "Children of Don" (3), "La Favorita" (2), "William Tell" (2), "La Traviata" (1). On the last night of his season Mr. Hammerstein, in a speech from the stage, mentioned that he had lost on his two undertakings over £45,000; and a few weeks later, on returning to New York, he announced that he had no intention of renewing his attempts to popularise opera in London.

The Concert Season.—Concert and recital-givers displayed hardly less activity than in previous seasons. Outstanding features of the year were the centenary of the Philharmonic Society, and the celebration, at the Crystal Palace, of the Handel Triennial Festival,

of which this one was rumoured to be probably the last. It opened on June 22nd, the choral and orchestral forces numbering upwards of 3,000, and the works, given under the direction of Frederic H. Cowen, included "Israel in Egypt," "Messiah," and excerpts from "Samson" and other of the master's oratorios. The Philharmonic Society entered upon its centenary in March, having come into existence on March 8th, 1813. In fulfilment of a promise to mark its centenary season by the production of new works by British composers, the Society brought to a hearing, among other novelties, a Symphony in D minor by Charles Villiers Stanford, Arthur Hervey's "Life-moods," and an "Invocation" by Alexander Mackenzie. At the final concert, on May 22nd, Beethoven's "Choral Symphony" was given, Nikisch being the conductor.

Lovers of orchestral music were again liberally catered for. An interesting feature of the series of concerts given by the New Symphony Orchestra, under Landon Ronald, was the production of the so-called "Jena" Symphony, ascribed to Beethoven. Its performance, however, hardly persuaded all the experts present that the work had really come from that composer's pen, and, in any case, it could only claim interest as a "youthful indiscretion." On Feb 1st the same organisation introduced, at Queen's Hall, a cleverly wrought symphony by York Bowen.

Henry J. Wood conducted another season of symphony concerts given by the Queen's Hall Orchestra. Noteworthy features of the series were the appearances of the Manchester Orpheus Male Voice Choir, and of Mme. Myszy-Gmeiner, Carreño, Kreisler, Casals, and Pugno. Later in the summer the Queen's Hall Orchestra gave a novel and interesting series of "Shakespeare" concerts in the Empress Hall, Earl's Court, the programme being made up of compositions inspired by the dramatist's works. The London Symphony Orchestra, which paid a visit to the United States in April, with Nikisch in command, numbered among its conductors in a series of symphony concerts at Queen's Hall the *chef d'orchestre* just mentioned, Safonoff, Mengelberg, Steinbach, and Elgar. The artists who appeared at these concerts included Paderewski, Franz von Vecsey, Adolf Busch, and Paula Hegner.

On May 12th Siegfried Wagner, who had not visited London for a number of years, conducted a concert at the Albert Hall, the programme consisting of excerpts from his own and his father's works.

Under Frederick Bridge the Royal Choral Society gave their customary number of performances at the Albert Hall. In addition to the works in their usual repertory, there were heard Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion, Cowen's "The Veil" (conducted by the composer), and extracts from Wagner's "Parsifal." Following their approved custom, the London Choral Society, under the conductorship of Arthur Fagge, included novelties in the scheme of their concerts at Queen's Hall, not the least successful work brought to a hearing in the course of their last season being Coleridge-Taylor's "A Tale of Old Japan"—a fresh and melodious composition which met with considerable favour. Good work was also done, among other organisations, by the Smallwood Metcalfe Choir, the Edward Mason Choir, the Handel Society, the Bach Choir (which, on

Jan. 31st, gave the first London performance of César Franck's "Beatitudes"), and the Stock Exchange Choral and Orchestral Society.

Among the most interesting of the season's concerts were those given at Queen's Hall by Balfour Gardiner, with the object of bringing forward works by native composers. The first concert of the series took place on March 13th. New works were produced by Delius, Percy Grainger, Arnold Bax, W. H. Bell, G. von Holst, Cyril Scott, Balfour Gardiner, and others.

Mention should be made of the Patrons' Fund Concert, which was given at Queen's Hall on July 23rd, and was attended by their Majesties the King and Queen.

Interest in chamber music was well sustained, among the organisations and concert-givers ministering to lovers of this art-form being the Classical Concert Society, Broadwood's, Thomas Dunhill, J. Holbrooke, the Strings Club, Donald Tovey, the Motto Quartet, the Walenn and Wesseley Quartets, the London Trio, the Parisian Quartet, and the St. Petersburg Quartet. At Æolian Hall, Mathilde Verne gave a successful series of "Twelve O'clocks."

Vocalists who came forward during the season as recital-givers included Elena Gerhardt, Nordica, Julia Culp, Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumsford, Maggie Teyte, Kikby Lunn, George Henschel, Mysz-Gmeiner, Theodore Byard, William Pitt. Chatham, Doris Woodall, Theo. Liethammer, Jean Waterston, Christine d'Almayne, Edith Kirkwood, Paul Reimers, Bessie Mark, Tarnini, Gertrude Elwes, Campbell McInnes, Eva Katharine Lissmann, Hélène Martini, Leon Rains, Gertrude Lonsdale, Fraser Gange, Vernon d'Arnalte, Ernest Groom, Marie Olélie d'Alheim, Sonia Darbell, Daker-Fletcher, Speranza Calo, Leila Dnart, and Gregory Hast, whose farewell occurred at Queen's Hall on May 20th. Tetrizzini made two appearances at the Albert Hall.

In the ranks of the season's pianists were Busoni, Godowsky, Buhlig, Pugno, Egon Petri, Emil Sauer, Backhaus, Ernst Lengyel (whose playing astonished all hearers), F. S. Kelly, Frederic Lamond, Max Pauer, Arthur Rubinstein, Norman Wilks, Deszo Szanto, David Levine, Alex Raab, Herbert Fryer, Percy Grainger, Frank Merrick, Rumschisky, Frederick Dawson, James Friskin, the boy Solomon, Marcen Thalberg, Schelling, Win. Murdoch, Cernikoff, Robert Lortot (who, at a series of recitals in Bechstein Hall performed the whole of Chopin's works for the piano-forte), Carreño, Susanne Moirav, Fanny Davies, Winifred Christie, Winifred Purnell (an Australian prodigy), Marjorie Wigley, Mania Seguel, Gabrielle Leschetizky, Auriol Jones, Hilda Saxe, Gertrude Peppercorn, Tina Lerner, and Guiomar Novaer (a young girl pianist who created a deep impression).

Recitals were given by the following, among others, **violinists**: May Harrison, Franz von Vecsey, Kreisler, Mischa Elman, Bronislaw Hubermann, Jacques Thibaud, Paul Kochanski, Audrey Richardson, Joan Manen, Zimbalist, Hegedus, Godfrey Ludlow, Louis Persinger, Marian Jay, Armida Senatra, and Leila Doubleday; while among **cello-players** who appeared were Casals, Beatrice Harrison, Paul Grummer, May Mukle, Luiz Figueras, Georges Pitsch, Arrigo Provvedi, Rubio,

Joseph Malkin, Arnold Trowell, and Paulo Gruppe.

The eighteenth season of **Promenade Concerts**, under the management of Robert Newman, was held at Queen's Hall from August 17th to Oct. 26th. Henry J. Wood, in command of the Queen's Hall Orchestra, introduced some twenty-two novelties, among the composers represented being Georges Enesco, Glazounoff, Sinigaglia, Arnold Schönberg, Erich Korogold, Coleridge-Taylor, Weingartner, Julius Harrison, Algernon Ashton, Paul Juon, Alfred M. Hale, B. J. Dale, Edgar Bainton, Frank Bridge, and Roger Quilter.

Early in the year the old premises of the Royal Academy of Music, in Tenterden Street, were vacated, the staff and students entering into possession of a new and handsome building erected for them in Marylebone Road. The opening ceremony was performed by the Duke of Connaught in June.

On Sept. 1st occurred the death, after a short illness, of **Samuel Coleridge Taylor**, the well-known Anglo-African composer, whose "Hiawatha" has obtained such widespread popularity. The decease of so accomplished a musician, at the age of thirty-seven, excited deep sympathy in the musical world.

Provincial Festivals.

The first of the provincial festivals was that of the **Three Choirs**, which was held at Hereford from Sept. 8th to 13th inclusive. Among the classical masterpieces performed were Handel's "Messiah," Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion, and a motet of Palestrina, and—on the modern and quasi-modern side—Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Brahms's "German Requiem," Dvořák's "Stabat Mater," and Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius." Novelties were contributed to the scheme by Hubert Parry ("Ode to the Nativity"), Vaughan Williams ("Choral Fantasia on Christmas Carols"), Edward Elgar, and Granville Bantock (both of whom were represented by an orchestral work). The conductor of the festival was G. R. Sinclair.

Several important works figured in the scheme of the **Birmingham Triennial Festival**, held from Oct. 1st to 4th. The most interesting of the novelties was a choral and orchestral work, "We are the Music Makers," by Elgar, in which the solo part was sung by Muriel Foster. Other novelties were Walford Davies's "The Song of St. Francis," Granville Bantock's "Fifine at the Fair," and Sibelius's Symphony (No. 4) in A. Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion, Handel's "Messiah," and Mendelssohn's "Elijah," as well as Elgar's "Apostles," were also performed, Henry J. Wood being the conductor.

The most important feature in the scheme of the **Bristol Festival**, which opened on Oct. 23rd and continued for three days, was the performance in concert-form of the four dramas of Wagner's "Nibelungen Ring." Agnes Nicholls, Perceval Allen, Marion Beeley, Edith Clegg, Peter Cornelius, Lloyd Chandos, Morgan Kingston, Hans Bechstein, Clarence Whitellill, and Robert Radford were among the singers engaged for the cycle and for the other works presented, which included Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah" and Elgar's "Caractacus." Paderewski and Kreisler appeared at the festival, and the conductor was George Riseley.

BOOKS OF THE YEAR.

Fortunately for the book trade the Balkan War did not break out until towards the end of the year, and then did not seriously affect the publishing season. The output of new books is now spread more evenly over the twelve months, and an earlier beginning than usual was made in 1912. Among the more important memoirs of the spring were Wilfrid Ward's "Life of Cardinal Newman"; Sir George Trevelyan's "George III. and Charles Fox," in which the author also continued his history of the American Revolution; G. W. E. Russell's life of "Edward King, Bishop of Lincoln"; J. B. Atlay's "Life of Bishop Wilberforce," and Hubert Jenkins' authoritative biography of George Borrow, the revival of interest in whom was further testified in the autumn by another "Life" by Edward Thomas. Of the autobiographies of the earlier season, the most discussed were "My Memoirs," by Madame Steinheil; Luther Munday's "Chronicle of Friendship," full of entertaining gossip from Clubland; "Anglo-American Memories," by George W. Smalley, brimming over, like his earlier reminiscences, with well-told anecdotes of social and political celebrities; "Recollections of a Court Painter," by H. Jones Thaddeus, especially interesting for its intimate glimpses of Queen Mary's girlhood; and "The Fourth Generation," by Mrs. Janet Ross, whose early friendships with Meredith and others enable her to throw a flood of light on the literary and social world of the Victorian era.

In the autumn came the "Letters of George Meredith," edited by his son, instead of by his old friend, Viscount Morley, who had originally undertaken the task; "The Girlhood of Queen Victoria," containing her Majesty's private diary from her thirteenth year (1832) until her marriage in 1840, edited by Viscount Esher in two volumes of national interest; the second volume of Mr. Monypenny's "Disraeli," concerning the ten eventful years from 1837 to 1846, when that statesman made his dramatic rise to a foremost position in Parliament; the "Correspondence of Sarah, Lady Lyttelton," who held the post of governess to Queen Victoria's children, and throws many sidelights on her Majesty's early married life; "King Edward in His True Colours," by Edward Legge, who takes exception to Sir Sidney Lee's memoir of his Majesty in the second supplement of the Dictionary of National Biography; "Things I can Tell," by Lord Rossmore, a personal friend of King Edward; the long-announced "Autobiography and Life of Father Tyrrell," in two volumes, edited by Maud Petre; "The Life of Henry Hartley Fowler, First Viscount Wolverhampton," by his daughter, Edith Henrietta Fowler; Lady Dorothy Nevill's new volume of social recollections, "My Own Times"; Sir Frederick Wedmore's "Memories"; a new life of Byron, in two volumes, by Miss Ethel Mayne—the first serious biographical study of the poet by a woman; "The Diaries of Macready," covering the most interesting period of the actor's life; "John Forster and his Friendships," written by R. Renton to mark the centenary of the birth of Dickens's biographer, as well as of Dickens himself; "Mark Twain," the official life, by Albert Bigelow Paine; "Jean Jacques Rousseau," a masterly study by Professor

Gerhard Gran; Mrs. Watts's memoir of her famous husband, "George Frederick Watts: The Annals of an Artist's Life"; Lady Young-husband's sympathetic study of "Marie Antoinette: Her Early Youth"; Dean Gregory's "Autobiography"; "Arthur James Balfour as Philosopher and Thinker"—a selection from his non-political writings and speeches from 1879, the year in which he published his "Defence of Philosophic Doubt"; "My Life," by the leader of the German Social Democratic Party, August Bebel; "Sixty Years in the Wilderness: More Passages by the Way," by Sir Henry W. Lucy ("Toby M.P." of *Punch*); Mrs. Sharp's memoir of her husband, "William Sharp (Fiona Macleod)," in two volumes uniform with the newly-completed edition of his works; and "Cardinal Manning and other Essays," a new volume by J. E. C. Bodley.

History and travel were well represented by such works as the Hon. John Fortescue's official record of their Majesties' Indian Tour and Durbar; the German Crown Prince's sporting recollections, "From My Hunting Diary"; Mr. James Bryce's "South America: Observations and Reflections"; "The South Pole," Captain Amundsen's full account of his triumphant expedition to the Antarctic, with an enthusiastic appreciation by Dr. Nansen; Dr. Filippo de Filippi's narrative of the expedition of the Duke of the Abruzzi to "The Korkorans and Western Himalaya," to which the Duke himself contributed an introduction; "My Life in Four Continents," by Colonel Chaillé Long, who was Gordon's chief-of-staff in the Sudan for some years; "Campaigns of a War Correspondent," by the late Melton Prior; "Boyd Alexander's Last Journey," containing the recovered diary of the explorer who was murdered in Africa some three years ago, with a memoir by his brother Herbert Alexander; Sir Frederick Treves's Impressions of the Holy Land of to-day, "The Land that is Desolate"; "In French Africa: Scenes and Incidents," by Miss Betham-Edwards; "In Abor Jungles: Being an Account of the Abor Expedition," by Angus Hamilton; "The Arabs in Tripoli: with an Account of the Desert War," by Alan Ostler; and a view of the campaign from the other side, entitled "Italy's War for a Desert: Being some Experiences of a War Correspondent with the Italians in Tripoli," by Francis McCullagh.

Fiction began well with the Baroness von Hutten's "Sharrow," and W. B. Maxwell's "In Cotton Wool," both literary as well as popular successes. Mr. Maxwell's second novel, "General Mallock's Shadow," which followed in the autumn, was a disappointment by comparison. Other popular books of the spring were Mr. Rider Haggard's "Marie," in which the novelist relates the first love story of our old friend, Alan Quatermain; a new Williamson book, "The Gates of Hercules," succeeded in the autumn by their story of a motor tour in Scotland, "The Heather Moon"; R. W. Chambers's stirring romance, "The Adventures of a Modest Man"; "Blinds Down," by H. A. Vachell; "Julia France and her Times," in which Gertrude Atherton paints a lurid picture of Suffragette politics; and "Through the Postern Gate," by Mrs. Florence Barclay, of "Rosary" fame, who added another sentimental success to her list in the autumn

with her Christmas story, "The Upas Tree." Among other outstanding works in fiction may be mentioned H. G. Wells's "Marriage"—perhaps his finest book, and certainly the novel of the year; the long-anticipated successor to "The Dop Doctor"—"Between Two Thieves," by Richard Dehan, which, though brilliantly clever, is overlong for most readers; "The Happy Warrior," which places the author of "Once Aboard the Lugger," Mr. A. S. M. Hutchinson, among the modern novelists who count; "Devoted Sparkes," a characteristic romance of London life, by Pett Kidge; "Adnam's Orchard," by Sarah Grand, in which she tackles the social aspect of the land question; "Mrs. Lancelot," a modern comedy by Maurice Hewlett; "Hocken and Hunken," a new Tale of Troy by "Q"; "One Crowded Hour," by Sydney C. Grier; "The Hero of Herat," by Maud Diver, based on the true story of Major Eldred Pottinger's romantic life; "Erica," a modern comedy by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture (Lady Clifford); "The Grip of Life," by Agnes and Egerton Castle, dealing with the effect produced by two distinct types of womanhood upon a scholarly young hero whom accident has called to the

possession of great estates; "The Joyous Adventures of Aristide Pujol," by W. J. Locke, in which the author relates the surprising adventures of an unconventional son of Provence; "The Antagonists," by E. Temple Thurston, which, in spite of its cleverness, is not always in the best taste; and "The Lee Shore," by Rose Macaulay, which won the first prize in a £1,000 competition.

It is always invidious to name the best book of the year, but if we were asked to mention the six works which created perhaps the widest interest, we should give the following:

General.

"The Girlhood of Queen Victoria," edited by Viscount Esher, 2 vols.

"Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield," by W. F. Monypenny, vol. II.

"Letters of George Meredith," edited by his son, 2 vols.

Fiction.

"Marriage," by H. G. Wells.

"Through the Postern Gate," by Mrs. Florence Barclay.

"Sharrow," by the Baroness von Hutten.

THE DRAMA.

The dramatic season of 1912 will be chiefly remembered, probably, for the prominence into which it brought two young and previously unknown playwrights—B. Macdonald Hastings and Stanley Houghton. To their names should be added, perhaps, that of Miss K. G. Sowerby, whose play, "Rutherford and Son," exhibited powers of observation and a gift for character-drawing that would have gained for her a fuller measure of popular success had she chosen a theme less uniformly sombre. The piece, however, which originally saw the light at a *matinée* at the Court Theatre, enjoyed afterwards a fair run at the Little and the Vaudeville. It was a *matinée* performance, too, which introduced to the public "The New Sin" of Macdonald Hastings. This play, also gloomy in character, was particularly remarkable in that the cast was composed of men only. The exceptional interest and cleverness of the work were promptly recognised; yet the piece, after attracting attention at a series of *matinées* at the Royalty, met with less than its deserts when staged subsequently at the Criterion. A witty and whimsical play by the same author, and entitled "Love—and What Then?" was produced by Cyril Maude at the Playhouse, where it had a run of 79 performances.

At this theatre, too, the public made the acquaintance of another dramatist of exceptional promise—Stanley Houghton, whose "Hindle Wakes" was presented by Miss Horniman's very able company of players from the Gaiety, Manchester. The piece excited considerable discussion by reason of the truth of the character-drawing, its directness of treatment, and its simple, human touches.

Of the works of the established dramatists, the most noteworthy was Pinero's "The Mind the Paint' Girl," produced by Charles Frohman at the Duke of York's. In this comedy the author sought to reflect the ways and manners of that section of the theatrical profession which is identified with musical comedy. The work was not ranked among his finest efforts,

but it obtained a good deal of success, being performed 126 times.

A remarkable production early in the year was Gilbert Murray's translation of "Ædipus Rex," as arranged by W. L. Courtney, and staged by Max Reinhardt. For this event the large spaces of Covent Garden Theatre were requisitioned.

Appended is a list of the new plays and revivals at the principal London theatres:—

Aldwych.

March 12. "Proud Maisie" (Edward G. Hemmerde), Alexandra Carlisle, Madge Fabian, Ben Webster, J. H. Barnes, Leon Quartermaine, Henry Ainlay.

May 13. "Looking for Trouble" (Hélène Gîngold and Laurence Cowen). Eva Moore, Joe Chatwyn, Sam Walsh, Vincent Clive, Thomas Holding, Murray Moore, Neil Kenyon.

Sept. 14. "The Great John Ganton" (Arthur Eddy). Laura Cowie, Mabel Trevor, George Fawcett, Eric Maturin, Earle Browne, Frank Collins, Ernest Leicester.

Comedy.

Feb. 1. "The Bear Leaders" (R. C. Carton). Miss Compton, May Martin Harvey, Edmund Gwenn, Donald Calthrop, Fred Lewis, Spencer Trevor.

Sept. 4. "A Scrape o' the Pen" (Graham Moffat). Jean Aylwin, Mrs. Graham Moffat, Joseph Barker, Will Saxone, Alfred Brydone, Graham Moffat.

Covent Garden.

Jan. 15. "Ædipus Rex" (translated by Gilbert Murray, produced by Max Reinhardt). Lillah McCarthy, Martin Harvey, Louis Calvert, H. A. Saintsbury, Franklin Dyall, Hubert Carter.

Criterion.

Feb. 27. "98-9" (Anonymous Author). Mabel Love, Marie Illington, Robert Loraine, A. Vane-Tempest, Charles Cartwright.

May 6. "The New Sin" (B. Macdonald Hastings). C. M. Hallard, O. P. Heggie, Malcolm Cherry, Guy Rathbone, A. G. Poulton.

June 18. "Ann" (Lechmere Worrall). Re-see Kelly, Jean Cadell, Fay Davis, C. Holman Clark, Basil Hallam, A. Hylton Allen.

Sept. 17. "A Young Man's Fancy" (H. V. Esmond). Lottie Venne, Dora Barton, Enid Bell, C. M. Lowne, Charles Maude, Rowland Pertwee, Thomas Weguelin.

Oct. 22. "Tantrums" (Frank Stayton). Marjorie Day, Christine Silver, Charles Maude, O. B. Clarence, John Deverell.

Drury Lane.

April 18. "Ben Hur" (William Young). Jessie Winter, Ethel Warwick, Kate Rorke, Arthur Wontner, Reginald Owen, Charles Rock, Frederick Ross, Clifton Alderson.

Sept. 12. "Everywoman" (Walter Browne and Stephen Phillips). Alexandra Carlisle, Kate Rorke, Gladys Cooper, H. B. Irving, Fred Lewis, W. H. Denny, Henry Wenman, Ion Swinley.

Duke of York's.

Feb. 17. "The 'Mind the Paint' Girl" (Arthur Pinero). Marie Löhr, Gwendoline Brogden, Clare Greet, Vernon Steel, Louis Goodrich, Allan Aynesworth, Dion Boucicault, Nigel Playfair.

June 14. "The Amazons" (A. W. Pinero). (Revival.) Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Pauline Chase, Marie Löhr, Ellis Jeffreys, Weedon Grossmith, Godfrey Tearle, Dion Boucicault, Berte Thomas.

Oct. 14. Triple Bill. "Overruled" (Bernard Shaw). Miriam Lewes, Geraldine Olliffe, Claude King, A. Vane Tempest. "The Widow of Wasdale Head" (A. W. Pinero). Margery Maude, A. E. Anson, Vernon Steel, Fred Kerr. "Rosalind" (J. M. Barrie). Irene Vanbrugh, Helen Hays, Donald Calthrop.

Garrick.

Feb. 7. "The Fire Screen" (Alfred Sutro). Violet Vanbrugh, Kate Cutler, Arthur Bouchier, J. Fisher White, Herbert Bunston, Kenyon Musgrave, Arthur Eldred.

April 19. "Improper Peter" (Monckton Hoffs). Julia James, Saba Raleigh, Arthur Bouchier, Frederick Kerr, Herbert Sleath, Frank Atherley, James Carew.

June 17. "Find the Woman" (Charles Klein). Violet Vanbrugh, Lydia Bilbrooke, A. E. Matthews, Julian Royce, James Carew, Herbert Bunston, Arthur Bouchier.

Globe.

Feb. 10. "The Easiest Way" (Eugene Walter). Sarah Brooke, Laura Nelson Hall, Guy Standing, Godfrey Tearle, O. B. Clarence.

Sept. 2. "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" (Kate Wiggin and Charlotte Thompson). Edith Taliaferro, Marie L. Day, Eliza Glassford, Sam Coit, Archie Boyd, Hayward Ginn.

Oct. 30. "Officer 666" (Augustin Machugh). Enid Leslie, Viva Birkett, Helen Ferrers, Dan C. Moyles, Sam Sothorn, Wallace Eddinger, Harry Parker.

His Majesty's.

Feb. 19. "Trilby." (Revival.) Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Rosina Filippi, Herbert Tree, Edmund Maurice, A. E. George, Ion Swinley, Ross Shore.

April 9. "Othello." Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Alice Crawford, Laura Cowie, Herbert Tree, Philip Merivale, A. E. George, Ernest Thesiger, Laurence Irving.

June 11. "Oliver Twist" (dramatised by Comyns Carr). (Revival.) Constance Collier, Laura Cowie, Basil Gill, Lyn Hardie, Frank Stanmore, Ion Swinley, Hubert Carter, A. E. George, Herbert Tree.

Sept. 3. "Drake" (Louis N. Parker). Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Amy Brandon-Thomas, Lyn Harding, Herbert Waring, Bassett Roe, Philip Merivale, A. E. George.

Kingsway.

Sept. 7. "The Voysey Inheritance" (Granville Barker). (Revival.) Grace Lane, Geraldine Olliffe, Florence Haydon, Edmund Maurice, Eugene Mayeur, Charles Fulton, Arthur Wontner, Harcourt Williams, William Farren.

Little Theatre.

Jan. 29. "The Blindness of Virtue" (Cosmo Hamilton). Margery Maude, Beryl Faber, Pollie Emery, Charles Kenyon, Owen Nares, Leonard Calvert.

March 18. "Rutherford & Son" (K. G. Sowerby). Edyth Olive, Thyra Norman, Agnes Thomas, Norman McKinnel, Edmund Breon, Frank Randall.

Oct. 15. "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" (Bernard Shaw). (Revival.) Gertrude Kingston, Gerald Lawrence, Charles Sugden, Harry Nicholls, Philip Cunningham.

Lyceum

Feb. 28. "The Monk and the Woman" (Frederick Melville). Marie Polini, Violet Farnbrother, Frances Dillon, Basil Gill, J. T. Macmillan, William Lugg, Austen Milroy, Bassett Roe.

June 12. "The Women of France" (Arthur Shirley and Ben Landeck). Nora Kerin, Ethel Bracewell, Mary Glynn, Henry Lonsdale, Edmund Kennedy, Herbert Williams, Fred Powell.

Oct. 2. "The Open Door" (Arthur Shirley and Ben Landeck). Lilian Hallows, Ethel Bracewell, Henry Lonsdale, Halliwell Hobbes, Albert Ward, Fred Morgan.

Lyric.

May 7. "The Five Frankforters" (adapted by Basil Hood from the German of Carl Rossler). Gladys Guy, Henrietta Watson, Louis Calvert, C. W. Somerset, C. M. Lowne, Clarence Blakiston, Dawson Milward, Henry Ainlie.

New.

May 16. "Mrs. Dane's Defence" (Henry Arthur Jones). (Revival.) Lena Ashwell,

Marie Illington, Mary Moore, Charles Wyndham, Charles Kenyon, Eric Lewis, Sam Sothern.

Aug. 12. "Ready Money" (James Montgomery). Hilda Antony, May Whitty, Allan Aynesworth, Kenneth Douglas, Frank Denton, Tom Shelford, Owen Roughwood, Franklyn Roberts.

Playhouse.

Feb. 8. "The Second in Cammand" (Robert Marshall). (Revival.) Doris Lytton, Helen Ferraers, Marie Hemingway, Cyril Maude, Cyril Keightley, Robert Averell, A. E. Matthews.

April 6. "Billy" (George Cameron). Vera Coburn, Maidie Hope, Florence Haydon, A. E. Matthews, Robert Averell, John Harwood, Athol Forde.

May 2. "Love—and What Then?" (B. MacDonald Hastings). Margery Maude, Frances Ivor, Cyril Maude, Gayer Mackay, Ernest Graham, Eric Maturin.

July 16. "Hindle Wakes" (Stanley Houghton). Sybil Thorndike, Edyth Goodall, Ada King, Daisy England, Leonard Mudie, Herbert Lomas, J. V. Bryant, Edward Landor.

Sept. 28. "The Little Café" (adapted from Tristan Bernard's "Le Petit Café"). Vera Coburn, Maidie Hope, Madeline Seymour, Cyril Maude, Charles Glenney, Charles Bibby, Mark Paton.

Prince of Wales's.

Feb. 20. "Dear old Charlie" (adapted from the French by Charles Brookfield). (Revival.) Enid Leslie, Mona Harrison, Mabel Younge, Charles Hawtrey, Eric Lewis, E. Holman Clark.

April 11. "At the Barn" (Anthony P. Wharton). Marie Tempest, Margaret Leslie, Kate Serjeantson, W. Graham Browne, Norman Trevor, Charles V. France, Ernest Mainwaring.

Sept. 5. "Art and Opportunity" (Harold Chapin). Marie Tempest, Kate Serjeantson, Graham Browne, Charles V. France, Edmond Breon, Norman Trevor.

Prince's.

April 17. "The Apple of Eden" (G. Carlton Wallace). Nora Kerin, Alice Bower, Henry Lonsdale, Edward Valentine, Fred Morgan, Fred Ingram.

Queen's.

March 2. "The Chalk Line" (Fabian Ware and Norman MacOwan). Lady Tree, Lydia Bilbrooke, Charles V. France, Kenneth Douglas, Alfred Brydone, Leon M. Lion.

Oct. 7. "Zaza" (David Belasco). (Revival.) Ethel Warwick, Kate Kearney, H. A. Saintsbury, Philip Newland, H. Asheton Tonge, Guy Standing.

Royalty.

Jan. 30. "The Pigeon" (John Galsworthy). Gladys Cooper, Margaret Morris, Whitford Kane, Dennis Eadie, Wilfred Shine, Hubert Harben, Frank Vernon, Frederick Lloyd.

March 5. "Milestones" (Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch). Haidée Wright, Mary Jerrold, Evelyn Weeden, Gladys Cooper, Dennis Eadie, Hubert Harben, Stanley Logan, Lionel Atwill.

St. James's.

Oct. 1. "The Turning Point" (adapted by Peter le Marchant from Kistemaeker's "La Flambee"). Ethel Irving, Lettice Fairfax, George Alexander, Athol Stewart, Godfrey Tearle, E. Vivian Reynolds, J. D. Beveridge.

Savoy.

Sept. 21. "The Winter's Tale." Lillah McCarthy, Cathleen Nesbitt, Esmé Beringer, Henry Ainlie, Guy Rathbone, Charles Graham, Dennis Neilson-Terry, Leon Quartermaine, Arthur Whitby.

Vaudeville.

March 6. "Kipps" (H. G. Wells and Rudolf Besier). Christine Silver, Helen Haye, Frederick Volpe, Rudge Harding, Leslie Carter, O. B. Clarence.

July 15. "The Ideal Wife" (adapted by Mrs. Crawford from the Italian of Marco Praga). Ada Potter, Mrs. James Hearn, C. M. Hallard, Clarence Blakiston, Leslie Faber.

Aug. 31. "Little Miss Llewelyn" (founded on "Le Mariage de Mlle. Beulemans," of Fonson and Wicheler). Hilda Trevelyan, Hannah Jones, Edmund Gwenn, E. W. Garden, Ronald Squire, R. A. Hopkins, D. H. Munro.

Whitney (Strand).

Feb. 28. "A Member of Tattersall's" (H. S. Browning). Iris Hoey, Marguerite Leslie, Philip Cunningham, Eustace Burnaby, C. W. Blackall, Rutland Barrington.

May 8. "The Jew of Prague" (Alfred Wilson-Barrett). Viva Birkett, Ben Webster, Edward O'Neill, Oscar Adye, Arthur Phillips.

Wyndham's.

Feb. 3. "The Dust of Egypt" (Alan Campbell). Enid Bell, Gladys Harvey, Gerald du Maurier, Lyston Lyle, Ernest Mainwaring, A. E. Benedict, Hubert Druce, Charles Crawford.

April 10. "Jelfs" (Horace Annesley Vachell). Rosalie Toller, Dorothy Fane, Vane Featherstone, Gerald du Maurier, Alfred Bishop, Cyril Keightley, Robert Rendel, A. E. Benedict.

Oct. 3. "Doormats" (Hubert Henry Davies). Marie Löhr, Nina Boucicault, Gerald du Maurier, Alfred Bishop, Dawson Milward.

Musical Plays.

As usual, the public accorded considerable support to the more important of the musical productions. Although not wholly to the detriment of the native article, Viennese plays have continued to enjoy favour, two of the most notable of the year's importations having been Leo Fall's "Princess Caprice," which achieved a signal success at the Shaftesbury, where Robert Courtneidge gave it the advantages of

a beautiful setting and sumptuous costumes, and "*Gipsy Love*," as the English version of Franz Lehar's "*Zigeunerliebe*," produced by George Edwardes at Daly's, was called. This piece proved a worthy successor to the same composer's "*Count of Luxembourg*." The following is a list of the musical plays presented in London during the year:

Adelphi.

May 25. "*Army Manœuvres*" (adapted from the German of Bakony and Bodanzky, by Henry Hamilton; music by Emerich Kalman and others). Phyllis Le Grand, Gracie Leigh, Daisy Elliston, Robert Evett, Lionel Mackinder, Edward Sass, Leonard Mackay, Huntley Wright.

Oct. 19. "*The Dancing Mistress*" (James T. Tanner and Lionel Monckton). Gertie Millar, Elsie Spain, Gracie Leigh, M. Caumont, Joseph Coyne, G. Carvey, Pope Stamper, James Blakeley.

Apollo.

Sept. 7. "*The Grass Widows*" (founded on the German of Willner and Wilhelm by Arthur Anderson and Hartley Carrick; music by Gustave Kerker). Constance Drever, Thelma Raye, Dorothy Minto, Bert Coote, Gordon Cleather, Edward McKeown, Alfred Lester.

Daly's.

June 1. "*Gipsy Love*" (adapted by Basil Hood from the German of Willner and Bodanzky; music by Franz Lehar). Sari von Petrass, Gertie Millar, Mabel Russell, Robert Michaelis, Harry Dearth, Lauri de Frece, W. H. Berry.

Gaiety.

Feb. 24. "*The Sunshine Girl*" (book by Paul Rubens and Cecil Raleigh; music by Paul Rubens). Phyllis Dare, Olive May, Connie Ediss, George Grossmith, jun., Basil Foster, George Barrett, Edmund Payne.

Globe.

April 11. "*The Pink Lady*" (C. M. S. McLellan and Ivan Caryll). Hazel Dawn, Alice Dovey, Jack Henderson, Scott Welsh, Fred Wright, Craufurd Kent, Frank Lator.

Lyric.

Sept. 5. "*The Girl in the Taxi*" (from the German of Okonkowsky by Frederick Fenn and Arthur Wimperis; music by Jean Gilbert). Yvonne Arnaud, Margaret Paton, Amy Augarde, C. H. Workman, Frederick Volpé, Robert Averell, Arthur Playfair.

Shaftesbury.

May 11. "*Princess Caprice*" (adapted from the German of Bernauer and Welisch by Alex. M. Thompson; music by Leo Fall). Clara Evelyn, Marie Blanche, Cicely Courtneidge, Courtice Pounds, Fred Leslie, Harry Welchman, George Graves.

Dramatic Censorship.

A good deal of controversy arose again on this vexed question. Some of it occurred in connection with the ban placed by the Censor on the promised performance of Eden Phillpotts's "*The Secret Woman*," a dramatisation of his novel of that title. Twenty-four leading authors signed a public protest against the Lord Chamberlain's action, and the piece was performed six times at the Kingsway, under the management of Granville Barker, without charge to those attending. The appointment of Charles H. E. Brookfield—from Jan. 1st—to be Joint Examiner of Plays with G. A. Redford excited considerable discussion, amid which several protests were raised on the ground that the new official had hardly shown the requisite qualifications for the post. Subsequently Mr. Redford, who had filled the office of Censor for many years, resigned, and Ernest Alfred Bendall, the *doyen* of London dramatic critics, was appointed to fill the vacant place (on Feb. 10th), and to act in concert with Mr. Brookfield.

Variety Theatres.

An important event touching the interests of London variety theatres also arose out of a step taken by the Lord Chamberlain's Department. In January, with a view to putting an end to frequent friction between theatre and "variety" managers in connection with the performance of sketches in music-halls, the Lord Chamberlain issued licences for the presentation of stage plays in those places of entertainment lying within the area of his jurisdiction. In the case of houses thus provided with a double licence the Lord Chamberlain intimated that he was prepared to waive the regulation prohibiting smoking upon the manager entering into an undertaking that the programme of each performance would consist of not fewer than six items.

Noteworthy events on the variety stage were the production at the Coliseum of a masque entitled "*The Crown of India*," written by Henry Hamilton, with music by Edward Elgar, the composer himself conducting the first performance on March 11th. At the same house Sarah Bernhardt entered upon an engagement on Sept. 16th. Earlier in the year the famous Italian composer Pietro Mascagni conducted a series of performances of his "*Cavalleria Rusticana*" at the London Hippodrome, receiving, it was stated, £2,000 weekly for his services; while Sept. 16th witnessed the production on the same stage of "*The Gipsies*," described as a sister work to "*Pagliacci*," and composed expressly for this theatre by Leoncavallo, who conducted the representations.

On Jan. 23rd, at the Palace Theatre, Herbert Tree made his first appearance in the domains of variety, the piece in which he was seen being Kinsey Peile's adaptation of Kipling's tale "*The Man Who Was*." A brilliant event at the Palace occurred on the evening of Monday, July 1st, when a "Royal" performance was given in the presence of their Majesties the King and Queen, the programme bringing together the chief stars of the variety profession. The proceeds, amounting to £2,741, were devoted to various music-hall charities.

THE NEW LAW OF COPYRIGHT.

By the Copyright Act, 1911 (which came into force July 1st, 1912), twenty-one previous copyright enactments were repealed wholly or in part, thus consolidating and amending the whole law.

The principal changes are as follows: Common Law protection, as regards unpublished matter, is abrogated, and statutory protection substituted for it.

The scope of the right is redefined and extended so as to embrace such subjects as dumb shows, ballets, perforated rolls, "records," cinematograph films, architectural works of art, etc.

The term is extended and varied.

The formality of registration is abolished.

Summary remedies against persons trading in infringing copies are provided.

The self-governing dominions are given complete autonomy in copyright matters.

A summary of the law is given below, under such heads and in such order of treatment as seem best calculated to afford to those engaged in literary or artistic pursuits the greatest amount of practical information of which space-limits permit.

Definition.—Copyright is a monopoly created by statute conferring upon the author of any literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work, and practically without the observance on his part of any legal formality, the sole right to produce or reproduce his work, or any part of it, in any form or manner whatever, and in any language, including the right to—

- Publish a book,
- Perform a dramatic or musical piece,
- Deliver a lecture, speech, sermon, address,
- Dramatise a novel,
- "Novelise" a drama,
- Make any contrivance for the production of sound or pictures, such as a "record," perforated roll, cinematograph film, and to
- Authorise any of these acts.

It will thus be seen that the mere act of writing a story or musical score, painting a picture, chiselling a sculpture piece, making a photographic negative, etc., are sufficient to endow the author with copyright, provided: (a) That the work is original; (b) that, if published, it was first published within some part of his Majesty's dominions to which the Act extends or in a foreign country, being a member of the Copyright Union, or simultaneously within and without; and (c) that, if not published, the author was, at the date of its making, a British subject or resident in the dominion or foreign country aforesaid. In regard to these provisos: (a) originality is a question of fact, and where part of a work is copied and part is original, protection is given to the original part; (b) "simultaneous publication" is satisfied by publication within the dominion or country aforesaid any time during fourteen days from publication without; and (c) an author is deemed to be resident within if he have a domicile in any such dominion; but a citizen of a foreign country who first publishes a work in the British dominions and is not resident therein gets no protection unless his own country grants adequate protection to the works of British authors. (See International.)

Before publication an author who, at the date of the making of the work, was resident or domiciled within the dominions or countries aforesaid, may restrain any one who may have had access to his work from making use of it, the remedies for such infringement being the same as those provided in respect of published matter. This right includes the right to inhibit the publication of private letters, literary matter printed for private circulation, information acquired by a confidential servant, speeches, sermons, addresses; but, on the other hand, authors would do well to note that actions in respect of breach of contract, fraud, malicious criticism, slander of title, defamation, etc., which frequently arise in literary and artistic matters, do not necessarily involve any question of copyright.

Term.—Copyright in unpublished works (with the exception of artistic works, other than engravings) subsists in perpetuity. Copyright in drawings, paintings, etc., whether published or not, ceases fifty years after the author's death. Copyright in published works, with the above exception, subsists for the life of the author and for a period of fifty years after his death. In the case of joint authorship the right subsists either for fifty years from the death of the author who dies first, or for the life of the author who dies last, whichever period is the longer. A work of joint authorship is one in which the contribution of one author is not distinct from that of the other or others. Where they are distinct, there may be two or more copyrights. In the case of posthumous works (with the exception of drawings, paintings, etc., as aforesaid) the right subsists till publication and for fifty years thereafter. In the case of photographs, "records," and perforated rolls, the right subsists for fifty years from the making of the original plate from which the photograph, etc., was directly or indirectly derived.

Limitation of Term and Compulsory Licence.—After thirty years in the case of a published work, or after twenty-five years in the case of a work not yet published at the date of the Act, from the date of the death of the author, any person may publish the work on giving due notice of his intention to do so and paying to the owner of copyright 10 per cent. royalty of the published price. (S. R. & O. 532.) There is no corresponding limitation of the term in the case of performing rights, including cinematograph and analogous "performances." And if, at any time after the death of an author, a work is unreasonably withheld from the public by his heirs or assigns, the owner of copyright may be ordered, on complaint to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to grant a licence to reproduce it on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Judicial Committee may think fit. This latter provision applies to all works, including dramatic and musical.

Ownership and Assignment.—Ownership of an unpublished manuscript, after the death of its author, is *prima facie* proof of ownership of the copyright in it. The author of a work is the first owner of copyright therein unless the work (e.g. a photograph or engraving) has been made for valuable consideration or the person making it is employed by another under contract of service in the course of

which employment the work was made. The owner of copyright may assign it either wholly or partially, generally or subject to limitations to a particular country, for the whole term of copyright or for any portion of it; and may grant any interest in the right by licence. All such grants or assignments must be in writing signed by the owner, and no grants or assignments, excepting those made by will, subsist for a longer period than twenty-five years from the death of the author. As regards assignments now subsisting, the assignee or grantee may, at his option, on giving notice, claim either a fresh assignment for the remainder of the term as extended by the Act or a continuance of the right to publish or perform the work on such conditions of payment as may, if not agreed, be determined by arbitration. The notice to the author must be given not more than one year nor less than six months before the date of the expiry of the subsisting grant.

Publication means simply the issue of copies to the public, but the issue of photographs or engravings of sculpture or architectural works of art is not a publication of such works, nor, for the purposes of the Act, is the performance of a play, the delivery of a lecture, the exhibition of an artistic work, or the construction of an architectural work of art a publication of such works.

Delivery of Books to Libraries.—Of the best edition of every book published in the United Kingdom, and of every subsequent edition which is not merely a reprint, one complete copy must be delivered within one month to the trustees of the British Museum; and of the edition of which the largest number is printed for sale, upon written demand made before publication, one complete copy must be delivered within one month after publication to the five following libraries: the Bodleian, Cambridge, Advocates (Edinburgh), Trinity College (Dublin), and the National Library of Wales, the last being subject, as regards the class of books, to regulations to be made by the Board of Trade. (S. R. & O. 635.*) Penalty, for failure to comply with this section, on summary conviction: £5 and the value of the books.

Infringement.—Copyright is infringed by any one who, without the consent of the author, does anything the sole right to do which is conferred upon the author or owner, particularly, offers for sale or hire, distributes, exhibits, imports, performs, or lets a theatre for performance, but with the following exceptions: (1) Quotation by way of fair criticism, including a newspaper summary; (2) the continued use by the author, notwithstanding that he has sold his copyright, of any plan, sketch, model, etc., used in the work, provided always that he does repeat the main design of the work; (3) the copying of sculpture, works of artistic craftsmanship and architectural works of art, situate in a public place or building; (4) the use, with acknowledgement, of short passages from copyright books (other than school books), *bona fide* for educational purposes; (5) the reporting of a public lecture unless expressly prohibited, and the reporting in a newspaper of an address of a political nature whether prohibited or not; (6) the reading or reciting in public by a single person of reasonable extracts from a copyright book; (7) the private or domestic performance of a play, to which the public are not admitted;

(8) the exhibition or demonstration in the course of business, to intending customers, of cinematograph or phonographic apparatus.

Civil Remedies.—An action must be commenced within three years of the alleged infringement. The validity of the right, the legal ownership of it, and the author of it as indicated on the title-page, are presumed in favour of the plaintiff unless the defendant expressly raises these issues. Where no author's name, or a pseudonym only, appears, the name of the publisher printed on the title-page is taken as indicating ownership for the purpose of the proceedings. A successful action carries with it: injunction, damages, account, delivery up of infringing copies, and costs in the discretion of the Court, but with following exceptions. The completion of a building the design of which infringes cannot be stopped, nor can the building be demolished nor delivered over to the owner of copyright, nor can summary penalties be imposed in respect of it. And if a defendant prove that he was not aware and had no means of making himself aware that copyright subsisted in a work, the plaintiff's relief will be limited to an injunction against him.

Summary Remedies.—For knowingly, by way of trade, making, letting, selling, distributing, exhibiting or importing: a fine not exceeding forty shillings for every copy dealt with; maximum, fifty pounds in respect of the same transaction. For a repetition of the offence, or for having in one's possession a plate for the purpose of making illicit copies, or for knowingly causing an unauthorised work to be performed in public: the same fine or imprisonment for not exceeding two months with or without hard labour and the destruction or delivery up of all copies or plates. Summary remedies extend only to the United Kingdom. Regulations as to importation apply to all British Dominions to which the Act extends (see **Extent**). Notice to the Commissioners of Customs, accompanied by an indemnity in case of wrongful seizure, is necessary to stop importation. (R. C. C. & E.)*

Special Provision as to Mechanical Instruments.

—(1) Of musical works published after July 1st, 1912: perforated rolls, "records," etc., may be made by any person who proves that such contrivances have already been made with the consent or acquiescence of the owner of copyright and that he has given notice, as prescribed by the Board of Trade (S. R. & O. 533*), and paid to the owner the following royalties: in the case of a contrivance sold by the person making it during the two years after July 1st, 1912, a royalty of 2½ per cent. of the ordinary retail selling price; during the next five years 5 per cent.; no royalty to be less than one halfpenny and fractions of a farthing to be reckoned as a farthing. These rates are to subsist for seven years from July 1st, 1912, after which the Board of Trade, confirmed by Act of Parliament, may make new rates at intervals of fourteen years. Where the works of two or more different authors are involved in a single contrivance the amounts payable to each author may be settled, failing agreement, by arbitration; and in the case of separate works reproduced by the same contrivance, the royalty payable in respect of each work is not to be less than a halfpenny. Neglect to answer an application for consent, within the

time prescribed, will be taken as consent. Works must not be altered or adapted unless it is proved that the author has previously acquiesced in alterations, or unless such alterations are reasonably necessary to adapt the work to the contrivance.

(2) As regards musical work published before July 1st, 1912: the above conditions as to consent or acquiescence and as to restrictions on alterations do not apply; the royalty rate above named of 5 per cent. is to be 2½ per cent.; and, in regard to contrivances lawfully placed on sale before July 1st, 1910, no royalties shall be payable in respect of the same contrivances until July 1st, 1913. These remissions must not be construed as permitting any one who has made a contrivance either before or after July 1st, 1912, to sell the same except on the terms and under the conditions laid down by the Act. Notwithstanding assignments made by an author before the passing of the Act, all additional rights conferred upon him by the Act belong and royalties become payable to him and not to the assignee; and copyright in contrivances made before July 1st, 1912, subsists in like manner and for the same time as if the Act had been in force at the date of the making of the original plate from which the contrivance was derived. The Act does not confer copyright in any contrivance made before July 1st, 1912, if such contrivance would have been an infringement of some other contrivance had the Act been in force at the date of its making.

Existing Rights.—As regards all works unpublished or unperformed by July 1st, 1912: copyright, as defined by the Act, is substituted for the common law right to restrain publication or performance. Unpublished paintings, drawings, and photographs get no protection if, before July 1st, 1912, the author's life and seven years had expired. As regards all works (excepting dramatic and musical works), the copyright in which was subsisting before July 1st, 1912 (and the term of which depended upon "publication"): copyright, as defined by the Act, is substituted for the subsisting copyright, subject, in the case of a contributor to a periodical, to his right of republication in separate form under Section 18 of the Act of 1842. As regards dramatic and musical works: copyright, as defined by the Act, takes the place of "copyright and performing right"; and "copyright but not performing right" is exchanged for copyright as defined by the Act less the sole right to perform; while "performing right but not copyright" carries merely the sole right to perform and none of the rights under the Act. (See also *Ownership and Assignment*.)

Extent.—The Act applies throughout the British Empire, but only to the self-governing dominions (Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland) (a) if and when expressly declared by the dominion Legislatures to be in force with or without such modifications as may be necessary to adapt it to the circumstances of the dominion; (b) or in cases where the Secretary of State certifies that such dominion grants to British subjects resident elsewhere than in the dominion or to authors resident in the dominion not being British subjects, rights substantially identical with those conferred by the Act, notwithstanding that the remedies

provided and the restrictions as regards importation made by the dominion differ from those provided under the Act. Orders in Council may be made to extend the Act to British protectorates. (S. R. & O. 912.)*

International.—The Berlin Convention of 1908 (of which the present Act is the outcome) was ratified by Great Britain, June 14th, 1912. (Treaty Series, 1912, No. 19.) The members of this Copyright Union are: Belgium, Denmark, and the Farøe Islands, France, Germany, and the German Protectorates, Hayti, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Tunis. The Union provides that authors belonging to any of the countries of the Union enjoy in all other countries the right which the respective laws allow to natives, subject to the term of copyright not exceeding in any country the life of the author and fifty years after his death or, in the alternative, the term granted in the country of origin. As regards other foreign countries not being members of the Copyright Union: where His Majesty is satisfied that such countries have made, or have undertaken to make, suitable provision for the protection of works entitled to protection under the Act, then his Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the Act shall apply to works first published or the authors of which were citizens of at the time of making, or resident in such foreign countries: subject to the term allowed not exceeding the term in the country of origin and to the observance or remission of any formality as may be prescribed by such Order. Such Order in Council shall thereupon apply to all of his Majesty's dominions to which the Act extends, excepting self-governing dominions (which may of course make the like Order) and any other possession specified in the Order. (SS. R. & O. 913 and 914.)*

Interpretation.—The terms "literary," "dramatic," "artistic," as applied to works, have a wide significance under the Act, and include maps, charts, plans; dances, dumb-show entertainments; sculpture, casts, models, architecture, etc.; and such terms as "performance," "delivery," include visual or acoustic representations by means of any mechanical instrument.

Industrial copyright (Patents and Designs Act, 1907) affords protection to the design of any article of manufacture, by any means applied, whether by printing, painting, embroidering, weaving, sewing, modelling, casting, embossing, engraving, staining, etc., whereby the pattern, shape, configuration, or ornamentation of the article is affected. As to whether a design can be protected under the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, or under the Copyright Act, 1911: see S. R. & O., No. 66r. A design must be registered before it is "published," and bear its prescribed mark when placed on sale, or protection will be forfeited. Protection endures for a period of five years, renewable for two further periods of five years each. Forms of application for registration may be obtained at Somerset House.

* In the foregoing article: "S. R. & O." means Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912; "R. C. C. & E." means Regulations of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, June, 1912.

INSTITUTES OF ART AND MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Royal Academy, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, the site of which it occupies rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and by-laws; and the Society itself consists of 40 Royal Academicians, and at least 30 Associates; there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir E. J. Poynter, elected Nov. 4th, '96. There is a council of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer being *ex-officio* members. The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was over £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. No works

which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of ten weeks.

Royal Academicians.

1909 Belcher, J.	1905 Murray, David.
1911 Bramley, F.	1881 Oulless, W. W.
1891 Brock, Sir T., K.C.B.	1911 Parsons, A.
1911 Clausen, G.	1876 Poynter, Sir E. J., Bart.
1910 Cope, A. S.	(President).
1877 Davis, H. W. B.	1895 Richmond, Sir W. B.
1891 Dicksee, F.	1881 Riviere, B.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.	1869 Sant, J.
1889 Forbes, S. A.	1897 Sargent, J. S.
1902 Frankton, Sir G. J.	1909 Shannon, I. J.
1891 Gow, A. C. (Keeper)	1911 Short, Sir F.
1881 Graham, P.	1911 Smythe, L. P.
1910 Hacker, A.	1895 Solomon, S. J.
1910 Hemy, C. N.	1889 Stone, M.
1890 Herkomer, Sir H. von.	1889 Thornycroft, H.
C. V. O.	1895 Waterhouse, J. W.
1897 Jackson, T. G. (Treasurer).	1903 Waterlow, Sir E. A.
1909 Jolm, Sir W. Goscombe.	1903 Webb, Sir A., C.B.
1898 Leader, B. W.	1893 Woods, H.
1876 Leslie, G. D.	1907 Wyllie, W. L.
1898 Lucas, J. S.	1878 Yeames, W. F. (Librarian).
1893 MacWhirter, J.	

Associates.

1903 Bacon, J. H. F.	1912 I Jewell, W.
1905 Blomfield, R. T.	1909 MacKenna, B., M.V.O.
1904 Brangwyn, F.	1911 Newton, E.
1903 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.	1893 North, J. W.
1911 Cameron, D. Y.	1910 Orpen, W.
1903 Colton, W. R.	1904 Pegram, H.
1907 Cooper, F. C.	1906 Pomeroy, F. W.
1900 Drury, A.	1911 Shannon, C. H.
1899 East, Sir Alfred.	1908 Sims, Charles.
1900 Farquharson, J.	1910 Stokes, A.
1911 Fisher, Mark.	1876 Storey, G. A.
1910 George, Sir E.	1906 Stott, Edward.
1907 Heury, G.	1906 Strang, William.
1898 La Thangue, H. H.	1900 Tuke, H. S.
1911 Lavery, J.	1910 Wood, F. D.

Secretary—Sir Fred. A. Eaton.

NATIONAL ART GALLERIES.

Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. Director and Secretary, Sir Cecil H. Smith, LL.D. A museum of ornamental and decorative art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrances in Cromwell Road and Exhibition Road. The Museum contains nine Departments, viz: Architecture and Sculpture; Metalwork; Woodwork; Textiles; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration, and Design; Paintings; a Library; and the Department of Circulation. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. to all the Departments except the Library, for which a ticket is required, which may be obtained at the entrance; admission 6d., or by ticket, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays (students' days) from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; and till 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive.—The Indian Section, containing collections from the countries forming the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; no

charge is ever made for admission to these collections, which are open every day during the same hours as the Victoria and Albert Museum. On Sundays the Indian Section and all the other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open free from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April, and September; and till 7 p.m. in May, June, July, and August. The collections now forming the Victoria and Albert Museum were formerly comprised in the South Kensington Museum, which included collections of scientific apparatus, etc. These latter collections now form the Science Museum. They are housed in the galleries to the west of Exhibition Road and in Imperial Institute Road, and are known officially as the Science Museum, South Kensington (p. 479).—**Bethnal Green Museum** is a museum of ornamental and decorative art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrance in Cambridge Road, N.E. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas

Day, for the same hours as the Victoria and Albert Museum. Admission free every day.

National Gallery. (For earlier history see ed. '88 and later editions.) The Gallery is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of a fee of 6d. on the students' days, Thursdays and Fridays. The Gallery is also open free on Sunday afternoons throughout the year. The daily attendance in 1910 averaged on free week-days 3,047, and on Sundays 1,380. Much information, compiled independently of the National Gallery authorities, may be found in Mr. E. T. Cook's "Guide to the National Gallery," while official details appear in an *Annual Report* issued by the Director. **Director,** Sir Charles Holroyd; **Keeper and Secretary,** Hawes Turner; **Chief Clerk and Assist. Sec.,** George E. Ambrose.

National Gallery of British Art, Grosvenor Road, S.W., was presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate, Bart., and opened July 21st, 1897. To this a Turner Wing has been added by the gift of the late Sir Joseph Duveen and his son, Mr. J. Duveen. The wing was opened in 1910. The Government has undertaken the maintenance through the Trustees of the National Gallery. It is closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The **Keeper** is Mr. Charles Aitken.

National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place. Founded in 1856, "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British historical cha-

acters." The collection now comprises over 1,600 portraits. The gallery is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; on Thursday and Friday (students' days), when an entrance fee of 6d. is charged, from 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m.; and on Sundays free, from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. in summer, and 2 to 4 p.m. in winter (light permitting). **Director, Keeper, and Secretary,** C. J. Holmes.

Wallace Collection, Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. This collection of pictures, sculpture, arms and armour, furniture, and objects of art, was originally formed by the third and fourth Marquises of Hertford. By the fourth Marquis it was bequeathed to Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., by whom it was largely increased. Sir Richard left it to his wife, Lady Wallace, who died in 1897, and bequeathed it to the nation. Hertford House (the original of Gaunt House in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair") was purchased by the Treasury for £80,000, extensively altered, and opened to the public in June 1900. The Wallace Collection is open free on Mondays from 12 noon (from 10 a.m. on Bank Holidays), and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season; also on Tuesdays and Fridays, on payment of 6d., from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m. The Museum is also open on Sundays from 2 to 5. On Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day the Museum is closed. The **Keeper** of the Wallace Collection is Mr. D. S. MacColl.

Art Union of London, 112, Strand. **President,** The Earl of Plymouth, C.B.; **Hon. Sec.,** Harold G. Morrish.

Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, for Local Examinations in Music, 15, Bedford Square, W.C. **Patron,** H.M. the King; **Chairman,** Sir William E. Bigge; **Sec.,** James Muir.

Chantrey Fund. This fund was established by the bequest of Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., under which £105,000 was invested in Consols, the available income being about £2,100. The first purchases out of the fund were made in 1877, and the collection, which now numbers over 140 works, has since '97 been permanently housed in the Tate Gallery.

Eisteddfod. The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the poetry, music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is certain that three such congresses were held in the reign of Edward III., one of them being under the patronage of Earl Mortimer. For history see ed. '88. A *Gorsedd* (this word means throne, but in an Eisteddfodic sense it signifies the stones of the Druidic circle, whence a year and a day beforehand the Eisteddfod is proclaimed "in the face of the sun, the eye of light," and where bardic and musical degrees are conferred) is held at the opening of each Eisteddfod, and the place of the next festival is announced. The 1912 festival was held at Wrexham in a pavilion designed to accommodate 10,000 people. An exhibition of antiquities and pictures and

of specimens of Welsh handicraft and industry was held in connection with the gathering, which was one of the most successful of recent years. The silver bardic crown and the bardic chair on this occasion were won by the same person, Mr. T. H. Parry-Williams, Rhyddau. The Eisteddfod is to be held in 1913 at Abergavenny, and in 1914 at Bangor. **Hon. Secretary** to the National Eisteddfod Association, Sir E. Vincent Evans. **Office,** 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London in '80, to provide high-class instruction in music and the drama at moderate cost. There are 110 scholarships, and 130 professors. **Principal,** Landon Ronald; **Sec.,** H. Saxe Wyndham.

Miniature Painters. The years 1896 and '97 witnessed an important revival of the art of miniature painting, and the foundation of two societies devoted to the Art. The **Royal Society of Miniature Painters** is composed wholly of artists, Sir James D. Linton, P.R.I., being its **Hon. President**, Mr. Alyn Williams, R.B.A., A.R.C.A., its **Acting President**, Mr. Quinnell, R.B.A., its **Hon. Secretary**, and Mr. S. Lassam **Lovell** its **Secretary**. An exhibition is held annually at the Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W. The **Society of Miniaturists** has its offices at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, and holds its exhibitions concurrently with that body throughout the spring and summer. Its **President** is Mr. Alfred Praga, and its **Secretary** Mr. Edgar Blackmore. It differs from its sister society in possessing on its council certain experts, collectors, and art critics who have given special attention to

miniatures. It also occasionally unites with its exhibitions a show of old miniatures, and aims at training the modern worker by a study of the work of the old masters.

Musicians, Incorporated Society of, 19, Berners Street, W. General Secretary, Arthur T. Cummings.

Pastel Society, The. This Society was founded in 1898 to revive public interest in the art of pastel painting, and includes among its members most of the well-known English and foreign pastellists. The annual exhibition, which is limited to the works of members, is held at the Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly. Secretary, Edgar Blackmore.

Philharmonic Society. Patrons, their Majesties the King and Queen. Founded 1813. Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. Hon. Sec., W. Wallace, 19, Berners St., W.

Royal Academy of Music. Established in 1822, and incorporated by charter in 1830. Students of all branches of music are received, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which are offered for competition. Associates are entitled to the use of the initials **A.R.A.M.** Fellows (the number is limited to 100) are elected by the Directors after leaving the Academy. They are solely entitled to use the initials **F.R.A.M.** Honorary members are entitled to the initials **R.A.M.** with the prefix **Hon.** Musical composers, performers, and teachers, who have not studied at the Academy, can become Licentiates of the Institution by passing a qualifying examination held twice a year—viz. in September and in the Christmas vacation—successful candidates at which are vacated to the use of the initials **L.R.A.M.** Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.D., LL.D.; Secretary, F. W. Renaut. The Academy is situated at York Gate, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Royal Cambrian Academy of Art, Plas Mawr, Conway. An exhibition is held annually, and there is an art reference library. The thirty-first Exhibition will open on Whit Monday and close on the last Saturday in September. Hon. Sec., W. J. Slater.

Royal College of Music. Founded 1883. The pupils are of both sexes, and consist of scholars, exhibitioners, and students. The **Open Free Scholarships** are 60 in number; are gained by competition, and entitle the holder to a thorough and systematic free education at the College in theoretical and practical music. There are also eleven **Close Free Scholarships**, for the benefit of persons residing in certain specified localities, as well as various **Exhibitions and Prizes**. Students (or paying pupils) are admitted on payment of an entrance fee of £2 2s. and a tuition fee of £12 12s. per term, and must remain for three terms. A Junior Department has been opened for students under 16 years of age whose time is also occupied by the necessities of their general education. Fee, £6 6s. per term, with an entrance fee of £1 1s. Associates need not necessarily be pupils or ex-pupils of the College; they have to pass a qualifying examination, which entitles them to use the initials **A.R.C.M.** (see £55s.). Patron, H.M. the King; President, H.R.H. the Prince Christian; Director, Sir C. H. H. Parry, Bart., C.V.O.; Hon. Secretary, Charles Morley; Registrar, Frank Pownall, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington.

Royal Drawing Society (Incorporated 1902). Hon. Sec., T. R. Ablett, F.R.G.S., 50, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Royal Institute of Oil Painters, The, has its headquarters at 195, Piccadilly, W. The Exhibitions, which are held annually, commencing in October, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (*q.v.*). President, Frank Walton, R.I.; Vice-President, T. B. Kennington; Secretary, W. T. Blackmore.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. This Society was founded in 1831, and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall, but in the spring of '83 moved to more commodious galleries at 195, Piccadilly. There is an annual exhibition of water-colour paintings, commencing the second week in March. The walls are open to artists whose works are approved, and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display. President, Sir Jas. D. Linton; Vice-President, Yeend King; Secretary, W. T. Blackmore. Office, 195, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Scottish Academy, instituted in 1826, incorporated in '38, consists of Academicians, Associates, honorary members and honorary retired members. A supplementary charter was granted in '91, by which the Academicians were empowered to add to the number of Associates, certain privileges being also granted the latter class. Each member is entitled to exhibit in the annual exhibition three works. President, Sir James Guthrie; Secretary, W. D. McKay; Treasurer, Hippolyte J. Blanc; Assist. Sec., Henry Hastings, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Royal Society of Arts, John St., Adelphi. Secretary, Sir Henry Trueman Wood, M.A.

Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, S.W. President, Sir Alfred East, A.R.A.; Hon. Sec., W. M. Palin; Keeper, Percy Edsall.

Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, The, was founded in 1881 by Sir Francis Seymour Haden. Annual Exhibitions of the work of members only are held by the Society at the Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, each year. All forms of engraving on metal, whether by the burin, the etching needle, by mezzotint or aquatint, or by whatever other process, are eligible for exhibition. Secretary, W. Gordon Meigs.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours ("The Old Water Colour Society"). Founded in 1804. The Summer Exhibition is opened to the public in April, and the Winter Exhibition in November. The number of members is forty, while the number of associates is not limited. President, Sir Ernest Waterlow, R.A.; Secretary and Curator, F. W. Hayward Butt. Attached to the Society is an "R.W.S. Art Club," established '84, for the purpose of holding a series of *Conversazioni*, to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition. President, H. M. Marshall, R.W.S. Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Society of British Composers, founded June 1905, to promote the publication and performance of high-class works by British composers, and to protect their interests. Subscription for members and associates, £1 1s. per annum. Hon. Sec., William Wallace, 19, Berners Street, W.

SPORT IN 1912.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

The following are the results of the various events in the Olympic Games held in 1912 at Stockholm:—

ATHLETICS.

100 Metres: R. C. Craig, U.S.A., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. Won by 2 ft.
 110 Metres, Hurdles: F. W. Kelly, U.S.A., 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. Won by long yard.
 200 Metres: R. C. Craig, U.S.A., 21 $\frac{7}{10}$ sec. Won by half a yard
 400 Metres: C. D. Reidpath, U.S.A., 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. Won by half a yard.
 800 Metres: J. E. Meredith, U.S.A., 1 min. 51 $\frac{8}{10}$ sec. Won by bare 2 yds.
 1,500 Metres: A. N. S. Jackson, U.K., 3 min. 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.
 5,000 Metres: H. Kolehmainen, Finland, 14 min. 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. Won by inches.
 10,000 Metres: H. Kolehmainen, Finland, 31 min. 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. Won by 300 yds.
 Marathon Race (about 25 miles): K. K. McArthur, S. Africa, 2 hrs. 36 min. 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. Won by 58 sec.
 Relay Race, 400 Metres: U.K., 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.
 Relay Race, 1,000 Metres: U.S.A., 3 min. 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.
 Team Race, 3,000 Metres: U.S.A., 8 min. 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. (T. S. Berna).
 Cross Country Race, 8,000 Metres, about: A. Individual, H. Kolehmainen, Finland, 45 min. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.
 B. Team: Sweden.
 10,000 Metres Walk: G. Goulding, Canada, 46 min. 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. Won by 85 yds.
 Running High Jump: A. W. Richards, U.S.A., 1'93 metres (6 ft. 4 in.).
 Standing High Jump: Platt Adams, U.S.A., 1'63 metres (5 ft. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.).
 Running Broad Jump: A. L. Gutterson, U.S.A., 7'60 metres (24 ft. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.).
 Standing Broad Jump: C. Tsiclitiras, Greece, 3'37 metres (11 ft. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.).
 Hop, Step, and Jump: G. Lindblom, Sweden, 14'76 metres (48 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.).
 Pole Jump: H. S. Bibcock, U.S.A., 3'95 metres (12 ft. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.).
 Javelin, Best Hand: E. Lemming, Sweden, 60'64 metres (198 ft. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.).
 Javelin, Right and Left Hand: J. J. Saaristo, Finland, 109'42 metres (358 ft. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.).
 Discus, Best Hand: A. R. Taipale, Finland, 45'21 metres (148 ft. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.).
 Discus, Right and Left Hand: A. R. Taipale, Finland, 82'86 metres (271 ft. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.).
 Putting Weight: P. McDonald, U.S.A., 15'34 metres (50 ft. 4 in.).
 Putting Weight, Right and Left Hand: R. W. Rose, U.S.A., 27'70 metres (90 ft. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.).
 Throwing Hammer: M. McGrath, U.S.A., 54'13 metres (177 ft. 7 in.).
 Tug of War: Sweden.
 Athletic Pentathlon: J. Thorpe, U.S.A.
 Athletic Decathlon: J. Thorpe, U.S.A.

CYCLING.

Road Race round Lake Mälär, about 320 kilo-metres (200 miles):
 A. Individual, R. Lewis, S. Africa, 10 hrs. 42 min. 39 sec.
 B. Team, Sweden.

FENCING.

Foils, Individual: N. Nadi, Italy.
 Épée, Teams: Belgium.
 Épée, Individual: P. Anspach, Belgium.
 Sabre, Teams: Hungary.
 Sabre, Individual: J. Fuchs, Hungary.

FOOTBALL (Stadium).

Association: U.K., 4 goals to 2.

GYMNASTICS (Stadium).

Team Competition, with Exercises according to Swedish System: Sweden.
 Team Competition, with Exercises according to any System except the Swedish: Italy.
 Team Competition, with Free Movements: Norway.
 Individual Competition: A. Braglia, Italy.

HORSE RIDING.

"Military":
 A. Team: Sweden.
 B. Individual: Lieut. Nordlander, Sweden.
 Prize Riding: Grefve C. Bonde, Sweden.
 Prize Jumping:
 A. Individual: Capt. Cariou, France.
 B. Team: Sweden.

LAWN TENNIS, COVERED COURTS.

Singles, Men: A. H. Gobert, France.
 Singles, Ladies: Mrs. Hannam, U.K.
 Doubles, Men: A. H. Gobert and M. Germot, France.
 Doubles, Mixed: C. P. Dixon and Mrs. Hannam, U.K.

LAWN TENNIS, HARD COURTS (OPEN AIR).

Singles, Men: C. L. Winslow, S. Africa.
 Singles, Ladies: Mlle. Broquedis, France.
 Doubles, Men: H. A. Kitson and C. Winslow, S. Africa.
 Doubles, Mixed: Frl. Köring and H. Schomburgk, Germany.

ROWING.

Eights, Outriggers: Leander Club, U.K. Won by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
 Fours, Outriggers: Ludwigshafen, Germany. Won by 3 lengths.
 Fours, Inriggers: Denmark. Won by 4 lengths.
 Single Sculls: W. D. Kinnear, U.K. Won by 2 lengths.

SHOOTING.

Army Rifle Shooting.

International, Team: U.S.A.
 600 Metres, Individual: Paul Colas, France.
 300 Metres, Individual: A. Prokopp, Hungary.

Any Rifle.

300 Metres, Team: Sweden.
 300 Metres, Individual: P. Colas, France.

Miniature Rifles.

50 Metres, Team: U.K.
 50 Metres, Individual: F. L. Hind, U.S.A.
 25 Metres, Team: Sweden.
 25 Metres, Individual: Lieut. Carlberg, Sweden.

Revolver and Pistol.

50 Metres, Team: U.S.A.
50 Metres, Individual: A. P. Lane, U.S.A.
30 Metres, Duel, Team: Sweden.
30 Metres, Duel, Individual: A. P. Lane, U.S.A.

Clay Birds.

Team: U.S.A.
Individual: J. R. Graham, U.S.A.

Running Deer.

Team: Sweden.
Individual: O. G. Swahn, Sweden.
Double Shot: A. Lundeborg, Sweden.

SWIMMING.

A Men.

100 Metres, Free Style: D. P. Kahanamoku, U.S.A., 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. (slower than Prelim).
100 Metres, Back Stroke: H. Hebner, U.S.A., 1 min. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
200 Metres, Breast Style: W. Bathe, Germany, 3 min. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
400 Metres, Free Stroke: G. R. Hodgson, Canada, 5 min. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
400 Metres, Breast Stroke: W. Bathe, Germany, 6 min. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
1 500 Metres, Free Style: G. R. Hodgson, Canada, 22 min.
High Diving: W. E. Adlerz, Sweden.
High Diving, Plain and Variety: W. E. Adlerz, Sweden.
Springboard Diving: P. Günther, Germany.
800 Metres, Team: Australasia, 10 min. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
Water Polo: U.K.

B. Ladies.

100 Metres: Fanny Durack, Australasia, 1 min. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
High Diving: Greta Johanson, Sweden.
400 Metres, Team: U.K., 5 min. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

WRESTLING, STADIUM.

Græco-Roman, Feather: K. Koskelo, Finland.
Græco-Roman, Light: E. E. Wäre, Finland.
Græco-Roman, Middle, A.: C. E. Johansson, Sweden.
Græco-Roman, Middle, B.: No First Prize awarded.
Græco-Roman, Heavy: U. Saarela, Finland.

YACHTING, NYNÄSHAMN.

6 Metres: G. Thubé (*Mac Miche*), France.
8 Metres: T. Glad (*Taifun*), Norway.
10 Metres: N. Asp (*Kitty*), Sweden.
12 Metres: A. W. G. Larsen (*Magda IX.*), Norway.

MODERN PENTATHLON.

G. Lilliehook, Sweden.

ART.

Painting: C. Pellegrini, Italy.
Music: R. Barthelemi, Italy.
Literature: G. Hohrod, M. Eschbach, Germany.
Sculpture: W. Winans, U.S.A., G. Dubois, France.
Architecture: Monod and Laverrière, Switzerland.

BRITISH SPORT.

The following is a brief summary of the chief events and results in 1912 in the various departments of British athletics and sport, arranged alphabetically.

Athletics.

The Amateur Athletic Association Championships, at Stamford Bridge, London, on June 22nd, resulted as follows:—

100 Yards: G. H. Patching, South Africa, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
220 Yards: W. R. Applegarth, Polytechnic Harriers, 22 sec.
Quarter-mile: C. N. Seedhouse, Blackheath Harriers, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
Half-mile: H. Braun, Munchener Sports Club, 1 min. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
One Mile: E. Owen, Broughton Harriers, 4 min. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
Four Miles: G. W. Hutson, Surrey A.C., 20 min. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
Two Miles Steeplechase: S. Frost, Sparkhill Harriers, 11 min. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
Two Miles Walk: R. Bridge, Lancashire W.C., 13 min. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
120 Yards Hurdles: G. R. L. Anderson, Oxford University, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
High Jump: B. H. Baker, Liverpool H. and A.C., 5 ft. 9 in.
Long Jump: P. Kirwan, Irish A.C., 23 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Putting the Weight: D. Hagan, Irish A.A.A., 44 ft. 10 in.
Throwing the Hammer: T. R. Nicol'son, West of Scotland Harriers, 162 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Ten Miles Running Championship: W. Scott, Salford Harriers, 52 min. 35 sec.
Seven Miles Walking Championship: R. Bridge, Lancashire W.C., 52 min. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
The Oxford and Cambridge University Sports ended in a tie of five events each. The results were as follows:—

100 Yards: D. MacMillan, Cambridge, 10 sec.
Quarter-mile: D. Macmillan, Cambridge, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
Half-mile: P. J. Baker, Cambridge, 1 min. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
One Mile: A. N. S. Jackson, Oxford, 4 min. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
Three Miles: E. Gawan-Taylor, Oxford, 14 min. 47 sec.
120 Yards Hurdles: H. S. O. Ashington, Cambridge, 17 sec.
Long Jump: H. S. O. Ashington, Cambridge, 23 ft. 1 in.
High Jump: J. C. Masterman, Oxford, 5 ft. 8 in.
Putting the Weight: W. A. Ziegler, Oxford, 40 ft. 10 in.
Throwing the Hammer: W. A. Ziegler, Oxford, 139 ft. 4 in.
The Cross-country Championships resulted as follows:—

International.—England won with 41 points, Scotland being second with 88, Ireland third with 110, France fourth with 123, and Wales fifth with 146. The chief individual placings were: J. Bouin, France, first; W. Scott, England, second; F. N. Hibbins, England, third; G. Wallach, Scotland, fourth; Sergeant O'Neill, Ireland, fifth; T. Keyser, France, sixth.

National.—Won by the Hallamshire Harriers with 86 points, Warrington A.C. being second with 115, and Highgate Harriers third with 164. F. N. Hibbins, Thrapston Harriers, won the individual honours in 60 min. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec., followed by S. C. Greenway, Banbury Harriers, H. Holbrook, Warrington A.C., C. Vose, Warrington A.C., and J. Murphy, Hallamshire Harriers.

Scottish.—Won by West of Scotland Harriers, T. Jack, Edinburgh Southern Harriers, finishing first in 63 min. 24½ sec.

Welsh.—Won by Cwmbran Harriers, T. J. Miles, Cwmbran Harriers, finishing first in 57 min. 2 sec.

Northern.—Won by the Hallamshire Harriers for the sixth time in succession, E. Glover, Hallamshire Harriers, being first man home in 57 min. 57 sec.

Southern.—Won by the Highgate Harriers for the ninth time in succession. F. C. Neaves, Surrey A.C., finished first in 61 min. 56 sec.

Midland.—Won by the Thrapston Harriers, F. N. Hibbins, Thrapston Harriers, finishing first in 61 min. 3 sec.

Irish.—Won by the Connaught Rangers, Sergeant O'Neill of that club being first man home.

French.—Won by the Metropolitan Club, J. Bouin finishing first in 59 min. 56 sec.

Billiards.

Billiard Association Amateur Championship.—In the final Mr. H. C. Virr beat Major H. L. Fleming by seven points in 3,000 up.

In the Professional Tournament at Messrs. Burroughes & Watts' Saloon, in Soho Square, the final positions were:—

	Won.			
	plyd.	half.	finish.	pts.
T. Aitken (rec. 2,250) .	7	7	5	32
M. Inman (rec. 1,000) .	7	5	6	31
T. Reece (rec. 1,500) .	7	4	5	26
E. Diggle (rec. 1,000) .	7	4	4	25
C. Harverson (rec. 2,000) .	7	3	4	21
B. Elphick (rec. 3,500) .	7	2	2	17
H. W. Stevenson (scratch) .	7	1	1	8
J. Mack (rec. 3,000) .	7	0	0	1

The heats were 9,000 up.

Two points were awarded to the player reaching scheduled points at half-way stage, three points for a win outright, one point for a drawn game, and also one point for breaks in proportion to the start received.

Billiards Control Club Championship.—In a Professional Championship organised by the Billiards Control Club, M. Inman beat T. Reece by 8,125 points in 18,000 up.

In a series of three Test games of 18,000 up G. Gray beat H. W. Stevenson by two matches to one. Gray won the first by 636 points, the second by 771 points, and Stevenson won the third by 1,497 points.

Boxing.

The results in the Amateur Championships were as follows:—

Bantam-weight (8 st. 4 lb. and under): Final—W. W. Allen, Polytechnic B.C., beat A. Wye, Columbia B.C.

Feather-weight (9 st. and under): Final—G. R. Baker, Hendon B. and A.C., beat H. A. Pollard, Bermondsey Catholic B.C.

Light-weight (10 st. and under): Final—R. Marriot, Stansfield B.C., beat F. Grace, Eton Mission.

Middle-weight (11 st. 4 lb. and under): Final—E. V. Chandler, Stock Exchange B.C., beat E. Thrower, Hendon B. and A.C.

Heavy-weight (any weight): Final—R. Smith, "A" Division Metropolitan Police, beat P. L. Foote, London Hospital A.C.

The Oxford and Cambridge contests resulted as follows:—

Bantam-weight: T. H. E. Murray, Cambridge, beat S. R. D. Albertini, Oxford.

Feather-weight: S. R. D. Albertini, Oxford, beat H. L. Bassett, Cambridge.

Light-weight: W. G. Gabain, Cambridge, beat A. J. N. Anderson, Oxford.

Middle-weight: L. W. G. Eccles, Oxford, beat F. G. Lewtas, Cambridge.

Heavy-weight: G. V. W. Hopley, Cambridge, beat F. C. Bourne, Oxford.

Welter-weight: J. D. Dewar, Oxford, beat G. O. P. Dressler, Cambridge.

In the Public Schools' Championships the results were as follows:—

Bantam-weight: Final—R. G. Ireland, Tonbridge, beat B. M. Farrell, Queen Elizabeth's, Cranbrook.

Feather-weight: Final—P. L. Roy, St. Paul's, beat J. S. H. Morgan, Repton.

Light-weight: Final—W. G. Burt, Felsted, beat J. A. Acosta, Bedford.

Welter-weight: Final—C. S. Ward, Eton, beat A. H. A. Romilly, Rugby.

Middle-weight: Final—E. Chalker, Oundle, beat V. E. Farr, Bedford.

Heavy-weight: Final—A. L. W. Neave, Clifton, beat J. A. E. Frend, Tonbridge.

The Professional contests are as follows:—

Bantam-weight Championship of England: Digger Stanley, Fulham, beat Alec Lafferty, Glasgow.

Light-weight Championship of England: Fred Welsh, Pontypridd, beat Matt Wells, Camberwell.

Welter-weight Championship of England: Johnny Summers, Canning Town, beat Arthur Evernden, Erith.

Middle-weight Championship of England: Jack Harrison, Rushden, beat Private McEnroy, Irish Guards.

[Note.—No contests took place for Feather-weight or Heavy-weight Championships of England.]

Feather-weight Championship of the World: Jim Driscoll, Cardiff, beat Jean Poesy, France.

Other important contests were:—

Jack Johnson, America (Heavy-weight Champion of the World), beat Jim Flynn, America.

Georges Carpentier, France, beat Jim Sullivan, England.

Frank Klaus, America, beat Georges Carpentier, France.

Billy Papke, America, beat Georges Carpentier, France.

Cricket.

The cricket season of 1912 was dominated by the Triangular Tournament, England, Australia, and South Africa taking part in a series of nine Test matches. The result was a victory for England, who won four matches and drew two. They beat Australia once and South Africa three times, and drew twice with Australia, these two matches being ruined by bad weather. The Australians won two matches, lost one, and drew three. They beat the South Africans twice and lost at the Oval to England. The South Africans were quite outclassed in the Test matches, being beaten five times and drawing with the Australians at Nottingham.

As regards the financial result of the Tournament, the Australians received as their share of the gate money £2,986 and the South Africans £1,878 10s. 0d. The balance for appropriation to the various English bodies amounted to £4,708 12s. 10d. The M.C.C. and the sixteen first-class counties received £157 12s. 4d. each, and the eighteen second-class counties £24 16s. 3d. each.

THE TEST MATCHES.

England—won 4, lost 0, drew 2. Australia—won 2, lost 1, drew 3. South Africa—won 0, lost 5, drew 1.

May 27, 28, at Manchester, Australia v. South Africa—Australia 448; South Africa 265 and 95. Australia won by an innings and 88 runs.

June 10, 11, 12, at Lord's, England v. South Africa.—South Africa 58 and 217; England 337. England won by an innings and 62 runs.

June 24, 25, 26, at Lord's, England v. Australia.—England 310 for 7 wickets (innings declared closed); Australia 282 for 7 wickets. Drawn.

July 8, 9, 10, at Leeds, England v. South Africa.—England 242 and 238; South Africa 147 and 159. England won by 174 runs.

July 15, 16, 17, at Lord's, Australia v. South Africa.—South Africa 263 and 173; Australia 390 and 48 for no wicket. Australia won by 10 wickets.

July 29, 30, 31, at Manchester, England v. Australia.—England 203; Australia 14 for no wicket. Drawn.

August 5, 6, 7, at Nottingham, Australia v. South Africa.—South Africa 329; Australia 219. Drawn.

August 12, 13, 14, at the Oval, England v. South Africa.—South Africa 95 and 93; England 176 and 14 for no wicket. England won by 10 wickets.

August 19, 20, 21, 22, at the Oval, England v. Australia.—England 245 and 175; Australia 111 and 65. England won by 244 runs.

TEST MATCH AVERAGES.

England.—Batting.

	Innings.	Runs.	Most in innings.	Times not out.	Average.
Hobbs	9	387	107	1	48'37
Rhodes	8	257	92	0	32'12
R. H. Spooner	8	251	119	0	31'37
Woolley	8	246	73	0	30'75
C. B. Fry	8	200	79	0	25'00
Hearne (J. W.)	8	150	45	2	25'00
F. R. Foster	8	104	30	1	14'85
Smith (E. J.)	8	57	14*	1	8'14
Barnes	7	31	15*	3	7'75
G. L. Jessop	3	20	16	0	6'66
Dean	4	10	8	2	5'00

Also batted in two innings—P. F. Warner (39 and 4), J. W. H. T. Douglas (18 and 24), Hitch (4 and 0*); and in one innings—Haigh (9), Hayes (4), W. Brearley (0).

* Signifies not out.

Bowling.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Woolley	57'5	12	152	17	8'94
Barnes	100	64	404	39	10'35
Dean	75'3	23	153	11	13'90
F. R. Foster	131'1	50	234	13	18'00
Rhodes	25'2	7	74	3	24'66

Also bowled in two innings—Hearne, J. W. (14-6-31-1); and in one innings—W. Brearley (6-2-4-0), Haigh (6-4-3-0), and Hobbs (11-2-36-0).

Australia.—Batting.

	Innings.	Runs.	Most in innings.	Times not out.	Average.
W. Bardsley	6	392	164	0	65'33
C. Kelleway	7	360	114	1	60'00
C. G. Macartney	6	197	99	0	32'83
C. B. Jennings	8	107	22	2	17'83
R. B. Minnett	5	86	39	0	17'20
T. J. Matthews	6	82	49*	1	16'40
S. E. Gregory	6	72	37	0	12'00
W. J. Whitty	5	39	33	0	7'80
G. R. Hazlitt	6	28	19	2	7'00
W. Carkeek	5	16	6*	2	5'33

Also batted—D. Smith (24*, 6, and 0), E. R. Mayne (23 and 25*), and S. H. Emery (1 and 5).

* Signifies not out.

Bowling.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
T. J. Matthews	115'5	34	255	15	17'00
R. B. Minnett	39'1	14	111	6	18'50
W. J. Whitty	220	76	495	25	19'80
G. R. Hazlitt	193'3	60	398	19	20'54
C. G. Macartney	75'1	19	142	6	23'66
C. Kelleway	86'2	21	239	10	23'90
S. H. Emery	77	13	249	5	49'80

H. Webster and J. W. McLaren did not play in the Test series.

South Africa.—Batting.

	Innings.	Runs.	Most in innings.	Times Not out.	Average.
C. P. Carter	4	63	31	1	21'00
A. D. Nourse	11	220	64	0	20'00
G. A. Faulkner	11	194	122*	1	19'40
H. W. Taylor	11	194	93	1	19'40
L. J. Tancred	7	134	39	0	19'14
C. B. Llewellyn	9	167	75	0	18'55
S. J. Pegler	11	157	35*	2	17'44
G. C. White	9	136	59*	1	17'00
L. A. Stricker	7	113	48	0	16'14
S. J. Snook	9	115	23	0	12'77
R. Beaumont	5	59	31	0	11'80
R. O. Schwarz	6	52	28	0	8'66
T. A. Ward	9	38	24	4	7'60
G. P. D. Hartigan	4	30	25	0	7'50
F. Mitchell	6	28	12	0	4'66

Also batted—T. Campbell (0* and 3).

* Signifies not out.

Bowling.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
S. J. Pegler	231'2	40	594	29	20'48
A. D. Nourse	134'5	40	316	13	24'30
G. A. Faulkner	161'4	21	454	17	26'70
C. B. Llewellyn	60	6	244	4	61'00
R. O. Schwarz	63	4	230	3	76'66
C. P. Carter	13	1	45	0	—

Also bowled in two innings—G. P. D. Hartigan (19-2-45-0) and H. W. Taylor (14-5-31-0); and in one innings—L. A. Stricker (3-1-8-0) and C. C. White (6-1-20-1).

J. L. Cox did not play in the Test series.

THE AUSTRALIAN AVERAGES.

All Matches.

Results: Played 38, won 9, lost 8, drawn 20. Abandoned without a ball being bowled, 1.

Batting.

	Innings.	Runs.	Most in Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
W. Bardsley . . .	53	2,441	184*	6	51'93
C. G. Macartney . .	50	2,207	208	1	45'04
C. Kelleway . . .	49	1,300	114	7	30'95
S. E. Gregory . . .	47	1,055	150	2	23'44
C. B. Jennings . .	51	1,060	82	4	22'55
E. R. Mayne . . .	44	877	111	3	21'39
R. B. Minnett . . .	42	734	65*	5	19'83
T. J. Matthews . . .	36	584	93	4	18'25
H. Webster . . .	14	139	26	5	15'44
S. H. Emery . . .	29	279	37*	9	13'95
D. Smith . . .	25	316	100	2	13'73
W. J. Whitty . . .	36	282	33	9	10'44
W. Carkeek . . .	29	156	27	12	9'17
J. W. McLaren . . .	17	132	40	1	8'25
G. R. Hazlitt . . .	38	230	35*	8	7'66

* Signifies not out.

Bowling.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
C. G. Macartney . .	357	115	703	43	16'34
W. J. Whitty . . .	866'3	281	1,971	109	18'08
G. R. Hazlitt . . .	805'3	224	1,915	101	18'96
T. J. Matthews . . .	627'3	165	1,647	85	19'37
J. W. McLaren . . .	196'3	34	620	27	22'96
R. B. Minnett . . .	311'2	83	970	41	23'65
S. H. Emery . . .	467'1	77	1,601	67	23'89
C. Kelleway . . .	449'5	125	1,144	47	24'34

Also bowled: D. Smith (4-0-22-1) and E. R. Mayne (10-0-35-0).

THE SOUTH AFRICAN AVERAGES.

All Matches.

Results: Played 37, won 13, lost 8, drawn 16.

Batting.

	Innings.	Runs.	Most in Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
A. D. Nourse . . .	55	1,762	213*	5	35'24
H. W. Taylor . . .	57	1,340	96	5	25'76
G. P. D. Hartigan . .	18	372	103	3	24'80
G. A. Faulkner . . .	51	1,075	145	6	23'88
S. J. Snooke . . .	38	800	86	2	22'22
G. C. White . . .	41	717	59*	7	21'03
L. J. Tancred . . .	50	974	131	2	20'29
C. B. Llewellyn . . .	10	191	75	0	19'00
L. A. Stricker . . .	46	875	99	2	19'88
R. Beaumont . . .	31	510	75	3	18'21
R. O. Schwarz . . .	14	249	70	0	17'78
F. Mitchell . . .	33	504	91*	4	17'37
S. J. Pegler . . .	48	643	79	6	15'30
T. A. Ward . . .	34	223	43	14	11'15
C. P. Carter . . .	41	398	32	5	11'05
J. L. Cox . . .	16	92	34	6	9'20
F. Campbell . . .	17	115	27*	4	8'84

* Signifies not out.

Bowling.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
S. J. Pegler . . .	1,286'5	352	2,885	189	15'26
G. A. Faulkner . . .	1,015'1	207	2,514	163	15'42
C. P. Carter . . .	461'1	128	1,116	67	16'05
L. A. Stricker . . .	27	4	67	4	16'75
H. W. Taylor . . .	120'1	35	292	14	20'85
A. D. Nourse . . .	575'3	190	1,232	50	24'64
G. C. White . . .	120	15	456	18	25'33
S. J. Snooke . . .	34	3	112	4	28'00
J. L. Cox . . .	170'1	46	403	14	28'78
G. P. D. Hartigan . .	156	20	470	14	33'57
R. O. Schwarz . . .	185'1	17	672	18	37'33
C. B. Llewellyn . . .	60	6	219	4	54'75

County cricket was to a large extent thrown into the background by the presence of the Australian and South African teams. Yorkshire won the County Championship, the second place being filled by Northamptonshire, whose eleven showed a great advance on all previous doings. Yorkshire showed excellent all-round form, but did not approach their extremely high standard of 1900-1-2. The Championship was decided on the same method as in 1911, five points being allowed for a win, and in drawn matches the side leading on the first innings scoring three points and the side behind one point. C. B. Fry headed the English averages for the year. He only twice did himself full justice in the Test matches, but his run-getting for Hampshire in such a wet summer was extraordinary. Barnes was the English bowler of the year and Woolley the best all-round man.

ENGLISH FIRST-CLASS AVERAGES.

Batting.

	Innings.	Runs.	Most in Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
Fry, C. B. . . .	31	1,592	203	3	56'85
Johnston, A. C. . .	20	1,044	175	1	54'94
Mead (P.) . . .	52	1,933	160*	14	50'86
Sharp (J.) . . .	34	1,375	211	3	44'35
Littelljohn, E. S. .	10	389	141*	1	43'22
The Jam Sahib . . .	28	1,113	176	2	42'80
Denton . . .	54	2,127	221	4	42'54
Spooner, R. H. . .	49	1,939	130	3	42 15
Woolley (F. E.) . .	49	1,827	117	5	41'52
Barrett, Capt. E. I. M.	41	1,331	138*	10	40'61
Hayes . . .	46	1,812	143	1	40'26
Perrin, P. . . .	28	1,009	245	2	38'80
Hobbs . . .	60	2,042	111	6	37'81
Tyldesley (J. T.) . .	32	1,147	174	1	37'00
Crutchley, G. E. V. .	15	478	99*	2	36'76
Quaife . . .	40	1,163	134	8	36'34
Hearne (J. W.) . . .	52	1,502	123*	10	35'76
Makepeace . . .	33	1,123	173	1	35'09
Vine . . .	58	1,817	118	6	34'91
Gunn (J.) . . .	31	975	113	3	34'84
Warner, P. F. . . .	20	533	130	4	33'31
Johnson, P. R. . . .	11	294	83	2	32'66
Kelf (R) . . .	58	1,804	169	2	32'21
Douglas, J. W. H. T.	46	1,411	129	2	32'06
Day, A. P. . . .	23	668	98	2	31'80
Hardinge . . .	44	1,299	107	2	30'92
Tyldesley (W.) . . .	18	463	114*	3	30'86
Tarrant . . .	49	1,492	140	0	30'44
Rhodes . . .	58	1,597	176	5	30'13
Goatly . . .	14	330	73	3	30'00

* Signifies not out.

Bowling.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Langley, C. K.	70'2	21	197	19	10'36
Falcon, M.	59'1	16	156	15	10'40
Baker, E. C.	110	27	232	22	10'54
Barnes.	386'4	137	782	69	11'33
Carr, D. W.	258'5	47	733	61	12'01
Blythe.	919'3	241	2,183	178	12'26
Haigh.	813'4	245	1,541	125	12'32
Smith, S. G.	559	165	1,269	100	12'69
McDonnell, H. C.	60'3	10	194	15	12'93
Dean.	1,060	356	2,216	162	13'67
Woolley (F. E.)	706	187	1,802	126	14'30
Tarrant	940'4	261	2,070	140	14'78
Preston	83'2	21	165	11	15'00
Hands, W. C.	114'3	37	257	17	15'11
Dennett	881'1	245	2,129	137	15'54
Hearne (J. T.)	692'2	248	1,211	77	15'72
Huddleston	678'3	194	1,495	95	15'73
Cox	519'1	140	1,239	75	16'52
Jessop, G. L.	124'1	30	209	18	16'61
Thompson.	890'2	243	2,244	133	16'87
Smith (W. C.)	841'4	235	1,900	112	16'96
Bracey	129'2	17	343	20	17'15
Lewis.	120	31	242	14	17'28
Hirst	914'2	267	2,050	118	17'37
Foster, F. R.	860	272	2,019	116	17'40
Quaife.	266'3	48	721	41	17'58
Kennedy	950'5	266	2,447	139	17'60
East	345'3	98	775	44	17'61
King	928'4	228	2,293	130	17'63
Greswell, W. T.	922	213	2,348	132	17'78
Cadman	397	137	809	45	17'97
Iremonger.	871'2	302	1,744	95	18'35
Drake	708'5	194	1,628	87	18'71
Booth	732'5	162	1,991	104	19'17
Gilbert, H. A.	120'3	28	348	18	19'33
Charlesworth	65'1	11	213	11	19'36
Wass	802'3	164	2,172	112	19'30
Relf (A. E.)	1,273'4	466	2,586	133	19'44
Forester, T.	351'4	140	613	31	19'77
S.-Hayward, G. H.	189	22	557	28	19'89
Curtis	89'3	16	239	12	19'91

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

	P.	W.	L.	W. on 1st Inns.	L. on 1st Inns.	No Result.	Points obt.	Percentage.
Yorkshire.	28	13	1	7	4	3*	90	72'00
Northants.	18	10	1	2	4	1	60	70'58
Kent.	26	14	5	3	3	1	82	65'60
Lancashire.	22	8	2	4	3	5†	55	64'70
Middlesex.	20	7	4	5	2	2	52	57'77
Hampshire	24	7	3	4	4	6	51	56'66
Surrey	26	7	5	6	5	3†	58	50'43
Notts.	18	5	5	5	2	1*	42	49'41
Warwickshire.	22	6	5	3	4	4*	43	47'77
Sussex	28	6	10	6	4	2	52	40'00
Gloucestershire	18	3	8	1	1	5†	19	29'23
Derbyshire	18	2	7	2	3	4	19	27'14
Leicestershire	22	3	13	2	2	2	23	23'00
Somerset	16	2	8	1	3	2	16	22'85
Essex	18	1	8	2	3	4*	14	20'00
Worcestershire	20	1	10	0	6	3	11	12'94

* Including one game abandoned without a ball having been bowled.

† Including two abandoned.

Five points are awarded for a win outright, otherwise three points to the side leading on

the first innings and one point to the side led. If there is not even a first innings result the game is ignored in calculating the percentage.

The order is decided by calculating the percentage of points obtained to the maximum points possible.

The **Minor Counties Championship** had no definite result. At the end of the season Staffordshire challenged Norfolk, but owing to a delay in accepting the challenge no match was played. It was then determined that the championship should remain in abeyance for the year.

Cambridge beat Oxford by three wickets, the Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland scoring 78 in the last innings. Cambridge owed much to E. L. Kidd, their captain, who scored 46 and 45, took eight wickets, and managed his side with admirable judgment. Eton beat Harrow by six wickets, Harrow, thanks to an innings of 137 by their captain, C. H. B. Blount, making a good fight against a team vastly stronger than themselves. Eton beat Winchester by an innings and 46 runs. The Gentlemen and Players matches at the Oval and Lord's were both drawn. C. B. Fry scored 101 for the Gentlemen at the Oval and J. W. Hearne 123 not out for the Players. At Lord's Hobbs scored 94 for the Players and A. C. Johnston 89 for the Gentlemen.

In September at the Oval the Rest of England beat Yorkshire (Champion County) by an innings and 122 runs, R. H. Spooner scoring 120.

In the winter of 1911-12 an England XI. visited **Australia** under the auspices of the M.C.C. The Englishmen had a great triumph, beating Australia in the Test matches by 4 to 1. They were beaten in the first match at Sydney, and then gained successive victories at Melbourne, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney. In winning the rubber in this decisive way they were mainly indebted to the superb bowling of Barnes and F. R. Foster and the batting of Hobbs and Rhodes. Hobbs in the five Test matches scored 662 runs with an average of 82. In all the team took part in 18 matches, of which they won 12, lost one, and drew 5. P. F. Warner, the captain of the team, was laid aside by serious illness after scoring 151 in the opening match against South Australia at Adelaide, and could not play again. The leadership devolved upon J. W. H. T. Douglas, who, after the first Test match, managed the side admirably.

Croquet.

Winners of the principal events:

The Championships.—Gentlemen: C. L. O'Callaghan. Ladies: Miss E. D. B. Simeon. Mixed Doubles: C. L. O'Callaghan and Mrs. Gordon Lockett.

Champion Cups.—Gentlemen: P. D. Matthews. Ladies: Miss D. M. Standring.

Gold Medals.—Gentlemen: C. L. O'Callaghan. Ladies: Lady Julian Parr.

Roeampton Challenge Cup.—Upper Division: H. W. J. Snell.

County Championship.—Kent.

Club Championship.—Bedford.

Cycling.

The **N.C.U. Championships** resulted as follows:—

Quarter-mile: V. L. Johnson (Rover C. C.) in 32½ sec.

One mile: W. J. Bailey (Polytechnic C. C.) in 2 min. 23 sec.

Five miles: F. Boor (Cambridge T. and C. C.) in 12 min. 30³/₄ secs.

Twenty-five Miles: R. L. Player (Cambridge T. and C. C.) in 65 min. 7³/₄ sec.

Football. ASSOCIATION.

The International matches resulted as follows:—

England beat Ireland 6 goals to 1. England has now won 28, Ireland 0, drawn 3.

England beat Wales 2 goals to 0. England has now won 26, Wales 2, drawn 6.

England drew with Scotland 1 goal each. Scotland has now won 17, England 12, drawn 12.

Scotland beat Wales 1 goal to 0. Scotland has now won 27, Wales 4, drawn 6.

Scotland beat Ireland 4 goals to 1. Scotland has now won 25, Ireland 2, drawn 2.

Ireland beat Wales 3 goals to 2. Wales has now won 15, Ireland 11, drawn 5.

Amateur International matches:—

England beat Denmark 3 goals to 0.

England beat Ireland 2 goals to 0.

England beat Wales 3 goals to 0.

England beat Holland 4 goals to 0.

England beat Belgium 2 goals to 1.

Amateur Football Association International matches:—

England beat Wales 10 goals to 0.

England beat France 7 goals to 1.

Inter-League Matches:—

English League beat Scottish League 2 goals to 0. English League has now won 11, Scottish League 5, drawn 5.

English League beat Irish League 4 goals to 0. English League has now won 17, Irish League 0, drawn 1.

English League beat Southern League 2 goals to 1. English League has now won 1, Southern League 1, drawn 1.

Scottish League beat Irish League 3 goals to 0. Scottish League has now won 13, Irish League 3, drawn 0.

Scottish League beat Southern League 3 goals to 2. Scottish League has now won 1, Southern League 1, drawn 0.

Southern League beat Irish League 2 goals to 0. Southern League has now won 2, Irish League 0, drawn 0.

League Championships:—

First League.—Blackburn Rovers won with 49 points; Everton 46 points; Newcastle United 44 points.

Second League.—Derby County won with 54 points; Chelsea 54 points; Burnley 52 points. Derby County and Chelsea secured promotion.

Southern League.—Queens Park Rangers won with 53 points; Plymouth Argyle 52 points; Northampton 51 points.

Scottish League.—Glasgow Rangers won with 51 points; Celtic 45 points; Clyde 42 points.

Irish League.—Glentoran won with 22 points; Distillery 21 points; Belfast Celtic 20 points.

Cup Competitions: Final Ties:—

Association Cup.—Barnsley beat West Bromwich Albion 1 goal to 0, after a pointless draw.

Semi-Finalists: Swindon Town and Blackburn Rovers.

Amateur Cup.—Stockton beat Eston United by 1 goal to 0, after a draw of one goal each.

Amateur Football Association Cup.—Oxford beat Old Carthusians 2 goals to 1.

Scottish Cup.—Celtic beat Clyde 2 goals to 0.

Irish Cup.—Not played (Cup awarded to Linfield).

Welsh Cup.—Cardiff City beat Pontypridd 3 goals to 0, after a pointless draw.

Army Cup.—Second Battalion Sherwood Foresters beat Fourth Battalion Middlesex Regiment by 5 goals to 1.

Cavalry Cup.—Third Dragoon Guards beat Eighteenth Hussars by 3 goals to 0.

Hospitals Cup.—St. Thomas's beat Guy's 2 goals to 1.

Arthur Dunn Cup.—Old Malvernians beat Old Reptonians 4 goals to 1.

Cambridge beat Oxford 3 goals to 1. Cambridge has now won 19, Oxford 18, drawn 2.

Southern Counties Amateur Championship.—Bedfordshire beat Hampshire 2 goals to 1.

RUGBY.

The International matches resulted as follows:—

England beat Wales by 1 goal 1 try to nothing. Wales has now won 14, England 13, drawn 2.

England beat Ireland by 5 tries to nothing. England has now won 21, Ireland 12, drawn 2.

England beat France by 2 goals (1 dropped) 3 tries to 1 goal 1 try. England has now won 7, France 0, drawn 0.

Scotland beat England by 1 goal 1 try to 1 try. Scotland has now won 17, England 13, drawn 9.

Scotland beat France by 6 goals (1 penalty) 1 try to 1 try. Scotland has won 2, France 1, drawn 0.

Ireland beat Scotland by 1 dropped and 1 penalty goal, 1 try to 1 goal 1 try. Scotland has now won 24, Ireland 8, drawn 3.

Ireland beat Wales by 2 goals (1 dropped) 1 try to 1 goal. Wales has now won 17, Ireland 9, drawn 1.

Ireland beat France by 1 goal 2 tries to 2 tries. Ireland has now won 4, France 0, drawn 0.

Wales beat Scotland by 4 goals (2 dropped) 1 try to 2 tries. Wales has now won 14, Scotland 13, drawn 1.

Wales beat France by 1 goal 3 tries to 1 goal 1 try. Wales has now won 5, France 0, drawn 0.

Oxford beat Cambridge by 2 goals and 3 tries to nothing. Oxford has now won 18, Cambridge 12, drawn 9.

County Championship.—In the final game Devon beat Northumberland by 3 goals 5 tries to nothing. For the Championship of the South, Devon beat the East Midlands by two goals 3 tries to 1 try.

Inter-Hospital Cup.—Guy's beat London by 2 tries to 1 try.

Army Cup.—1st Leicestershire Regiment beat 2nd Welsh Regiment by 2 tries to 1 goal.

Midland Counties Cup.—Leicester beat Coventry by 3 goals 1 try to nothing.

GOLF.

Open Championship at Muirfield.—Won by Edward Ray with score of 205; 2nd, Harry Vardon, 209; 3rd, J. Braid, 303; 4th, G. Duncan, 156.

English Professionals drew with Scottish Professionals 8 matches each. Each side won 5 matches in the singles and 3 in the foursomes.

Amateur Championship at Westward Ho!: In the final John Ball beat Abe Mitchell at the 38th hole. The bronze medallists were C. B. Macfarlane and A. V. Hambro.

Scottish Amateurs beat English Amateurs by 3 matches to 2.

Ladies' Championship at Turnberry: Miss G. Ravencroft beat Miss Temple in the final by 3 and 2.

Stroke Competition: Miss Boyd, 85.

Irish Open Championship at Newcastle: Gordon Lockhart beat P. G. Jenkins by 11 and 9.

Irish Professional Championship at Castlerock: M. Moran, 305.

Irish Ladies' Championship at Portsalon: Miss Harrison beat Mrs. R. A. Cramsie by 5 and 3.

Scottish Professional Championship at Turnberry: W. Watt, 298.

Scottish Ladies' Championship at Lossiemouth: Miss D. M. Jenkins beat Miss Brown by 3 and 2.

Welsh Amateur Championship at Porthcawl: L. A. Phillips beat C. H. Turnbull by 4 and 3.

Welsh Professional Championship at Porthcawl: C. Hughes, 158.

Welsh Ladies' Championship at Llandrindod Wells: Miss Duncan beat Miss T. Williams by 4 and 2.

Midland Professional Championship at Sheffield: W. E. Reid, 148.

Open Championship of France at La Boulie: Jean Gassiat, 280.

Open Championship of Germany at Baden-Baden: J. H. Taylor 279, after a tie with E. Ray.

American Amateur Championship at Wheaton: J. D. Travers beat C. Evans, jun., by 7 and 6.

Oxford and Cambridge at Sandwich: The result was a tie of 4 matches each.

London Amateur Foursomes at Mid-Surrey: Northwood (R. W. Orr and J. Marshall-Thomson) beat Richmond (R. Temple-Thomson and G. Leigh-Clare) by 5 and 4.

Parliamentary Tournament at Mid-Surrey: A. V. Hambro, M.P. (plus 4) beat F. Hall, M.P. (14) by 8 and 6.

Bar Tournament at Weal: A. J. Laurie (5) beat L. S. Davies (8) by 7 and 6.

"News of the World" Tournament.—Qualifying competition, section winners: Southern Section (2 divisions) at Sundridge Park, E. Ray, 150; at Hanger Hill, G. Duncan, 143. Eastern Section at Gog Magog, J. B. Batley and A. F. Kettley, 149. Welsh Section at Tenby, P. Rainford, 155. Northern Section at Halifax, W. Hambleton, 163. Scottish Section at North Berwick, R. Thomson, 146. Western Section at Parkstone, E. Whitcombe, 144. Midland Section at Skegness, H. Cawsey and G. R. Buckle, 150. Irish Section at Portmarnock, M. Moran, 159.

Match play stages at Sunningdale: H. Vardon beat E. Ray by 1 hole.

"Sphere and Tatler" Foursomes Cups at Hoylake: G. Duncan and J. G. Sherlock beat J. Braid and C. Roberts by 4 and 2.

Assistants' Tournament at Southall: W. E. Brown, 150.

Calcutta Cup, St. Andrews: F. H. D. Vickerman (6).

Queen Victoria Jubilee Vase, St. Andrews: F. Roosevelt Scovel (scr.).

The chief medal competitions resulted as follows:—

St. George's Challenge Cup at Sandwich: Iion. Michael Scott, 156.

"Gold Illustrated" Gold Vase at Mid-Surrey: R. Harris, 147.

R. and A. Spring Meeting: Silver Cross, E. Blackwell, 79; Bombay Medal: N. Hunter, 84.

R. and A. Autumn Meeting: King William IV. Medal, H. E. Taylor, 76; Gold Medal: E. Blackwell, 73; Glennie Medal: E. Blackwell, 160.

Hockey.

The results of the International matches were as follows:—

England beat Wales	6 goals to 3
England " Ireland	10 " 3
England " Belgium	19 " 1
England " France	9 " 1
Ireland " Scotland	1 " 0
Ireland " Wales	2 " 1
Scotland " England	2 " 1
Scotland drew Wales	2 " 2

In other important games the results were as follows:—

(English International Trial Matches.)

East beat North	2 goals to 1
East " West	3 " 0
East " Midlands	4 " 1
South " Midlands	4 " 1
Midlands " West	2 " 1
Midlands drew North	5 " 5
Oxford beat Cambridge	3 goals to 1

Lacrosse.

The chief matches and competitions resulted as follows:—

Oxford beat Cambridge by 9 goals to 4. Cambridge has now won 7 games and Oxford 3.

County Championship of England.—Cheshire beat Middlesex by 13 goals to 10.

Club Championship of England (Iroquois Cup). Stockport beat Lee by 18 goals to 8.

North of England Flag.—Stockport beat Albert Park by 7 goals to 3.

South of England Flag.—Lee beat West London by 15 goals to 4.

South-Western Flag.—Cardiff beat Keynsham by 8 goals to 6.

North beat South by 16 goals to 7.

Lawn Tennis.

The chief Championship Meetings resulted as follows:—

All England Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: A. F. Wilding (holder) beat A. W. Gore (6-4, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Larcombe beat Mrs. Sterry (6-3, 6-1). Gentlemen's Doubles: H. Roper Barrett and C. P. Dixon beat M. Decugis and A. H. Gobert (holders) (3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5). Mixed Doubles: J. C. Parke and Mrs. Larcombe beat T. M. Mavrogordato and Mrs. Parton (holders) (6-0, 6-8, 6-2).

London Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: A. F. Wilding (holder) walked over, O. Froetzhelm scratched. Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Larcombe beat Miss E. D. Holman (6-1, 6-0). Gentlemen's Doubles: J. C. Parke and A. E. Beamish beat C. P. Dixon and H. Roper Barrett (6-4, 10-8, 6-1). Mixed Doubles: J. C. Parke and Mrs. Larcombe beat M. J. G. Ritchie and Miss E. D. Holman (6-3, 6-2).

Welsh Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: H. A. Kitson beat M. J. G. Ritchie (6-4, 6-1, 0-6, 6-4). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Hannam beat Mrs. Fletcher (6-1, 6-1). Gentlemen's Doubles: M. J. G. Ritchie and F. R. L. Crawford beat C. L. Sweet-Escott and F. H. Dauncey (6-4, 6-3). Mixed Doubles: M. J. G. Ritchie and Mrs. Hannam beat E. G. Evans and Miss E. D. Dillon (6-4, 6-3).

Irish Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: J. C. Parke beat G. A. Thomas (6-2, 6-1, 6-0). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Larcombe beat Mrs. Barry (6-4, 6-1). Gentlemen's Doubles: J. C. Parke and J. F. Stokes beat H. M. Read and

H. R. Price (7-5, 6-3, 6-8, 6-8, 7-5). Mixed Doubles: J. C. Parke and Mrs. Larcombe beat V. Miley and Mrs. Barry (6-1, 6-2).

Scottish Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: J. C. Parke walked over, S. N. Doust scratched. Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Larcombe walked over, Mrs. Welsh scratched. Gentlemen's Doubles: J. C. Parke and S. N. Doust beat C. R. D. Pritchett and A. W. McGregor (6-2, 6-2). Mixed Doubles: J. C. Parke and Mrs. Larcombe walked over, Colonel Hamilton and Mrs. Welsh scratched.

South of England Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: A. H. Lowe beat S. N. Doust (6-4, 7-9, 6-0, 6-4). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Larcombe beat Miss A. M. Morton (6-1, 6-2). Gentlemen's Doubles: K. Powell and A. H. Lowe divided with A. D. Prebble and S. N. Doust (6-3, 6-4, 5 all). Mixed Doubles: A. H. Lowe and Miss A. M. Morton beat F. L. Riseley and Miss Ryan (6-2, 2-6, 6-4). Veterans' Singles (All England Championship): E. R. Allen walked over, C. G. Allen scratched. Veterans' Doubles (All England Championship): E. R. Allen and C. G. Allen beat E. K. Harvey and Major Condon (6-1, 6-1).

North of England Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: J. C. Parke (holder) beat T. M. Mavrogordato (6-3, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Larcombe beat Mrs. Parton (6-4, 6-1). Gentlemen's Doubles: T. M. Mavrogordato and S. N. Doust (holders) beat X. Casdagli and S. E. Charlton (9-7, 6-0, 6-4).

Midland Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: S. N. Doust beat C. L. Winslow (6-4, 6-0, 6-1). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Hannam (holder) beat Mrs. Larcombe (4-6, 6-2, 7-5). Gentlemen's Doubles: S. N. Doust and A. D. Prebble beat F. L. Riseley and A. J. Hay (6-4, 3-6, 7-5, 6-1). Mixed Doubles: S. N. Doust and Mrs. Larcombe beat F. L. Riseley and Miss E. G. Johnson (6-3, 6-4).

Covered Courts Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: A. H. Gobert (holder) beat A. F. Wilding (3-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4). Ladies' Singles: Miss E. D. Holman beat Mrs. Edginton (6-2, 6-0). Gentlemen's Doubles: A. F. Wilding and S. N. Doust beat M. J. G. Ritchie and A. H. Gobert (holders) (6-1, 6-4, 10-12, 4-6, 6-2). Mixed Doubles: A. H. Gobert and Mrs. "Ball" beat N. S. B. Kidson and Miss T. Hore (8-6, 6-2).

The annual University match between Oxford and Cambridge resulted as follows:—

Singles: H. C. Eltringham, Charterhouse and Caius, Cambridge, beat L. S. Lee, Wellington and Merton, Oxford (6-0, 6-3); beat A. Traill, Charterhouse and New, Oxford (2-6, 6-1, 6-1); beat E. F. Herring, Australia and New, Oxford (4-6, 6-3, 3 all, retired).

H. Crisp, Barnet and St. Catherine's, Cambridge, beat Traill (6-2, 6-2); beat Herring (6-1, 6-2); beat Lee (6-0, 6-2).

C. N. Thompson, South Africa and St. John's, Cambridge, beat Herring (6-3, 6-0); beat Lee (8-0, 6-4); lost to Traill (1-6, 4-6).

Doubles: E. V. Adams, Dulwich and Caius, Cambridge, and J. S. de Morpurgo, Private and King's, Cambridge, lost to E. F. Herring, Australia and New, Oxford, and H. K. Pope, Eton and New, Oxford (3-6, 6-1, 3-6); beat L. S. Hunter, Kelvinside Academy and New, Oxford, and L. S. Lee, Wellington and Merton, Oxford (7-5, 6-2); lost to A. Traill, Charterhouse and New, Oxford, and P. S. Cannon, Repton and New, Oxford (6-3, 0-6, 4-6).

H. C. Eltringham, Charterhouse and Caius, Cambridge, and C. N. Thompson, South Africa and St. John's, Cambridge, lost to Herring and Pope (5-7, 7-5, 5-7); beat Hunter and Lee (6-2, 6-4); beat Traill and Cannon (6-2, 3-6, 6-4).

W. S. L. J. Pym, Rossall and Trinity, Cambridge, and H. Crisp, Barnet and St. Catherine's, Cambridge, beat Herring and Pope (6-2, 6-4); beat Hunter and Lee (6-1, 6-1); beat Traill and Cannon (9-7, 6-3).

Cambridge won the Singles by 8 matches to 1, and the Doubles by 6 matches to 3.

Racing Retrospect.

During 1912 horse racing was carried on under weather conditions the exact opposite of those which obtained during the previous year. As a consequence, if less was heard of casualties resulting from hard ground, many of the stables suffered severely from influenza and coughing, brought about by the cold wet weather which characterised our summer months. Beyond this nothing abnormal or even unusual occurred to interfere with the sport, and no defections from the ranks of its principal supporters have to be chronicled. Much, probably, was done to secure a clean slate by the vigilance of the stewards of the various meetings, who, on the few occasions when action was called for, came down sharply upon recalcitrant jockeys or other offenders. No better proof can be adduced of the vitality of the sport than the fact of the high prices obtained for blood stock at the principal sales. At Doncaster no less a sum than 31,800 guineas was realised for the Seedmere Stud yearlings, fourteen in number; indeed, all through the season horses of all ages were freely purchased at prices far beyond the average for several years.

In the "classic" events American owners played an important part, for the Two Thousand Guineas fell to the share of Mr. Duryea by the aid of Sweeper II., and the Doncaster St. Leger to Mr. August Belmont's Tracery. The Epsom Derby, for the sixth time only since the institution of the race, was secured by a filly, Tagalie, who also won the One Thousand Guineas at Newmarket, but was, very unexpectedly, defeated in the Oaks by Mirska, likewise the property of a foreign sportsman, M. J. Prat. The undoubted champion of the year was, however, Mr. Pilkington's Prince Palatine, to whom fell the two "Ten Thousand Pounds," the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park and the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket, in which latter race he made a record by carrying 107 lb., the heaviest impost ever borne to victory in that event. In addition to these valuable prizes, Prince Palatine, by winning two of the most important long distance weight for age races, the Gold Cup at Ascot and the Doncaster Cup, fairly established a claim to be considered one of the best all-round racehorses seen during many years.

As regards the leading handicap races, the Lincolnshire Handicap and the Newbury Spring Cup were won by Mr. S. Joel's Long Set; the Liverpool Cup by Mr. Potter's Suhterranean; the Great Metropolitan Stakes (Epsom) by Sir P. Walker's Accurate; the City and Suburban Handicap (Epsom) by Mr. R. Mills' Chili II.; the Chester Cup by Mr. Nolan's Rathlea; the Newmarket Handicap by Mr. Whitney's All Gold; the Jubilee Stakes, Kempton Park, by

Mr. McCalmont's Bachelor's Hope; the Queen's Prize, Kempton Park, by Mr. Ioannou's Duke of Sparta II.; the Manchester Cup by Lord Derby's Donnithorne; the Newbury Summer Cup by the Duke of Devonshire's Preference; the Ascot Stakes by Mr. Barnard's The Policeman; the Royal Hunt Cup (Ascot) by Mr. Nickall's Eton Boy; the Northumberland Plate (Gosforth Park, Newcastle) by Mr. Cliff's Mynora; the London Cup (Alexandra Park) by Mr. J. B. Joel's Lyeon; the Liverpool Summer Cup by Mr. Dugdale's Coastwise; the Steward's Cup (Goodwood) by Mr. Nelke's Golden Rod; the Goodwood Stakes by Mr. Stern's Irish Marine; the Ebor Handicap (York) by Colonel Story's Election; the Prince Edward Handicap (Manchester) by Mr. Bower Ismay's Balcadden; the Great Yorkshire Handicap (Doncaster) by Sir Ernest Cassel's Wilfrid; the Portland Plate (Doncaster) by Mr. Clow's Wethers Well; the Newbury Autumn Cup by Mr. Bower Ismay's Balcadden; the Great Eastern Railway Handicap (Newmarket) by Mr. Newman's Astra; the Newmarket October Handicap by Mr. Sievier's Warringham; the Duke of York Stakes (Kempton Park) by Mr. Winans' Adam Bede; the Cesarewitch Stakes (Newmarket) by Mr. R. Sievier's Warringham; the Cambridgeshire Stakes (Newmarket) by Mr. Winans' Adam Bede; the Liverpool Autumn Cup by Mr. L. de Rothschild's Lorenzo; the Derby Gold Cup by Mr. Kenney's Aye Aye; and the Manchester November Handicap by Mr. Dresden's Wagstaff.

Of the chief "cross-country races" under "Grand National Hunt Rules" the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase was secured by Sir C. Asheton Smith's Jerry M; and the Lancashire Steeplechase, Manchester, by Mr. Bower Ismay's Wilkinatown.

For the principal events confined to Two-Year-Olds the contests proved of more than usual interest. In these races Craganour (the property of Mr. Bower Ismay), Shogun, Rock Flint, Louvois, Day Comet, Golden Sun, Radiant, Prue Sanquhar, and Queen's Man specially distinguished themselves. Not until nearly the close of the season was the question of supremacy decided, when by a handsome victory in the Middle Park Plate run at Newmarket, the first-named clearly established his superiority over the rest of his age.

The most successful stables were those of J. Watson (Newmarket), training for Mr. A. Belmont and Mr. L. de Rothschild, and W. Robinson (Foxhills), training for Mr. Bower Ismay, Mr. Buchanan, and Sir E. Schiff, the animals under their charge having won amounts aggregating to £20,100 and £23,300 respectively. Next to them came C. Morton (Wantage); R. Wootton (Epsom); the Hon. G. Lambton (Newmarket); C. Peck (Newmarket); and Dawson Waugh (Newmarket), to each of whom was credited a total of £10,000 and upwards.

With regard to individual owners the largest winner of Stakes was, owing to the victories of Prince Palatine, Mr. Pilkington, with a total of £20,822. Next came the Earl of Derby with £17,335; Mr. Hulton with £16,250; and Mr. W. Raphael with £16,505. Other considerable winners were Mr. J. B. Joel, Mr. S. B. Joel, Mr. Bower Ismay, Mr. A. Belmont, Mr. Whitney, Mr. L. de Rothschild, Sir E. Cassel, Mr. Duryea, Mr. Nelke, Major Loder, and Mr. R. Mills, to all of whom fell stakes of a total exceeding £5,000.

With regard to stud honours, the leading positions were occupied by the progeny of Persimmon (who died four years ago), sire of Prince Palatine, and Cyllene, sire of Tagalie, Lycaon, and Cyba, whose totals counted up to £21,993 and £21,478 respectively. Next came Desmond, sire of Craganour, Irish Marine, Lomond, and Seremond with £19,958; St. Frusquin, sire of Mirska and Lullibardine, £19,650; Rock Sand, sire of Tracery, Rock Flint, and Coastwise, £15,130; Chaucer, sire of Stedfast and Donnithorne, £15,595; William the Third, sire of Roseworthy and Pilliwinkie, £12,660; Gallinule, sire of Braucepeth, £12,045; and Spearmint, sire of Lance Chest and Catmint, £11,300.

Among the leading jockeys the contest for supremacy was very close between F. Wootton, whose prospects were seriously interfered with by an accident which led to some weeks' absence from the saddle, and D. Maher, their winning mounts totalling to 118, and 109 respectively, whilst closely behind came Whalley and J. Clarke with a total of 99 and 86. Next in order came E. Wheatley, 73; C. Foy, 60; C. Trigg, 60; Robbins, 55; E. Piper, 53; Walter Griggs, 53; W. Huxley, 51; J. H. Martin, 41; W. Saxby, 40; S. Donoghue, 41; F. Rickaby, 37; W. Higgs, 35; F. Herbert, 34; and F. Winter, 30.

Racquets.

Oxford v. Cambridge.—In the Singles Cambridge (H. W. Leatham, Charterhouse and Trinity) beat Oxford (Hon. J. N. Manners, Eton and Balliol) by 3 games to love. In the Doubles Cambridge (H. W. Leatham, Charterhouse and Trinity, and F. A. Sampson, Rugby and Trinity) beat Oxford (Hon. J. N. Manners, Eton and Balliol, and V. T. Buckeley-Johnson, Eton and Balliol) by 4 games to 1.

Public Schools' Challenge Cup.—Charterhouse (G. A. Wright and C. B. Leatham) beat Wellington (E. G. Bartlett and W. H. Grenville-Grey) by 4 games to love.

The Amateur Championships.—In the Singles B. S. Foster (Malvern) beat G. G. Kershaw (Rugby) by 3 games to love. In the Doubles H. W. Leatham (Charterhouse and Cambridge) and H. A. Dpison (Charterhouse) beat B. S. Foster (Malvern) and the Hon. C. N. Bruce (Winchester and Oxford) (holders) by 4 games to 1.

Grand Military Championships.—The Doubles were won by 2nd Batt. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (Capt. A. C. G. Luther and Capt. C. E. D. King) who beat the holders, the Army Service Corps (Major J. Puckle, D.S.O., and Capt. A. Berger), by 4 games to 2. In the Singles A. H. Muir (15th Sikhs) beat Capt. A. C. G. Luther (2nd Batt. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry) (holder) by 3 games to 2.

Rowing.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race of 1912 was remarkable in more senses than one. So dreadful was the weather when the race was rowed that both boats became water-logged, but while Cambridge sank, Oxford were able to empty their boat and complete the course. The umpire, however, declared it no race, and it was rowed on the following Monday. The weather was again rough, but no mishap occurred, and Oxford, showing far superior form, gained an easy victory by six lengths in 22 min. 5 sec. The names and weights of the crews are appended:—

Oxford: F. A. H. Pitman, Eton and New College (bow), 11 st. 11½ lb.; C. E. Tinne, Eton and University, 12 st. 4 lb.; L. G. Wormald, Eton and Magdalen, 12 st. 9½ lb.; E. H. Horsfall, Eton and Magdalen, 12 st. 6 lb.; A. H. M. Wedderburn, Eton and Balliol, 13 st. 11 lb.; A. F. R. Wiggins, Eton and New College, 12 st. 11 lb.; C. W. B. Littlejohn, Victoria and New College, 12 st. 8 lb.; R. C. Bourne, Eton and New College (stroke), 11 st. 0½ lb.; H. B. Wells, Winchester and Magdalen (cox), 8 st. 7 lb.

Cambridge: R. W. M. Arbuthnot, Eton and Third Trinity (bow), 10 st. 9 lb.; D. C. Collins, Wellington College, New Zealand, and First Trinity, 11 st. 7½ lb.; H. M. Heyland, Wellington and Pembroke, 12 st. 4½ lb.; R. S. Shove, Uppingham and First Trinity, 12 st. 6½ lb.; J. H. Goldsmith, Rossall and Jesus, 12 st. 13½ lb.; R. Le Blanc Smith, Eton and Third Trinity, 13 st. 3 lb.; L. S. Lloyd, Eton and Third Trinity, 10 st. 5½ lb.; S. E. Swann, Rugby and Trinity Hall (stroke), 11 st. 6 lb.; C. A. Skinner, Durban High School, Natal, and Jesus (cox), 8 st. 2 lb.

Oxford have now won 38 times, Cambridge 30. In 1877 the race resulted in a dead-heat. R. C. Bourne stroked the Oxford eight for the fourth time in succession—a record for the event.

Henley Royal Regatta.—The finals resulted as follows:—

Grand Challenge Cup.—Sydney R.C. (New South Wales) beat Leander R.C.

Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Eton College beat Jesus College, Cambridge.

Thames Challenge Cup.—Rowing Club de France beat St. John's College, Oxford.

Stewards' Challenge Cup.—New College, Oxford, beat Thames R.C.

Visitors' Challenge Cup.—Christ Church, Oxford, first crew, beat Christ Church, Oxford, second crew.

Wyfold Challenge Cup.—Queen's College, Cambridge, beat London R.C.

Silver Goblets and Nickalls Challenge Cup.—Thames R.C. beat Thames R.C.

Diamond Sculls.—E. W. Powell (Viking's Club) beat A. McCulloch (Leander R.C.).

The Wingfield Sculls (Amateur Championship of the Thames).—W. D. Kinnear (Kensington R.C.) beat E. D. P. Pinks (London R.C.).

Doggett's Coat and Badge were won by L. E. Francis, of Kingston, in 30 min.

Championship of the World.—In July, 1912, Ernest Barry succeeded in bringing the Championship of the World back to England, after an interval of 36 years, by defeating Richard Arnst, the holder, in 23 min. 8 sec. Three months later he successfully defended both the World's title and the Championship of England against Edward Durnan, of Toronto, whom he beat by 2½ lengths in 22 min. 31 sec.

Swimming.

The Championship Swimming events during 1912 resulted as follows:—

100 Yards.—P. McGillivray (America), 57½ sec.
200 Yards.—J. G. Hatfield (Middlesbrough), 2 min. 30½ sec.

440 Yards (Salt Water).—J. G. Hatfield (Middlesbrough), 4 min. 54½ sec.

500 Yards.—J. G. Hatfield (Middlesbrough), 6 min. 18½ sec.

Half Mile.—J. G. Hatfield (Middlesbrough), 12 min. 20½ sec.

One Mile.—J. G. Hatfield (Middlesbrough), 25 min. 2½ sec.

Long Distance.—H. Taylor (Chadderton), 1 hr. 4 min. 7½ sec.

150 Yards Backstroke.—S. H. Webster (Sowerby Bridge), 2 min. c½ sec.

200 Yards Breaststroke.—P. Courtman (Manchester), 2 min. 47½ sec.

100 Yards Ladies.—Miss J. Fletcher (Leicester), 1 min. 15½ sec.

Team Championship.—Hyde Seal beat Amateur S.C., London, in 14 min. 40 sec.

Diving Championship.—H. E. Pott (Otter S.C.).

Tennis.

Championship of the World.—G. F. Covey beat C. ("Punch") Fairs by 7 sets to 3.

Amateur Championship.—In the challenge round E. M. Baerlein beat the holder, the Hon. N. S. Lytton, by three sets to love.

Oxford v. Cambridge.—Oxford (Hon. J. N. Manners, Eton and Balliol) beat Cambridge (H. W. Leatham, Charterhouse and Trinity) by 3 sets to love. In the Doubles Oxford (Hon. J. N. Manners, Eton and Balliol, and Hon. G. W. Grenfell, Eton and Balliol) beat Cambridge (H. W. Leatham, Charterhouse and Trinity, and Hon. A. Windsor Clive, Eton and Trinity) by 3 sets to 2.

M.C.C. Challenge Prizes.—E. H. Miles (holder) by beating Major H. Cooper-Key (the winner of the Silver Racquet) by 3 sets to one retained the Gold Racquet. Miles has won the trophy every year, except 1900 and 1907, since 1896.

Yachting.

Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock* proved far too good for Mr. Myles B. Kennedy's *White Heather*, winning 23 of 29 matches sailed. There were again 4 competitors in the 19 metre class. The records of the various crafts were as follows:

	Owner.	arts.	1st.	2nd.
<i>Oclevia</i> . .	W. P. Barton	34	16	5
<i>Mariquita</i> . .	A. K. Stothert	36	15	5
<i>Norada</i> . .	F. Milburn	17	3	6
<i>Corona</i> . .	A. Paget and R. H. Hennessy	18	2	3

Two new boats were racing in the 15-metre class. These were *Istria* and *The Lady Anne*. The first named carried all before her. The season's results were:

	Owner.	Starts.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
<i>Istria</i> . .	C. C. Allom	36	23	8	2
<i>The Lady Anne</i> . .	G. Coats	25	8	5	0
<i>Vanity</i> . .	J. R. Payne and I. H. Benn	33	6	6	2
<i>Ostara</i> . .	F. and C. H. Last	33	5	9	4
<i>Mariska</i> . .	J. W. Cook and W. B. Stamp	23	2	1	0

Istria also won the Royal London Commodore's Challenge Cup previously held by Germany.

Competition in the 12-metre class was poor. The results of the racing were as follows:

	Owner.	Starts.	1st.	2nd.
<i>Ierne</i> . .	A. F. Sharman Crawford	28	24	1
<i>Centra</i> . .	Major Andrew Coats	18	4	5
<i>Hera</i> . .	J. H. Gubbins	19	3	4

Lord Dunraven's *Cariad* won the King's Cup at Cowes; Herr Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach's *Germania* the Royal Victoria Gold Cup.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

This Association was founded in 1860 (incorporated by Royal Charter '90) to encourage rifle shooting throughout the King's dominions. The Secretary is Lieut.-Col. C. R. Crosse. The offices of the Association are at the Bisley Camp Ground.

The following are the chief results of the 1912 meeting at Bisley:

King's Prize (three stages): 1st stage (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards), bronze medal, Sergt. H. Ommundsen, 4th Royal Scots, 103; 2nd stage (10 shots at 300 and 600 yards), silver medal, R.S.I.M. Harvey, South Africa, 106; 3rd stage (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards), gold medal, badge, and £250, Pte. A. G. Fulton, Queen's Westminsters, 335.

Queen Mary's Prize: Queen's gold medal, Cpl. B. H. D. Hurst, 1st Wessex R.E., 104; N.R.A. silver medal, Sergt. R. Tarrant, 4th Dorset, 158; N.R.A. bronze medal, Pte. A. T. Rowlands, 6th N. Staffs., 155.

Prince of Wales's (7 shots at 300 and 10 shots at 600 yards): Pte. R. T. Gibson, 6th Scots Rifles.

Alexandra (7 shots at 200 and 600 yards): Sergt. J. Tippins, 5th Essex, 69.

Chancellor's Challenge Plate (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Cambridge University, 750; Oxford University, 737.

Halford Memorial (15 shots at 1,000 and 1,100 yards): Col. J. K. Milner, I.R.A., 142.

Edge (10 shots at 900 and 1,000 yards, and 15 at 1,100 yards): Cpl. G. Mortimer, Canada, 170.

Albert, M.R. (15 shots at 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards): Mr. M. Blood, I.R.A., 221.

Empire Day Challenge Trophy: 2nd Royal Fusiliers, Jubbulpore, India, 3,791.

Brinsmead Challenge Shield, S.R.: 3rd Rifle Brigade, 43.

Elcho Shield (15 shots at 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards): England, 1,637; Scotland, 1,634; Ireland, 1,631.

National Challenge Trophy (Territorials) (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): England, 1,866; Ireland, 1,839; Scotland, 1,835; Wales, 1,752.

Mackinnon Challenge Cup (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards): England, 1,583; Scotland, 1,556; Union of South Africa, 1,554; Ireland, 1,541; Canada, 1,535; India, 1,496; Guernsey, 1,415.

Kolapore Cup (7 shots at 300, 500, and 600 yards): Mother-country, 761; Union of South Africa, 750; Canada, 746; Guernsey, 725; India, 724.

United Service Challenge Cup: Royal Navy, 824; Territorials, 755; Yeomanry, 705.

Donegal Challenge Cup (7 shots at 300 and 10 at 600 yards): Pte. R. T. Gibson, 6th Scots Rifles.

St. George's Challenge Vase (15 shots at 600 and 900 yards): Lce.-Cpl. H. A. Mann, H.A.C., 118.

"Daily Telegraph" Cup: Sergt. Armstrong, Canada.

"Daily Graphic": Sergt. H. St. J. Maxwell.

Colonial Prize: Union of South Africa, 750.

"Graphic," S.R.: 2nd Lieut. M. E. Crane, unattached T.F., 35.

Imperial Tobacco, S.R. (10 shots at 1,000 yards): Pte. F. S. Thol, late I.R.B., 48.

Astor County Championship Cup, S.R. (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Ham and Petersham, 382; Fxonia, 377; Aldeburgh, 375; Lewisham, 369; Stock Exchange, 358; South London, 366;

Ashtown, 366; Midland Railway (Derby), 365; Harboyne, 364; Brislington, 362; Epping Forest, 360; Maidenhead, 360.

Waldegrave, M.R. (10 shots at 900 and 1,000 yards): Major S. A. Pixley, English Eight, 99.

Bass (10 shots at 1,000 and 1,100 yards): Cpl. Armstrong, Canada, 95.

Wimbledon Cup, M.R. (15 shots at 1,100 yards): Mr. M. Blood, I.R.A., 73.

Wimbledon Cup, S.R. (10 shots at 600 yards): Lieut. R. E. Kay, Transvaal.

Grand Aggregate: R.S.I.M. Harvey, South Africa, 312.

Territorial Aggregate: Sergt. H. Ommundsen, 278.

Elkington Challenge Cup, S.R.: S.-Sergt. J. Coates, 140.

Universities' Snap-shooting Match, S.R.: Oxford, 35; Cambridge, 22.

All comers' Aggregate: Mr. C. E. Stewart, 168.

S.R. Championship Aggregate: Sergt. Ommundsen, 573.

Public Schools' Veteran's Challenge Trophy, S.R.: St. Paul's, 223; Clifton, 223; Haileybury, 222; Harrow, 222; Rugby, 220; Marlboro, 220; Bedford, 219; Bradfield, 218; Eton, 216; Cheltenham, 214; Victoria College, Jersey, 214.

"Daily Graphic" Medals, S.R.: Gold medal, Cpl. A. S. C. Barnard, Cheltenham.

Schools' Rapid Firing, S.R. (8 shots at 200 yards): Rossall, 180.

Aldershot Challenge Cup: H.M.S. *Excellent*, 721.

Special Colonial Prize: Mother-country, 761.

Cadet's (Junior O.T.C.) Challenge Trophy: Whitgift, 128; St. Paul's, 126; Eastbourne, 125; Victoria College, Jersey, 124; Malvern, 123; Felsted, 122.

The "Spectator," S.R.: Mr. W. T. Norton, 63.

Barlow, S.R.: Major Keen, Wessex R.E.

"Hopton" Challenge Cup, M.R.: Cpl. Mortimer, Canada, 793.

"Mappin" Challenge Cup, S.R.: 3rd Rifle Brigade.

Duke of Westminster's Challenge Cup, S.R.: H.M.S. *Excellent*, and the R.M.L.I., Plymouth, (divided).

Vizianagram Challenge Cups: House of Commons, 473; House of Lords, 451.

Yeomanry Inter-regimental Challenge Cup, S.R. (15 shots at 600 yards): Middlesex Yeomanry 1st team, 266.

Loder Challenge Cup, S.R.: Lce.-Cpl. Harvey, Herts Yeomanry.

Roberts Challenge Cup, S.R.: 3rd Rifle Brigade 1st team, 87.

"Entente Cordiale" Challenge Cup: H.M.S. *Excellent* 2nd team, 214.

The County Championship (200, 500, and 600 yards): City of London, 757.

Duke of Cambridge, S.R. (10 shots at 900 yards): S.Q.M.S. C. Owen, Cheshire Yeomanry, 49.

Humphry Cup, M.R. (15 shots at 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards): Cambridge University, 763; Oxford University, 716.

Ashburton Shield (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Rugby, 508.

Spencer Cup (7 shots at 500 yards): Lce.-Cpl. G. A. Hammer, Dulwich College, 35; tie shots, 5, 5, 5, 5—20.

Cadet's Trophy (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Whitgift School, 128.

Conan Doyle: Mr. F. Noyon, 70.

Stock Exchange (S.R.): Cpl. A. Whitty, 3rd Worcester, 103.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITIES.

England.

Birmingham University, incorporated by royal charter March 24th, 1900, grew out of Mason University College, Birmingham, which was founded by Sir Josiah Mason, Kt., in '75, and opened in '80, being subsequently incorporated by the Mason University College Act of '97. The University includes faculties of science, arts, medicine, and commerce; others may be added by statute. It is a teaching and examining University, and on Oct. 1st, 1900, under the provisions of the Birmingham University Act, 1900, the whole of the endowments, equipment, and staff of Mason University College were merged in the University. These endowments amount to about £200,000, and in addition the University capital—now incorporated in extensive new buildings and equipment, opened by King Edward in 1909—represents donations of upwards of £500,000. The following are the officers of the University: Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; Vice-Chancellor (vacant); Pro-Vice-Chancellor, F. C. Clayton, J.P.; Treasurer, Hume Pinsent, M.A.; Principal, Sir Oliver J. Lodge, LL.D., F.R.S.; Vice-Principal and Registrar, R. S. Heath, M.A., D.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Science, J. H. Poynting, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Alfred Hughes, M.A.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Peter Thompson, M.D., Ch.B.; Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, W. J. Ashley, M.A., M.Com. Other Professors: In Arts, Sonnenschein, de Séincourt, Muirhead, Beazley, Chatelain, Wichmann, Kirkaldy, Martineau, Granville Bantock. In Science, Frankland, Lapworth, Gamble, West, Kapp, Burstall, Dixon, Cadman, Turner, Brown, Leith, Carlier, Barling, Saundby. Secretary, George H. Morley.

The University of Bristol was constituted by Royal Charter May 24th, 1909. It took over the former University College, Bristol, and the Society of Merchant Venturers, undertook the provision and maintenance of the Faculty of Engineering. The Bristol Medical School, established in 1828, had been previously merged in the University College. The University provides instruction and grants degrees in Arts (B.A., M.A., D.Litt.), Science (B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc.), Medicine and Surgery (M.B., Ch.B., Ch.M., M.D.), Dental Surgery (B.D.S., M.D.S.), and Engineering (B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc.), besides diplomas in Education, Dental Surgery, (L.D.S.), Public Health (D.P.H.), and Veterinary State Medicine (D.V.S.M.), and Certificates in Engineering. Testamurs in Journalism and Social Study are also granted. There are departments in Secondary and Elementary Training, and the University undertakes the examination of accredited schools. Women are admitted to all lectures and classes on equal terms with men. During the year 1911-12 there were 967 day students in attendance. Of these 162 were pursuing postgraduate work and research. In addition 532 students attended evening lectures and classes. The chief officers of the University are: Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane of Cloan, LL.D.; Pro-Chancellors, The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Hereford, D.D., LL.D.; The Rt. Hon. Lewis Fry, LL.D.:

The Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, LL.D.; George A. Wills, LL.D.; Vice-Chancellor, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L., M.D.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Professor J. Mitchell Clark, LL.D., M.D.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor F. Brooks, M.A.; Dean of the Faculty of Science, Professor F. Francis, D.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor E. Fawcett, M.D.; Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Professor J. Wertheimer, D.Sc.; Registrar, James Rafter, M.A.

Cambridge University. About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The legislative bodies are the Senate, which consists of graduates, and the Council, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University underwent important changes in 1882, as did also many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the list of colleges: (Founded 1257), Peterhouse—Head, A. W. Ward, Litt.D. Undergraduates, 73; (1326), Clare, E. Atkinson, D.D., 184; (1347), Pembroke, W. S. Hadley, M.A., 241; (1348), Gonville and Caius, H. K. Anderson, M.D., 267; (1350), Trinity Hall, E. A. Beck, M.A., 123; (1352), Corpus Christi, R. T. Caldwell, LL.D., 90; (1441), King's, M. R. James, Litt.D., F.B.A., 161; (1448), Queens', T. C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., 163; (1473), St. Catherine's, C. H. W. Johns, Litt.D., 125; (1496), Jesus, (vacant), 200; (1505), Christ's, A. E. Shipley, Sc.D., 169; (1511), St. John's, R. F. Scott, M.A., 228; (1519), Magdalene, S. A. Donaldson, D.D., 91; (1546), Trinity, H. M. Butler, D.D., 578; (1548), Emmanuel, P. Giles, Litt.D., 191; (1595), Sidney Sussex, Charles Smith, M.A., 99; (1800), Downing, Howard Marsh, Sc.D., 117. Hostels (1882), Selwyn, J. O. F. Murray, D.D., 112; (1884), Non-Collegiates, Censor, W. F. Reddaway, M.A., 127. Total, 3,339. The examinations for the degree of Bachelor are the Previous ("Little Go"), General, and Special examinations. Candidates for Honours have to pass an additional examination in Mathematics, French or German with their Previous. The Triposes, which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Mechanical Science, Natural Science, Oriental Languages, Mediæval and Modern Languages, Economics and Political Science. Degrees: D.D., B.D., Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.C., M.B., B.C., LL.D., LL.M., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.M., Mus.B. Women are admitted to the examinations for honour students, and reside mostly in Newnham College and Girton College. Vigorous efforts have been made to secure the advantages of degrees for women by resident and non-resident members of the University, but hitherto without success. Many public schools are inspected by the University, and thousands of scholars in the Grammar and High Schools of the country compete in the Cambridge Local Examinations, while those who attend the University local lectures are also to be numbered by thousands. (See University Extension, p. 520.) The under-

graduates have three most able organs, the *Cambridge Review*, *Granta*, and the *Gownsman*. Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. Baron Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., Trinity; Vice-Chancellor, S. A. Donaldson, D.D., Magdalene; High Steward, Lord Walsingham, LL.D., Trinity. Parliamentary representatives, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., Trinity, and Sir Joseph Larmor, St. John's (see PARLIAMENT, Commons). Proctors, 1911-12: J. C. Lawson, M.A., Pembroke; P. C. T. Crick, M.A., Clare. Registrar, J. N. Keynes, Sc.D., Pembroke, 1910; Assistant Registrar, B. Benham, M.A., King's. Consult *Camb. Univ. Calendar*, *Ordinances of the University*, and *Students' Handbook to Colleges and University of Cambridge*.

Durham University, founded 1832, comprises University College ('37), Bishop Hatfield's Hall ('46), St. Chad's Hall ('94), St. John's Hall, the Durham College of Medicine ('52), and Armstrong College ('71) at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The students number 250 at Durham, and about 1,600 (reckoning matriculated and non-matriculate students) at Newcastle. Unattached students first admitted '71. Affiliated are Codrington College, Barbados, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., D.C.L., B.C.L., M.D., M.B., M.Surg., B.Surg., M.S., B.S., D.Litt., B.Litt., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.Sc., Mus.D., Mus.B. Licences in theology, Diplomas in public health, in the theory and practice of teaching, and Certificates of proficiency in general education, are also granted. Local University Lectures are likewise given in connection with this University, and local examinations have been established. Consult *Durham University Calendar*. Chancellor, the Dean of Durham, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchen, D.D., F.S.A.; President of the College of Medicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.; Principal of Armstrong College, W. H. Hadow, M.A., Mus.D.

The University of Leeds was constituted by royal charter April 25th, 1904. It grew out of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, which was merged in the university by the University of Leeds Act of the same year. The Leeds School of Medicine, which became the Medical Department of the Yorkshire College, was established in 1831. The Yorkshire College was founded in 1874, and formed part of the Victoria University from 1887 to 1903. The university gives teaching and degrees in arts, science, medicine, surgery, dental surgery, laws, and commerce. Special instruction is given in civil, mechanical, electrical, mining and gas engineering, metallurgy, fuel, analytical chemistry, cloth manufacture, dyeing, leather manufacture, and agriculture. Last session there were 994 registered students, including 182 students in the school of medicine, but excluding 255 evening and occasional students. New buildings were opened by King Edward and Queen Alexandra, July 7th, 1908. The principal officers of the University are: Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., LL.D.; Pro-Chancellor, A. G. Lupton, LL.D.; Vice-Chancellor, M. E. Sadler, C.B., M.A., LL.D.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. C. E. Vaughan, M.A.; Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Alton, LL.D., F.R.S.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Prof. A. W. Schinddehoff, Ph.D.; Dean of the Faculty of Science, Prof. P. F. Kendall, M.Sc., F.G.S.; Dean of the Faculty of Technology, G. D. Aspinall Parr, M.Sc., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Prof. A. S. Grünbaum, M.A., M.D.

Liverpool University grew out of University College, Liverpool, which was established and received its charter of incorporation in Oct. 1881, and was one of the three federal colleges of Victoria University. Application was made in Dec. 1902 to His Majesty's Privy Council praying for the grant of a charter establishing a University in Liverpool, which was granted in July of the following year. Degrees: B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Arch., B.Com.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., B.Eng., M.Eng., D.Eng., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D.S., M.D.S. Vice-Chancellor, A. W. W. Dale, M.A., LL.D. Registrar, Prof. P. Hebblethwaite, M.A.

London University. The University of London Act, '98, made provision for the reconstitution of the University as a teaching as well as an examining body, and it now undertakes teaching functions, both at University and King's Colleges and at its several "Schools" and other institutions, at which there are "recognised Teachers of the University," in addition to its formerly exclusively examination work. The eight Faculties, with their respective Deans, are: Theology, Rev. Prof. A. W. Greenup, D.D., M.A. Arts, Rev. Prof. A. Caldecott, D.D., D.Lit.; Laws (*vacant*); Music, C. W. Pearce, Mus.D.; Medicine, Prof. S. H. C. Martin, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.R.S.; Science, Prof. A. W. Crossley, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Engineering, Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., B.Sc.; Economics, A. L. Bowley, M.A. The Teaching Staff is organised under two categories: (1) Appointed Teachers, paid out of the University Funds; (2) Recognised Teachers, appointed and paid by the Schools of the University and other approved institutions, and recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University rank. Since 1900 the University, which formerly had its headquarters in Burlington Gardens, has been housed in the eastern and central portions of the main block and portions of the inner block of the buildings of which the whole were formerly occupied by the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. The degrees conferred are: B.D., D.D., B.A., M.A., D.Lit., LL.B., LL.D., B.Mus., D.Mus., M.B. and B.S., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc. (Eng.), D.Sc. (Eng.), B.Sc. (Econ.), D.Sc. (Econ.). The number who entered the University by the matriculation examination or otherwise in 1910-11 was 4,255. The internal students at present number 4,418. For regulations as to the several curricula and examinations for internal students apply to the Academic Registrar; as to the external examinations, to the External Registrar; as to University Extension lectures and the inspection and examination of schools, to the University Extension Registrar, University of London, South Kensington.

Oxford University. This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, although to Alfred the Great used to be ascribed the foundation of one college, University, in 872. The number of undergraduates in 1910 was 3,826. The Government of the University vests in three bodies: The Hebdomadal Council, which alone has power of initiation, Congregation (consisting of resident M.A.'s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection and amendment, and Convocation (all M.A.'s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection alone. The two latter bodies consist of members of Colleges, Halls, or of the Non-Collegiate

Body. The Colleges, with reputed dates of foundation, and Heads, are: University, 1249, R. W. Macan, D.Lit.; Balliol, 1262, J. L. Strachan Davidson, M.A.; Merton, 1273, T. Bowman, M.A.; Exeter, 1314, W. W. Jackson, D.D.; Oriel, 1326, C. L. Shadwell, D.C.L.; Queen's, 1340, J. R. Magrath, D.D.; New College, 1386, W. A. Spooner, D.D.; Lincoln, 1427, W. W. Merry, D.D.; All Souls, 1437, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.; Magdalen, 1456, T. H. Warren, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.; Brasenose, 1509, C. B. Heberden, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.; Corpus Christi, 1516, T. Case, M.A.; Christ Church, 1532, Dean, the Very Rev. T. B. Stroung, D.D.; Trinity, 1554, H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D.; St. John's, 1555, H. A. James, D.D.; Jesus, 1571, Sir J. Rhys, D.Litt.; Wadham, 1613, P. A. Wright Henderson, D.D.; Pembroke, 1624, Rt. Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.C.L.; Worcester, 1714, C. H. O. Daniel, D.D.; Hertford, 1874, H. Boyd, D.D. The only remaining Public Hall: St. Edmund, 1269, E. Moore, D.D. New Foundation, Keble College, 1869, W. Lock, D.D. The Non-Collegiate Body was instituted in 1868; Censor, R. W. M. Pope, D.D. The Private Halls, which bear the name of their Master, are: (C. A.) Marcon's; (J. O'F.) Pope's; (E. S. A.) Parker's. A statute (passed in '80, amended in '93), allowing colleges within His Majesty's dominions to affiliate, has been adopted by St. David's College, Lampeter, University College, Nottingham, University College, Sheffield, Reading College, Hartley College, Southampton, Exeter Diocesan Training College, and Royal Albert Memorial University College, Exeter. Under a similar statute (of '87), applying to Colonial Universities, the following Universities enjoy the privileges therein contained:—Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, Calcutta, Punjab, Bombay, Adelaide, Madras, Melbourne, New Zealand, Allahabad, Toronto, Tasmania, Montreal, New Brunswick, Malta, King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia; Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Mt. Allison College, Sackville, New Brunswick; Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia; University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario; Laval University, Quebec; McMaster University, Toronto; University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, New Brunswick; University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Canada; University of Ottawa, Saskatchewan. The degrees ordinarily granted by the University are: B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., B.C.L., D.C.L., M.B., M.D., Mus.B., Mus.Doo., B.Litt., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc. The B.A. must be taken either as a Pass or in any one of the Honour "Schools" of Classics, in its two divisions of Moderations and Litteræ Humaniores, Mathematics (also divided into Moderations and Final Schools), Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Natural Science, in one or more of its several branches, Oriental Languages, English Literature, and Modern Languages. Women are admitted to the examinations for the B.A. degree, but here at present their privileges cease. They may join Somerville College, Lady Margaret College, St. Hugh's Hall, St. Hilda's, or the Home Students, a body in some degree resembling the Non-Collegiate Body (see HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN, p. 532). Chief Officers of the University: Chancellor, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L.; Vice-Chancellor, C. B. Heberden, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.; Principal of Brasenose College; Proctors, J. C.

Miles, M.A., Merton College; Rev. E. I. Carlyle, M.A., Lincoln College. Parliamentary representatives, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., All Souls; Lord Hugh Cecil, M.A., Hertford. Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy.

Following on an appeal issued by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, a meeting was held on May 16th, 1907, at which it was resolved to raise a fund entitled the Oxford University Appeal Fund, to meet the needs of the University. It was estimated that £250,000 was required for the promotion of modern studies, literary and scientific, and for the due maintenance of the Bodleian Library.

Rhodes Scholarships.

Under the will of Mr. Cecil Rhodes a number of Colonial, American, and German scholarships were established, in order to instil into the minds of young colonists the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire; to encourage in the students from the United States of North America an attachment to the country from which they have sprung; and to further a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States.

There are 78 Colonial Scholarships of £300 per annum, tenable at any college in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years. They are allotted as follows: 9 to Rhodesia, 12 to Cape Province, 3 to Natal, 18 to Australia, 3 to New Zealand, 24 to Canada, 3 to Newfoundland, 3 to Bermuda, and 3 to Jamaica; also a number of similar American Scholarships, 2 to each State and territory of the United States, tenable for 3 years; and 5 German Scholarships annually, each of £250, tenable at Oxford for 3 years, the holders to be nominated by the German Emperor. Office, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

Sheffield University. A University Charter was granted to University College, Sheffield, on May 31st, 1905. The University College of Sheffield was incorporated by Royal Charter in '07, and was formed by the amalgamation of Firth College, founded by Mark Firth, Esq., in '79; the Sheffield School of Medicine, founded 1828; and the Sheffield Technical School. The University includes Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, Medicine, Applied Science, and Law, and has power to constitute other Faculties. It is a teaching and examining university. The degrees granted are B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Eng., M.Eng., D.Eng., B.Met., M.Met., D.Met., LL.B., LL.D. Diplomas in Modern Language Teaching, Education, Public Health, Coal Mining, Architecture, and in Domestic Science are also awarded, as well as Associateships in Engineering and in Iron and Steel Metallurgy. The University, situate in the midst of the steel industry, specialises in Metallurgy and Engineering. Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., Litt.D.; Pro-Chancellors, George Franklin, Litt.D., J.P.; H. K. Stephenson, J.P.; Treasurer, A. J. Hobson, J.P.; Deans, (Arts) Prof. G. C. Moore Smith, Litt.D.; (Pure Science) Prof. W. P. Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.; (Medicine) Arthur T. Hall, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.; (Applied Science) Prof. W. Ripper, D.Eng., M.Inst.C.E.; (Law) Edward Bramley, M.A.; Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, M.A.; Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.; Auditor, Joshua Wortley, F.C.A.; Tutor for Women Students, Mary J. Sorby.

Victoria University, of Manchester, founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880 and reconstituted 1903, grew out of **Owens College**, Manchester, which was established '51. John Owens, a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in '46, £96,654 for the purpose of founding this college. In '80 the College became the first college of Victoria University. Total students, exclusive of evening students (1911-12): arts, science, law, commerce, theology, and music students (including 296 women students), 1,092; technology (including 3 women students), 200; and medical students (including 19 women students), 293; in the Department of Education and University Training College 150 men and 137 women students. There are four halls of residence—the "Hulme," the "Dalton," both for men only, and two for women: viz. Ashburne Hall, Fallowfield, and the Langdal Hall, Victoria Park. Grants technical, commercial, and other certificates, teaching diplomas and diplomas in Psychological Medicine, Public Health, Veterinary State Medicine, and Dentistry to properly qualified candidates. Its degrees are: **B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc.Tech., M.Sc.Tech., B.Com., M.Com., LL.B., LL.D., Mus.B., Mus.D., B.D., D.D., B.D.S., M.D.S., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., and Ch.M.** Chancellor, The Right Hon. the Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.; Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D. Registrar, Edward Fiddes, M.A.; Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.

Scotland.

Aberdeen University was founded in 1494 by Bishop Elphinstone as a *Studium Generale*, in which he constituted a college in 1505 known as King's College. In 1593 George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, founded **Marischal College**, which came to be also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were united in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. The quatercentenary celebrations took place in Sept. 1906, when the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, opened the new Marischal College Buildings. The celebrations were attended by a very large number of delegates from other universities and learned societies, and a number of hon. degrees were conferred. There are 25 professors, 30 lecturers, and upwards of 1,000 matriculated students. In conjunction with Glasgow the University sends one representative to Parliament (present member, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B.). It grants degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and is empowered to admit women as well as men to those degrees. It also grants a Diploma in Public Health, and a Diploma in Agriculture. Its degrees are: **M.A., D.Litt., D.Phil., B.D., D.D., B.L., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc. (Agr.)**; whereof **D.D.** and **LL.D.** are purely honorary. Chancellor, The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Rector, Andrew Carnegie, LL.D. Vice-Chancellor and Principal, the Very Rev. G. Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D.; Secretary, D. R. Thom, M.A.; Librarian, P. J. Anderson, LL.B.; Registrar, R. Walker, LL.D.

Edinburgh University, founded 1582, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world. During 1911 the total number of

matriculated students was 3,421. Of these 1,301 were enrolled in the Arts Faculty, 1,353 in the Faculty of Medicine, 273 in Law, 53 in Divinity, 426 in Science, and 15 in Music. Of the matriculated students, 630 were women, while 59 women were attending extra-academical classes qualifying for graduation in Medicine, and 26 were also among the non-matriculated students, chiefly in attendance on the Music Classes. Women who have obtained their medical education in universities, or recognised extra-academical schools, are now admitted to degrees in medicine and surgery in the university. The aggregate value of the University fellowships, bursaries, and prizes now amounts to about £18,900 per annum, most of the bursaries, etc., being open to competition. Its degrees are: **M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.B., B.L., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Litt., D.Phil., Mus.B., Mus.D.** Women are admitted to the Arts, Divinity, Law and Science classes, and to Graduation in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music on the same terms as men. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; Lord Rector, Rt. Hon. The Earl of Minto, K.G.; Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. Conjointly with St. Andrews it sends a representative to Parliament; present member Sir Robert B. Finlay, P.C., M.D., LL.D., K.C. Secretary of Senatus, Prof. Sir L. J. Grant, Bart., B.A., LL.D. Consult *Edinburgh University Calendar*.

Glasgow University. Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1451; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1889. There were last session 2,794 students (681 women), and of the total 1,307 were students in Arts (556 women) and 741 students of Medicine (82 women). Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College. See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN, p. 533. Chancellor, the Earl of Rosebery. Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D., D.C.L. Parliamentary representative, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D. Registrar, W. Innes Addison. Degrees: **M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.L., LL.B., LL.D., M.B.** and **Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D., D.D.**

St. Andrews University, founded 1411, is thus the most ancient of the universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) **St. Salvador's** (1450), (2) **St. Leonard's** (1512), and (3) **St. Mary's** (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts, science, and medicine, forming thereafter the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard; **St. Mary's** was, and is, devoted to theology. University College, Dundee (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St. Andrews by an ordinance which received the approbation of Her Majesty Jan. 15th, 97. Degrees: **M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., B.Phil., D.Litt., D.Sc., D.Phil., D.Litt.** The diploma and title of **L.L.A.** is also granted to women. In Oct. '92 the classes of the University and also the degrees of the University were thrown open to women. Bursaries, scholarships and prizes of the aggregate annual value of about £5,500 are available for students of the several Colleges. A number of these bursaries are available for women students, and a Hall of Residence has been built on the University grounds for their accommodation (Warden: Miss Mildred E. Dobson, M.A., B.Sc.).

Chancellor, Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir J. Donaldson, M.A., LL.D. Rector, Lord Avebury. Jointly with Edinburgh University it returns a representative to Parliament—the present member is Sir R. B. Finlay, P.C., M.D., LL.D., K.C. Secretary and Registrar, Andrew Bennett.

Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland. The, was constituted in 1901 to administer a sum of \$10,000,000, in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research in the Universities of Scotland, and rendering attendance at these Universities more available to the deserving and qualified youth of that country to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier to the enjoyment of these advantages. **Chairman,** The Earl of Elgin. **Treasurer,** Mr. John Ross, solicitor, Dunfermline; **Sec.,** Sir William S. McCormick; **Offices,** The Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.

Ireland.

Dublin University. The University of Dublin, commonly known as Trinity College, Dublin, was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, under the style of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, mother of the University (Mater Universitatis). Its constitution has been altered by the charter of Charles I., and by numerous Royal statutes. In the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The tercentenary festival of the College was celebrated in July 1892. The undergraduates exceed 1,200, and there are some 200 graduates attending lectures in the professional schools. Degrees are granted to women. There are 26 Junior Fellows, 7 Senior Fellows, who with the Provost and with 2 elected Junior Fellows, and 2 elected Professors, constitute the Board, and 40 Professors. **Degrees:** D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., LL.D., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.B., M.Engin., B.Engin., M.Dent.Sc., Sc.D., Litt.D. The two last-named are new degrees, conferred only for original research and for literary eminence. **Chancellor** of the University, Lord Iveagh; **Vice-Chancellor**, the Right Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D. **Parliamentary representatives:** the Right Hon. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., LL.D., and Right Hon. James Campbell, K.C., LL.D. The following constitute the Board: **Provost,** Anthony Traill, LL.D.; **Vice-Provost,** B. Williamson, Sc.D., Bursar, G. L. Cathcart, M.A.; **Auditor,** Francis A. Tarleton, LL.D.; **Senior Proctor** and Librarian, Rev. Thos. K. Abbott, B.D., Litt.D.; **Senior Lecturer,** Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; **Registrar,** Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A.; **Senior Dean** and Catechist, R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; **Representatives of Junior Fellows,** John Isaac Beare, M.A., and Matthew W. I. Fry, M.A. **Representatives of the Professors,** John Joly, Sc.D., and Andrew F. Dixon, M.B., Sc.D., Consult *Dublin University Calendar*.

National University of Ireland. This University, established under the Irish Universities Act of 1908, grants degrees in Medicine, Surgery, Science and Arts, and Diplomas in Public Health, Mental Diseases, Teaching, and Agriculture. The degrees are M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.D., M.Ch., M.A.O., B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Litt., and D.Phil. The University attaches importance to the study of the Irish

language, which is a compulsory subject at matriculation. **Chancellor** of the University, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin; **Vice-Chancellor**, Sir Christopher Nixon, Bart., M.D., LL.D. **Registrar**, Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D.

The Queen's University of Belfast, founded under the Irish Universities Act, 1908. Its degrees, exhibitions, and scholarships are open to female as well as to male students. The degrees are: B.A., M.A., D.Lit., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.D., M.Ch., M.A.O. The Senate may confer Diplomas in Public Health (D.P.H.), upon legally qualified medical practitioners who have pursued prescribed courses of study. There is a faculty of Commerce and Industry, the degrees being B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc. **Chancellor**, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., K.P. **Pro-Chancellors**, the Rt. Hon. Lord Pirrie, K.P., D.L., LL.D., D.Sc.; Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.L.G., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. **Vice-Chancellor** and **President** of the University, the Rev. Thomas Hamilton, M.A., D.D., LL.D. **Secretary**, John M. Finnegan, B.Sc., B.A. Consult the *University Calendar* for fuller information.

Wales.

Wales, University of, is a federal teaching University. Its constituent colleges are the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. It has powers to confer degrees in the faculties of Arts or Letters, Science, Technical or Applied Science, Law, Music, Medicine, and Theology. The charter passed under the Great Seal on Nov. 30th, '93. A supplemental charter was granted in 1906. An annual grant of £4,000 is allowed by the Treasury and an additional grant of £1,500 for Fellowships. Certain theological colleges are recognised as institutions in which candidates for theological degrees in the University may receive instruction. The University Senate, which is composed of the heads of departments in the three constituent colleges, considers and recommends for the approval of the Court the courses of study for the initial degrees of the University in Arts, Science, Music, and Law. The Medical Board deals similarly with the courses for the degrees in Medicine, and the Theological Board with the courses for the degrees in Theology. The matriculation examinations are held each year in June and September. The number of candidates for matriculation in June 1912 was 261, and in September, 140. The chief officers of the University are: **Senior Deputy Chancellor**, The Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.; **Vice-Chancellor**, Principal Sir Harry Reichel, M.A., LL.D., University College of North Wales, Bangor; **Registrar**, J. Mortimer Angus, M.A., University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.

University Extension.

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in '72 with the University of Cambridge; about four years later Oxford took it up—abandoning it, however, until '85; and in '76 was formed the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching within the Metropolitan area. Durham University was for a time associated with Cambridge in forward-

ing the work in Northumberland and Durham; **Victoria University** is also in the field; and the **Scotch Universities** worked on a similar plan for some time. The **University of Sydney**, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in '87. An American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed at Philadelphia and Chicago, and several other American universities have begun work on similar lines.

Cambridge.—Under the Local Lectures (University Extension) Scheme there are two principal terms in the year—September to December, and January to April—and a course of twelve lectures is given in each term. Lectures are also given less often in the summer term—April to July. Short courses of six lectures are also arranged where it is thought desirable. Of the whole number of centres connected with Cambridge, four are affiliated—viz. Exeter, Leicester, Northampton, and Southport. (See previous eds. for the privileges given to affiliated students.) A town may come under the operation of the ordinary scheme by providing a place of meeting for the lectures and classes, and an inclusive fee of £50 per full course or £30 per short course to the University. All the local expenses are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. In connection with various County Councils courses on scientific subjects, bearing on agriculture, have been given annually by lecturers of the Syndicate since '91, followed in the summer by courses of practical work in the University Laboratory attended by Teachers holding County Council scholarships. For this work the system is variously modified to suit local needs. County and County Borough Councils now have the power of subsidising lectures on humanitarian as well as scientific subjects. Large summer meetings, attended by students from all parts of the world, are arranged at Cambridge at intervals during July and August. Full particulars as to the Local Lectures may be obtained from the Secretary, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

London University Extension Board.—Number of courses, 1911-12, 109, for which there were 11,631 entries. Registrar, John Lea, M.A., University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

Oxford.—The University first took an active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorganised on its present lines. The Oxford Delegacy is acting in conjunction with local committees established in over 300 towns in all parts of England and Wales, except the metropolitan area. From the last published report it appears that 132 of these local centres were in active work, and that 1,046 lectures, distributed in 156 courses, were delivered. Thirty-three lecturers and six class teachers were employed. Of the 156 courses delivered, 38 were in literature, 56 in history, 22 in natural science, 13 in art and architecture, 11 in music, and 16 in economics and social science. During the year a system of tutorial classes in humane subjects has been entrusted by the Delegacy to a Standing Committee. Classes have been held in thirteen towns in economics and industrial history. Each class is limited in numbers to 30 students, and extends over a period of three years. It is proposed to hold the next biennial

Oxford Summer Meeting in August 1913. A vacation course for foreign students is now held annually. Secretary, Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., University Extension Office, Examination Schools, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

Toynbee Hall (Canon Barnett, M.A., D.C.L., President; M. Birley, M.A., Warden) opened in Commercial Street, Whitechapel, in 1884.

The **Oxford House**, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, is a Church of England movement, founded in '84. Its object is "that Oxford men may take part in the social and religious work of the Church in East London; that they may learn something of the life of the poor; may try to better the conditions of the working classes as regards health and recreation, mental culture and spiritual teaching; and may offer an example, so far as in them lies, of a simple and religious life." The Head of the House is the Rev. F. A. Iremonger, M.A.

Cambridge House was founded in '97. It is located at 131, 133, and 135, Camberwell Road, S.E., and the Head of the House is the Rev. N. B. Kent. A Mission House and Settlement at **Caius House**, Battersea, is carried on by Gonville and Caius College (Warden, Rev. S. C. Carpenter).

Mansfield House, 89, Barking Road, Canning Town, E. (Warden, W. R. Hughes, M.A.), was opened '90; accommodation for 14 residents. Men's Club, 143-5, Barking Road; Boys' Club, 310-14, Barking Road; "Wave" Lodging House, with 120 beds, at 235, Victoria Dock Road.

The **Bermondsey Settlement**, of which the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D., is warden, in Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, is largely supported by Methodists.

The **Robert Browning Settlement**, York Street, Walworth Road, S.E. (F. Herbert Stead, M.A., Warden), was founded 1895, incorporated Jan. 1st, 1903. Secretary, J. C. Mather, 46 Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E. **Browning Bethany Homes** for Old Folks, Whyteleafe, Hon. Supt. Miss Burgis. Slade Club, Robsart Street, Brixton Road, Sub-Warden, I. D. Neilson, M.A.

The **Passmore Edwards Settlement**, Tavistock Place, St. Pancras, was founded under the initiative of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Warden of the Settlement, Mr. R. S. Forman, B.A.; Hon. Seco., Mrs. Humphry Ward; Hon. Treasurer, G. E. Gladstone, M.A.

Woodbrooke Settlement for Religious and Social Studies, Selly Oak, near Birmingham, for Friends and others. Director of Studies, Dr. J. Rendel Harris.

St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green (Miss Harrington, resident Head), is the women's branch of Oxford House.

The **Women's Settlement in Canning Town**, E. (Miss R. H. Cheetham, Warden), works upon an unsectarian basis. The Residence is at Settlement House, Cumberland Road, Plaistow, E.; the Offices, Club Rooms, and Lees Hall are at 81, Barking Road, E.; Medical Mission Hospital, Balaam Street, Plaistow. Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. Coote, Miss G. B. Cooper (*pro tem.*), and Miss C. Spicer; Treasurer, W. Hazell; Senior Resident Medical Officer, E. B. Holloway, M.B., B.S. Lond.

Women students of the Universities manage the **Women's University Settlement**, at 44, 45, and 46, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.: Warden, Miss M. McN. Sharpley.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Beaumont College, Old Windsor. Roman Catholic. Founded 1861. Number of boys, 233. Rector, Rev. George Jinks, S.J.

Bedford Grammar School. Founded 1566; reorganised 1873. Eight leaving exhibitions of £70 and £60 for four years. Two fall vacant annually. Exhibitions tenable in the school from £60 to £10. Pupils, 740. Boys are prepared for the Universities, Civil Service, for Woolwich and Sandhurst, Royal Navy, and other public examinations. The school is well equipped with laboratories for science teaching. There is an Engineering side with full provision of workshops. There are eight boarding-houses. There is an Engineer Corps. Playing field of 35 acres; boating on Ouse. **Head Master**, Reginald Carter, M.A.

Berkhamsted School, Herts. Number of pupils, 450. Six boarding-houses. **Head Master**, C. H. Greene, M.A.

Birmingham, King Edward's School, comprises a high school for boys, a high school for girls, three grammar schools for boys and three grammar schools for girls. Founded 1552, reorganised 1878. In 1900, the Birmingham (King Edward VI.) Schools Act liberated the Foundation from control by the Charity Commissioners. Income, £53,000. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions both for boys and girls. The pupils number about 2,800; 470 in high school for boys. **Head Master**, R. Cary Gilson, M.A. Motto, *Domine, Salvum fac Regem*.

Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon. Founded 1604. **Head Master**, A. L. Francis, M.A.

Bradfield College, Berks. Warden, Edward Armstrong. **Head Master**, Rev. H. Costley-White, M.A.

Brighton College, Brighton. Founded 1847. Governed by a Council of twelve. There are at least three leaving scholarships of the annual value of £35, and three of £30, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. Entrance scholarships are awarded every year, at least five of the annual value of £70 or £50, and smaller exhibitions. Pupils, 252. **Head Master**, Rev. W. R. Dawson, M.A.

Charterhouse School, Godalming. Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that once belonged to the Carthusian Monastery. One of the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission. Sixty scholarships are tenable in the school, about 30 Senior and 30 Junior. There are ten or more vacancies of each annually. Twenty or more exhibitions to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. Pupils, 580. **Head Master**, Frank Fletcher, M.A. Motto, *Deo dante dedi*.

Cheltenham College, Gloucestershire. Founded 1841. Incorporated '94; governed by a President and twenty members of Council. There are three sides in the Senior Department—the Classical, the Military and Civil, and the Modern. There is a Junior Department. Numerous scholarships are attached to the College; also nominations for sons of the Clergy. Pupils, 575. Principal, the Rev. Canon R. Waterfield, M.A. **Bursar**, A. A. Hunter.

Christ's Hospital. Founded 1552. The Hospital schools are: (1) the Boys' School, West Horsham, with accommodation for 820 boys,

including Preparatory School. **Head Master**, Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D., Exeter College, Oxford; (2) the Girls' School, Hertford, with accommodation for 280 girls. **Head Mistress**, Miss M. E. Robertson, Newnham College, Cambridge. With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital schools, fees ranging from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider "that the parents or next friends are in a position to contribute substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." Entrance to the Hospital schools is gained by presentation or by competition. Presentation to about 425 places lies in the hands of the President, certain City companies, and donation governors; and 85 scholars (sons of Naval Officers, of persons distinguished in Literature, Science, Art, or in the service of the Crown, etc.), may be presented by the Council of Almoners (which numbers 46 members). The Council have the right of presentation to 16 places in the Girls' School for orphan daughters of officers, civil servants, etc. There is Competition for about 100 scholars, nominated by donation governors. From Metropolitan schools of a public elementary nature come 179 successful competitors; various parishes supply 108 scholars; and the residue of the places are at the disposal of boys and girls nominated by the governors of endowed schools at which they have attended for the period of two years. There are numerous exhibitions and prizes. Hospital exhibition funds for both boys and girls provide exhibitions to universities, including the *Times* scholarship, and the "Pitt Club" exhibition. At the end of 1912 the Boys' Schools (including Preparatory) numbered 820 and the Girls' School 260 (as estimated). **Clerk**, R. L. Franks. Office, 60, Aldersgate Street.

City of London School, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 scholarships varying from £100 to £20; and about 50 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. **Head Master**, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D. **Secretary**, Mr. A. J. Austin.

Clifton College, Bristol. Opened 1862, received charter '77. It is under a Council of fifteen, the Earl of Ducie being President, and the Bishop of Hereford Chairman of the Council, and consists of Classical, Modern and Military sides, and Junior and Preparatory Schools. Three exhibitions, of £25, which may be increased to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, and at least eleven scholarships, varying in value from £25 to £100 a year, tenable at the College, offered annually. Pupils, 600. **Head Master**, J. E. King, M.A. **Secretary**, W. J. Lewis. Motto, *Spiritus intus alit*.

Dulwich College (part of the foundation of Alleyn's "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was founded A.D. 1619, by **Edward Alleyn**, the Actor, under Letters Patent of King James I. Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. Pupils, 660. No boy may enter the school before the age of 10, or remain after the age of 19. Endowment about £5,000 per annum. £1,000 may be annually allotted among "boys proceeding to a place of higher education," and £500 also may be paid annually in scholarships to boys either already in

the school or about to enter it. Such scholarships are awarded as the result of open examination. **Master**, A. H. Gilkes, M.A.; **School Secretary**, Rev. J. R. Cocq, M.A. **Motto**, *Detur Gloria soli Deo*.

Epsom College. Established in 1855 as a Public School with a Royal Medical Foundation. School accommodation for about 250 boys; and Preparatory for 100 boys under fifteen. Seven medical scholarships at the Hospital Schools in London, and 19 other scholarships to the Universities, etc. The foundation provides for 50 foundation scholars and 50 pensioners. Additional buildings and laboratories have been recently added. **Head Master**, Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse, M.A.; **Secretary**, J. Bernard Lamb, 37, Soho Square, W. **Bursar**, W. D. Crossley; 17 assistant masters.

Eton College. Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. Pupils consist of **King's scholars** or "**Collegers**" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college after competitive examination between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of **Oppidans**, who enter between ten and fourteen years of age. **Exhibitions and scholarships** to both Universities, ranging from £60 for four years downwards. **Motto**, *Floreat Etona*. **Head Master**, Rev. the Hon Edward Lyttelton, M.A., D.D. A mission is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick. **Consult the College Calendar**.

Felsted School. Founded in 1564. Classical, Modern, Engineering, and Army sides. Scholarships £70, £30, and £20; leaving Exhibitions £60 and £50. It has about 250 pupils. **Head Master**, Rev. Frank Stephenson, M.A. **Bursar**, E. B. Trow, LL.D., M.A., B.C.L.

Fettes College, Edinburgh. Founded in 1870. Has about 230 scholars. **Head Master**, Rev. W. A. Heard, LL.D., F.R.S.L.

Glenalmond. Founded with the name Trinity College, Glenalmond, in 1841. It stands on the river Almond, in the Grampians, near Perth. Pupils about 140. **Warden**, Rev. Canon A. R. F. Hyslop, M.A.

Haileybury College, Hertford. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Entrance scholarships, about twenty in number, competed for annually in November. Special fees for sons of clergy. **Exhibitions** to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20). Pupils, 500. **Head Master**, F. B. Malim, M.A.

Harrow School. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Entrance scholarships, and Exhibitions are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) over 12 and under 14 years of age on the previous 1st of January. There are numerous Scholarships from £100 downwards, to the Universities. Pupils over 500. **Motto**, *Donorum Dei Dispensatio Fidelis*.

Lancing College, Sussex. Founded 1848. Pupils, 250. **Head Master**, Rev. H. T. Bowlby (Exhibitioner, Balliol College, Oxford; for 22 years Assistant Master at Eton College).

The Leys School, Cambridge. Founded in 1875, and incorporated '78. The founders were chiefly members of the Methodist Church, but it draws pupils and masters from the Anglican and other Protestant Churches. It has four houses ("hostels") containing about 40 boys each, a chapel, laboratories, art school,

tepid swimming bath, gymnasium, and ample playing-fields. Boys may be received from 12 (more usually 13) years of age upwards. Fees 105 guineas, subject to rebate in certain cases. Entrance exhibitions or scholarships, varying in value from £15 to £60 (occasionally more) per annum, are offered for competition at the end of each term. A mission is supported by the old students in London. **Motto**, *"In fide fiducia"*. **Head Master**, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D. **Bursar**, J. C. Isard, M.A.

Loretto School, Musselburgh, now contains about 136 boys. The **Head Master** is A. R. Smith, M.A.

Milvern College, Worcestershire. Founded 1865. Exhibitions at the Universities, one of £40 for three years, offered annually, and one of £27 for one year; also two of £40 for three years, tenable at B.N.C., Oxford. Entrance scholarships annually filled, one or more of £87, four or more of £50, six or more of £30. Pupils, 500. **Head Master**, Rev. Sydney R. James, M.A. **Secretary**, E. B. Scallon, M.A.

Manchester Grammar School. Founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others. The school consists of 200 foundationers (free) and about 700 capitation scholars. Close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, range in annual value from £50 to £80. There are 24 scholarships for classics, mathematics or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £20 to £50 each per annum; also 32 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £25 each per annum, together with numerous prizes. **High Master**, J. L. Paton, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; **Receiver**, Owen W. Cox. **Motto**, *Sapere aude*.

Marlborough College, Wiltshire. Founded 1843, incorporated by royal charter '45, received additional charter '53. Exhibitions to Universities, one each of £50, £40, and £30 for three years, offered annually, and triennially the "Old Marlburian" £50, the Council Exhibition £30, the "Thomas" Exhibition £30, and Leaf Exhibition £22 10s. Also 2 Modern School Exhibitions to Woolwich or elsewhere of £25 and £20 each, offered annually. Scholarships filled annually: 15 or 16 "Foundation," for sons of clergy, £30; 4 "Senior," £30; 6 "Junior," £30; 1 or 2 "House," £80; and 12 other Scholarships varying in value from £40 to £15 per annum, mostly open. Pupils, 630. **Master**, Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, M.A.

Merchant Taylors' School, London. Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White (founder of St. John's College, Oxford), and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Company is the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. Forty-two scholarships at the school, and scholarships of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge. Pupils 450; on entrance must be over 9 and under 14. **Head Master**, Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D., B.D. Sec., E. P. Hart, M.A. **Motto**, *Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum*.

Mill Hill School (London, N.W.). Founded 1807 as Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, reconstituted under direction of the Court of Chancery '69 on a broader basis. Awards the three "Wills" Scholarships of £7 each, the

"Bousfield" of £60, the "Hislop" of £50, the "Scrutton" of about £30, and four other leaving scholarships each tenable for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £60 a year) and Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £60). Number of boys, 240. *Motto, Et virtutem, et musas.* The "Old Mill-Hillians Club" numbers over 900 members. **Head Master, J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.D., D.Mus.**

Radley College, Abingdon, Berks. Founded 1847. Has over 200 scholars. **Warden, Rev. T. Field, D.D.**

Repton School, Derbyshire. Founded 1557; reorganised 1874. Pupils, 370; 28 assistant masters. **Head Master, Rev. W. Temple, M.A.**

Rossall School, Fleetwood, Lancashire. Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90. Two Exhibitions, one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the Phillips memorial exhibition for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are about 12 Scholarships and Exhibitions tenable at the school, offered each year by examination held in March—Foundation, Senior and Junior. **Head Master, Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.**

Rugby School. Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into foundationers and non-foundationers. Has, every July, 1000 entrance and other scholarships of £100 to £20, and 8 leaving exhibitions tenable at the Universities for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 5 of £30 annual value. Pupils, 570; admission at the age of 12. **Head Master, Rev. A. A. David, D.D.** *Motto, Orando laborando.* There are two Home Missions, in London and Birmingham, in addition to the Fox Memorial Mastership in India, in connection with the School. Consult *Rugby School Register.*

St. Paul's School, London. Founded 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. The school consists of 153 foundation scholars, elected by competitive examination, and of so many capitation scholars as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. Pupils 600. The governors give annually 9 exhibitions for 4 years, varying in value from £70 to £30, to the scholars proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years for a boy proceeding to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. *Motto, Fide et literis.* **High Master, Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.**

Sherborne School, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, reorganised 1870. Accommodation for 300 pupils. An Exhibition to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; another of £30 is vacant every four years; pupils may also compete for Huish Exhibitions of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. There are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Prizes. **Head Master, Nowell Charles Smith, Clerk to Governors, S. Bennett.** *Motto* (royal arms of Ed. VI.), *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

Shrewsbury School. Founded by King Edward VI. in 1551, augmented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. One of the seven schools reorganised

by the Public Schools Act in '68. The school was moved to a new site (of 60 acres) in '82. Since then its numbers have increased from 170 to 367. **Head Master, Rev. Cyril A. Alington.**

Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. First founded in 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst in 1704. **Rector, the Rev. W. Bodkin, S.J.** The Observatory attached to the College turns out excellent solar and other work. Preparatory school for 60 boys.

Tonbridge School was founded 1553, and was reorganised 1880. **Governors:** Master, Warden, and Court of the Comany of Skinners. Entrance Scholarships in June—£100, £80, £40, £30. Sixteen leaving exhibitions of £75 for four years, of which 4 fall vacant annually, are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors approve of; four others of £30 a year for four years, one vacant each year, are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. Pupils, 446. **Head Master, C. Lowry.**

University College School, Frognal, Hampstead, established 1830. Pupils, 500. *Motto, Paulatim.* **Head Master, H. I. Soenser, M.A., LL.D.** Clerk, R. Kidson. Secretary, V. Inglis.

Uppingham School. Archdeacon Johnson's School, founded 1584; reorganised 1875. Three leaving exhibitions of £60, £50 and £40 offered every year, and 14 of about £22 each at Cambridge. Entrance scholarships, two of £70, two of £50, two of £30 annually. There are 440 boys in the School and 32 masters, and 6 assistant music masters. There is also a Lower or Preparatory School. **Head Master, Rev. H. W. McKenzie.**

Wellington College (Berks) was incorporated by Royal Charter, Dec. 13th, 1853. The foundation consists of ninety nominations for the sons of deceased army officers, who are boarded and educated at an annual charge of £10. There are, as a rule, seven open scholarships annually, and a limited number of army officers' sons are educated at £99 a year. There is a classical school, in which boys are prepared for the Universities, etc., and a modern side where boys are educated for the army, etc. Average number of pupils, 400. *Motto, "Heroum filii."* **Chairman of Governors, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.** **Master, W. W. Vaughan, M.A.** **Bursar, P. Sherston.**

Westminster School, or the Royal College of St. Peter's, Westminster. Refounded 1560, reorganised 1868. Foundationers, 60; about 12 annual vacancies. The **Westminster Play**, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions to Christ Church, Oxford, and of exhibitions to Trinity College, Cambridge. **Head Master, Rev. James Gow, M.A., Litt.D.** *Motto, Dat Deus incrementum.* **Bursar, J. Tyson, B.A.**

Winchester College, the oldest of the public schools, was founded (1387) by William of Wykeham, and opened March 26th, 1303. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for foundationers, who are elected by the governors after open competition. His Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four exhibitions of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six scholarships. **Head Master, M. J. Rendall.** *Motto, Manners makyth man.*

OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Birkbeck College, Brema's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., was founded by the late Dr. Birkbeck, Dec. 2nd, 1823. The present buildings were opened in '35. The College is in close relationship with the University of London. The **Day and Evening Courses of Study** prepare for the examinations of the University of London in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Economics, and Laws. There are well-equipped Physical, Chemical, Biological, and Botanical Laboratories. **Principal, G. Armitage-Smith, D.Lit., M.A.; Secretary and Clerk to the Governing Body, H. Wells Eames.**

City of London College. Day and evening classes are held in the various branches of science, literature, art, and commerce, and a commercial day school has been established. There are chemical and physical laboratories and art studios. **Principal, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.; Secretary, David Savage, F.C.I.S.**

Gilchrist Educational Trust. A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships and studentships for young men and women, in connection with various universities and colleges; in occasional grants to Educational Institutions under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class lectures for the people, at a nominal charge for admission. **Secretary, A. H. Fison, D.Sc. Office, 1, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.**

King's College, London. Established by royal charter Aug. 14th, 1829, opened '31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19th, '82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." By the Amending Act 1903 all religious tests as qualification for office in the College or on the Council were removed, except in the case of Professors and Lecturers in the faculty of Theology. By the King's College, London (Transfer) Act, 1908, important changes were made. The College (apart from the Theological Faculty, which remains under the Council), was incorporated in the University. This took place on Jan. 1st, 1910. The Hospital and Advanced Medical School were entirely separated from the College on Sept. 1st, 1909. The Women's Department at South Kensington became a separate college, under the name of King's College for Women. King's College School was removed to Wimbledon Common in 1897, but remained under the Council of King's College as its governing body until June 1911, when it became a separate corporation under its own governing body. The Strand School will be removed as soon as possible from the College buildings. The work of the College is carried on in six faculties— theology, arts, law, science, science (medical), and engineering. There are evening classes in most subjects. The College prepares for the degrees of the University of London. At King's College for Women there are courses in theology, arts, science, home science, and fine arts. During the academical year 1911-12 there were 232 students in theology, 470 in arts, 77 in laws, 164 in science, 224 in medical science, and 186 in engineering. In addition to the

above, 800 students attended the Gilbert lectures on Banking, and 339 the special classes arranged for teachers by the London County Council. The total number of students for the session was 2,664. There were 445 students in all faculties at King's College for Women. **Principal and Dean of King's College (vacant); Secretary, Walter Smith; Warden of King's College for Women, Miss H. D. Oakeley, M.A.**

The City and Guilds of London Institute was established in 1878 by the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of London to promote the applications of science and art to productive industry, and received the grant of a Royal Charter from H.M. the late Queen Victoria. The Institute consists of Members elected by the contributing bodies in proportion to their subscriptions, a Council, and an Executive Committee. **Visitor, H.M. the King; Chairman of Council, Lord Halsbury; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B.; Treasurer, J. A. Travers; Hon. Secs., Sir John Watney and S. W. Luard; Sec., A. L. Soper. Temporary Offices, St. Helen's Place, E.C.** The total income amounts to about £46,000 a year. The operations of the Institute are divided under the following heads:—

(1) **The City and Guilds' (Engineering) College,** which forms the Engineering section of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and is conducted by a Delegation representing the Imperial College, the City and Guilds Institute, and the Goldsmiths' Company. (See IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.)

(2) **The City and Guilds' Technical College, Finsbury,** is an intermediate college, with which have been incorporated the provisional classes started in the Cowper Street Schools in '79, and the City School of Art. The college includes day classes and evening classes. It fulfils the functions of a finishing technical school for those entering industrial life at a comparatively early age; of a supplementary school for those who are already engaged in workshops; and of a preparatory school for the City and Guilds' Central Technical College. It was opened in '83.

(3) **The South London School of Technical Art, Kennington Park Road,** provides instruction in modelling, drawing and painting from the life, and house decoration.

(4) **The Department of Technology,** the object of which is to encourage the formation of technical classes throughout the country, and, by the publication of carefully prepared syllabuses for the guidance of the committees and teachers of these classes, by annual examinations, and also by an organised system of inspection, to place the teaching on a sound educational basis. The examinations are held during the month of May in over sixty different subjects.

(5) **The Leather Trades' School, in Bethnal Green Road,** provides both day and evening classes for apprentices and others engaged in boot and shoe manufacture, conducted by a joint committee of the Institute, the Cordwainers' Company, and the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

Manchester College, founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the purpose

of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures and classes are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister. The lectures are open to all members of Oxford University without payment of fees. The new buildings at Oxford, which have cost £55,000 in all, were opened by the President, Mr. H. R. Greg, in Oct. '93. Principal, Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter, M.A., D.Litt. (Oxon.), D.D. (Glasgow), D.Theol. (Jena and Geneva).

Economics and Political Science, The London School of, was established in 1895 to provide special courses of training suited to the needs of business men, civil and municipal servants, journalists, etc.; it also makes provision, in connection with the British Library of Political Science, for research in economics and political science, by the provision of courses of lectures on methods of investigation, and by the award of studentships varying in value from £25 to £200. The School prepares students for the degrees of B.Sc. and D.Sc. London. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the School, Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C.

Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. Secs., E. J. Gross, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge; P. E. Matheson, M.A., 74, High Street, Oxford.

Polytechnic, Regent Street. With the view of further developing the movement on behalf of young men to whom the late Mr. Quintin Hogg had shown such generosity, he purchased in 1882 the old Polytechnic, in Regent Street, for £50,000, and converted it into a great technical and recreative school. The curriculum embraces over 600 classes weekly in upwards of 100 different subjects, including carpentering, plumbing, metal-work, engineering, photography, furniture, decorative art, electricity, etc., etc. A Young Women's Institute has also been founded in premises adjoining the Polytechnic, and is as successful as the latter.

The main portion of the Regent Street premises has just been rebuilt at a cost of about £90,000. Mr. J. E. K. Studd is President, Mr. R. Mitchell Director of Education, and the Secretary is Mr. Leonard H. Harris.

Preceptors, College of. Established 1846, incorporated by royal charter, '49. Under the powers conferred by the charter, the Council have established schemes of examination: (1) for teachers; (2) for pupils. The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow. Visiting examiners are appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools. In '73 the Council of the College instituted a Professorship (the first established in this country) of the Science and Art of Education; and regular courses of lectures for teachers are delivered in the College lecture-hall. Offices, Bloomsbury Square. *Organ, Educational Times.* Secretary, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

Ruskin College, Oxford (Incorporated). Founded in 1899 in St. Giles'. The College, which is situated at the corner of Worcester Place and Walton Street, is intended for working men who are desirous of taking part in public and social work, and the subjects taught bear principally upon social and industrial questions—viz. political economy, industrial history, history of social movements, citizenship, local government, sociology, and logic. The work is carried on in two ways—(1) by residence at the College, and (2) by means of a Correspondence School, which enables those who cannot leave their work to learn similar subjects through the post. The fees for residence at Ruskin College are £52 per annum, including board, lodging, and tuition. The fees for membership of the Correspondence School are 1s. entrance fee and 1s. per month. The College is under the control of a Council of representatives elected from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Co-operative Union, the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, Trade Unions, etc. Principal, Gilbert Slater, M.A. (Cambridge), D.Sc. (London); Secretary, Sam Smith (Dip. Econ.).

ETHICAL SOCIETIES.

Ethical Societies are associations for promoting ethical culture. Their objects are: (a) by purely natural and human means to help men to love, know, and do the right; (b) to emphasise the moral factor in all personal, social, political, national, and international relations; (c) to affirm that moral ideas and the moral life are independent of beliefs as to the ultimate nature of things and as to a life after death; (d) to assist in developing the science of ethics.

The following Societies are established in London: South Place Ethical Society, South Place Chapel, Finsbury, E.C.; West London Ethical Society, which meets at the Ethical Church, 46, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W. President, Dr. Stanton Coit.; South London Ethical Society, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.; Free Sunday Lectures October to June inclusive, 7 p.m.; Altiora Club, Stanton Club, and Spencer Hall Fellowship, Spencer Hall, 19, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.W. Clubs for young men and women in connection with the above meet on Wednesday and Tuesday evenings respectively, when Lectures and

Discussions are held on Religious, Political, and general subjects. Hampstead Ethical Institute, Hampstead Conservatoire, Swiss Cottage, Sundays, 11.15 a.m.; Emerson Ethical Brotherhood, Earham Hall, Earham Grove, Forest Gate, E.; Harringay Ethical Society, Fairfax Hall, Harringay, N.; Greenwich Ethical Society, Ethical Hall, Greenwich Road, S.E.; Fulham Ethical Society, Fulham Palace Road. Council School; Holloway Ethical and Nationalist Society, Argyll House, 105, Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, N.; Golders Green and Garden Suburb Ethical Society, The Institute, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W. (Secretary, C. W. Beckett, 48, Erskine Hill, Hendon, N.W.); Hackney Ethical Society, Morley Hall, Mare Street; Kingston Ethical Society, Fife Hall, Fife Road.

There are also Societies at Belfast (Hon Sec., J. H. Gilliland, 40, St. Ives Gardens), Sheffield (R. H. Minshall, 60, Broomgrove Road), Aber-tillery (W. Howells, 97, Oak St.), Hanley (Temperance Hall, Hanley), Merthyr, S. Wales (Hon. Sec., P. Phillips, Grove Cottage, Gwacloidygarth, Merthyr), Manchester (207, Deansgate).

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

THE LONDON SCHOOLS.

The profession of medicine, from the education of the student to the conduct of the qualified practitioner, is controlled by the General Medical Council, a body which at present consists of 34 members, of whom 24 are representatives of the Universities and corporations empowered to grant qualifying diplomas, 5 are elected by members of the profession in the United Kingdom, and 5 are nominated by the Crown. A qualification for registration as a medical practitioner cannot be obtained in a shorter period than five years from the date of passing the commencement of the authorised course of study. The average period is nearly seven years. In counting the cost of entering the profession, the expenses of living for six or seven years must therefore be added to the amount of the fees for teaching and hospital privileges. These fees vary from less than £100 to £150. We give a list of the leading schools in London:

Charing Cross, Chandos Street, W.C.—Beds 150, in-patients 2,112, out-patients 21,883. Fees, 115 guineas in one sum, or in sessional payments as follows: Entrance fee, 10 guineas, and 15 guineas each winter session and 10 guineas each summer session until qualified; for dental students 45 guineas, or 49 guineas payable in two instalments, of 27 guineas and 22 guineas respectively. The following hospital appointments are open to students: clinical pathologist and bacteriologist, salary £150 per annum; curator and pathologist (annual), £100; assistant anaesthetist, £60; medical and surgical and obstetrical registrars (annual), £40 each; resident medical officer (annual), £100, with board and residence. Six house physicians, 6 house surgeons, and 2 resident obstetric officers, appointed each year on the recommendation of the committee after competitive examinations, are provided with board and residence in the hospital. **Dean, William Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.**

Guy's, London Bridge, S.E.—Beds 618, in-patients admitted 8,400, out-patients 130,499. Fee, 35 guineas per annum, including all charges for materials, lockers, etc.; and an entrance fee of 20 guineas to first-year students, 10 guineas to third-year students; term, 5 years. A residential college for students is connected with the hospital by subway. It provides accommodation for 60 resident students, and contains a dining-hall, reading-rooms, library of general literature, and gymnasium for the use of the residents and of the members of the students' clubs. There are five entrance scholarships. All appointments are given to students without extra payment, and according to the merits of the candidates, as determined by a committee of the medical staff. Eight assistant house physicians, 8 house physicians, 24 assistant house surgeons, 8 house surgeons, and 2 ophthalmic house surgeons are appointed annually. **School Secretary, S. H. Croucher.**

King's College Hospital, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—Beds, 224. The medical school gives instruction in all the subjects of the final or qualifying examinations of the Universities and examining bodies. Students either enter the school at the commencement of their career—paying a composition fee, in which case they carry out their earlier studies at King's College University of London—or they enter

when they have passed the examination in anatomy and physiology. A feature of the hospital is the complete system of tutorial instruction in medicine, surgery, midwifery, and gynaecology. The hospital and medical school are now being rebuilt at Camberwell, and students who enter now will complete their studies at the new hospital. The new building, which will be opened during the summer of 1913, will give exceptional opportunities for clinical and pathological study both as regards general medicine and surgery, and also as regards departments for special diseases. Appointments open to qualified students are: clinical assistants in each special department, house anaesthetists, house physicians, house surgeons, house accoucheurs (14 annually), senior tutors and registrars in medicine, surgery, and obstetrics; Sambroke medical and surgical registrars and tutors. The hospital is thoroughly equipped with X-ray and photographic departments, clinical pathological laboratories and work-rooms, pathological museum, department for tutorial instruction in bandaging, application of splints, etc. The athletic clubs, students' medical and other societies, common room, etc., are under the management of the Clubs and Societies Union. The union has the use of a large ground at Wormwood Scrubs. Fees: Course for the final examinations either for the M.B., B.S. of the University of London, or for the diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.), 80 guineas; composition fee for the whole University of London course, 150 guineas; composition fee for the whole Conjoint course (M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.), 150 guineas. Full particulars as to prizes, entrance and other scholarships, may be obtained on application to the Dean, Dr. H. Willoughby Lyle, or the Secretary, Mr. Clifton Kelway, at the School.

London Hospital, Mile End, E.—The largest general hospital in England and the only general hospital for East London; 922 beds are in constant use, and no beds are closed. In-patients last year, 16,884; out-patients, 233,555; accidents, 14,340; operations under anaesthesia, 18,101. Owing to the enormous number of patients, more appointments, salaried and resident, are open to students than at any other hospital. One hundred and forty-one of these qualified appointments are made annually, and all are free to students of the college. Holders of resident appointments have free board and rooms. Thirty scholarships and prizes are given annually. Special classes are held for the University of London and other higher examinations. Special entries for medical and surgical practice can be made. Fees (full course), 21 guineas on entrance and 30 guineas per annum, commencing with the second year. A Dental School is attached to the hospital and college, and is fully equipped for the purposes of teaching. The school possesses, in addition to the theatres, laboratories, and museums of the college, a special museum of dental anatomy, laboratories for practical dental metallurgy, practical dental prosthesis (dental mechanics), operative dental prosthesis, as well as conservation rooms, extraction rooms, etc. For the convenience of students there is a large and well-furnished club with a dining-

hall; in the grounds are tennis and five courts. A students' hostel, situated on the hospital grounds, provides accommodation for a certain number of students. **Dean, Prof. William Wright, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S. Sec., E. J. Burdon.**

London School of Clinical Medicine.—This school is attached to the Dreadnought Hospital at Greenwich, a branch of the Seamen's Hospital Society, and is established to afford facilities for post-graduate medical education. There are 250 beds in the hospital, and every department of medicine and surgery is provided for. The laboratories are equipped with the latest modern requirements, and operative surgery forms a distinctive feature of the school work. **Secretary, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.**

London School of Dental Surgery, attached to the Royal Dental Hospital, 32, Leicester Square, W.C.—The approximate cost of education for the diploma in dental surgery is: 1st year, £52 10s.; 2nd year, £52 10s.; 3rd year, £88 4s.; 4th year, £31 10s., including attendance at a general and a dental hospital; plus £21 examination fees, £25 for instruments, and £10 for books. The new building of the Royal Dental Hospital, which was opened in 1901, is completely fitted with modern appliances, and the school portion of the building is thoroughly equipped for teaching purposes. The metallurgical laboratory is capable of accommodating a class of 60 students. Leading from this laboratory is a dark room for photomicrographic work and a room devoted to bacteriology. On the north side of this floor are the library and the histological laboratory; the latter is equipped for a class of over 50 students. The theatre has seating accommodation for 200, and possesses a projection lantern for the use of the various lecturers. In the teaching museum there is an excellent collection of specimens. There are a number of scholarships open to students. Fuller particulars may be obtained from the **Dean.**

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.—Fees for University of London and Conjoint Colleges (England) students: £160 for the full course, or £170 in five instalments. Fees for other students, £140 in one sum, or £150 in four instalments. Courses are arranged for the Primary Fellowship Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Arrangements are made for dental students. The practice of the Royal Free Hospital is reserved for the students of the school. Students after qualification can hold at the Royal Free Hospital the posts of house physician, house surgeon, obstetric assistants, clinical assistants, anaesthetist and assistant anaesthetists, medical and surgical registrars, medical electrician, and museum curator; and at the Medical School the posts of demonstrators in the departments of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and museum curator. They can also hold posts at the new Hospital for Women, which is officered entirely by medical women. The school buildings have been rebuilt in recent years, and there are well-equipped laboratories. There are residential chambers at 8, Hunter Street, with accommodation for 17 students, and the secretary can be consulted on the subject of other residences for students. There is a tennis club with a gravel court at the school, and there are hockey, boating, and other clubs.

Dean, Miss Julia Cock, M.D.; Secretary and Warden, Miss L. M. Brooks.

London School of Tropical Medicine (University of London).—This school is under the auspices of his Majesty's Government, and is established in connection with the Albert Dock Hospital, a branch of the Seamen's Hospital Society. There are three sessions annually of three months each. A full curriculum is afforded for colonial medical officers, for officers in the Royal Army Medical Corps, Indian Medical Service, Navy, etc., and for private practitioners. The instruction is arranged so as to equip members of the medical profession who desire to practise in the tropics. About 150 students pass through the school annually. The Hon. Edward John Stanley Memorial Prize of £60 is awarded annually. Women graduates are received as students. **Secretary, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.**

Middlesex Hospital.—The hospital and medical school are situated in Mortimer Street, at the top of Berners Street, and only a few minutes' walk from Goodge Street Station (Hampstead and Charing Cross Tube), Oxford Circus Stations (Bakerloo and Central London Tubes), and Portland Road Station (Metropolitan Railway). The hospital contains 440 beds, including special wards for cancer cases, maternity and gynaecological cases, and for diseases of the skin and eye. The cancer wing (containing 90 beds) and special investigation laboratories offer unrivalled opportunities for the study of cancer, both in its clinical and pathological aspects. In the electro-therapeutical department students obtain instruction in the treatment of lupus and cancer by the X-ray method. The hospital and medical school are fully equipped for the theoretical and practical teaching of all the subjects of the medical curriculum and for the diplomas in public health. Ample laboratory and class-room accommodation is provided, and there is a clinical laboratory where every facility is given for original research. There is a residential college in the hospital for a limited number of students. There are a number of scholarships open to students. The composition fee for general students is 135 guineas; for London University students, 145 guineas; for those who have passed the first examination for medical degrees of the London University, 120 guineas; and for those who have completed their anatomical and physiological studies, 70 guineas. The fee for dental students is 54 guineas. The fees may be paid by instalments. The Amalgamated Students' Club includes the following: the Medical Society, the Common Room Society, the cricket club, the football clubs, the athletic club, the rowing club, the musical society, the chess club, the lawn tennis club, and the hockey club. The athletic ground, which is eight acres in extent, is situated within easy access of the hospital—at Park Royal. There is a gymnasium within the precincts of the hospital. **Dean, H. Campbell Thomson, M.D.**

St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, E.C.—Beds 750, in-patients 8,436, out-patients nearly 130,000. Fees: For students commencing their medical studies 165 guineas in one sum or four annual instalments of 45 guineas each; for students who have completed one or two years of medical study proportionately lower composition fees are payable; for University students, 80 guineas in one sum or 85 guineas by instal.

ments. Extensive new buildings materially enhance the advantages of the hospital for medical study. The library and the chemical, physical, biological, and physiological laboratories have at their side a very large building, which includes club-rooms for the students' union, a writing-room, and luncheon and dining halls, new quarters for the resident staff, and an out-patient department and accommodation for special departments of such large size as to be unsurpassed by any hospital in the kingdom. A second block of new buildings forms the pathological department, and includes large and well-equipped laboratories for clinical pathology, pathological histology, bacteriology, and chemical pathology. Within the precincts of the hospital there is a residential college for a large number of students. Ten house physicians and ten house surgeons are appointed annually. A resident midwifery assistant, an ophthalmic house surgeon, and a house surgeon for diseases of the throat, nose, and ear, are appointed every six months, and are provided with rooms, and receive a salary of £80 a year. Two assistant anaesthetists are appointed annually, and receive salaries of £120 and £100 a year respectively. An extern midwifery assistant is appointed every three months, and receives a salary of £80 a year. **Dean, T. W. Shore, M.D.; Warden, R. B. Etherington-Smith, M.B., B.C., F.R.C.S.**

St. George's Hospital.—Beds 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Fees, £31 10s. per annum; entrance fee 10 guineas. As the scientific and clinical parts of the medical student's curriculum are entirely separate, there is no longer any object in conducting the scientific courses upon hospital premises. The entire teaching and laboratories are therefore now devoted to purely clinical subjects, as in other Universities, to the great advantage of students in their fourth and fifth years of study. Arrangements have been made with the University of London for students who enter during the first, second, or third year of the curriculum as students of St. George's to carry out the necessary courses of instruction at either University College or King's College. Students therefore have the unrivalled advantages of the lectures and practical classes of these colleges of the University during the preliminary and intermediate portions of their studies, and then complete their course, without payment of any entrance fee, in a school entirely devoted to clinical work. The St. George's Hospital Club possesses an athletic ground of 14 acres at Wimbledon, and well-fitted reading, smoking, and luncheon rooms on the hospital premises. Students have the advantage of a complete library of medical and scientific books. Numerous scholarships, prizes, and exhibitions; two registrarships at £200 per annum; curatorships; house office open to qualified students without fee, and awarded according to merit. **Dean, E. I. Spriggs, M.D.**

St. Mary's, Paddington, W.—Beds 301, in-patients 4,495, out-patients 29,939, casualty cases 31,994. Fees: Complete course, £140; clinical course, £63. The medical school is a school of the University of London for internal students, all courses being conducted by recognised teachers of the University. Complete courses of instruction are provided, the curriculum including chemistry, physics, biology, anatomy, and physiology, in addition to the subjects for the clinical period of the student's course.

The medical school buildings contain three lecture theatres with separate laboratories for physiology (3), chemistry, pathological chemistry, biology, and physics; also a large and well-equipped dissecting-room. The pathological and bacteriological laboratories are situated in the museum buildings, which are adjacent to the medical school. The department for therapeutic inoculation occupies a series of laboratories and consulting-rooms in the Clarence wing of the hospital, and 31 beds are devoted to this treatment. A large and well-appointed pharmaceutical laboratory is situated in the Clarence wing. The library contains about 3,000 volumes. The museum is situated in a separate block of buildings, between the hospital and medical school. **Dean, Sir John Broadbent, Bart., M.D. Secretary, B. E. Matthews, B.A.**

St. Thomas', Albert Embankment, S.E.—Beds 582, in-patients 7,948, out-patients 19,979; attendances 253,964. Annual composition fee, 30 guineas; term 5 years. The hospital, the first to be built in accordance with modern ideas, consists of a series of blocks separate from each other, but connected by corridors open to the air on all sides. Between the blocks are grassy quadrangles, and along the whole front is a broad terrace overlooking the river and overshadowed by trees, to which both patients and students have free access. Six of the blocks are devoted to the use of patients; one other includes the treasurer's residence and the St. Thomas's Home for paying patients; one constitutes the medical school. The school buildings, isolated by a large quadrangle from the hospital, stand at its southern extremity, between the river and the gardens of Lambeth Palace. They are very commodious, and every effort has been made to provide accommodation completely fulfilling modern requirements. A number of scholarships, prizes, and salaried appointments are open to students. **Secretary, G. Q. Roberts.**

University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C.—Beds 305, in-patients 4,481, out-patients 48,036; attendances 128,713; fees, 80 guineas; term, 3 years. The medical school is accommodated in a new building erected for the purpose, close to the hospital and opposite University College. Although primarily intended for students who have passed the early examinations, the school is open to students who have still the whole of their medical studies before them. It possesses a large library and museum, and has set aside for its medical society four rooms for reading and recreation. University College Hall, Ealing, provides collegiate residence for about 40 men students. **Dean, G. F. Blacker, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.; Secretary, L. R. Thomas.**

Westminster Hospital, Caxton Street, S.W.—Over 200 beds. Fees for the full medical curriculum, 25 guineas per annum; dental students, in one payment on entrance, 50 guineas, or two annual payments of £27 10s. each; term, 5 to 7 years. There are many appointments and scholarships open to students of the school. The library, museums, and laboratories are well equipped. There are athletic, football, cricket, tennis, swimming, and students' clubs. By an arrangement with King's College the hospital staff is left free from the teaching of any but the final subjects. **Dean, D. W. Carmalt Jones, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Oxon); Secretary, Dr. E. B. Hulbert.**

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in '72 the *Girls' Public Day School Company* (since Jan. 1906 called "The Girls' Public Day School Trust"), which, with the *Church Day Schools Company*, has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women.

Training Colleges.

The *Maria Grey Training College*, Salisbury Road, London, N.W., was founded by the Teachers' Training and Registration Society in '78 for the training of women teachers in Secondary Schools and Kindergartens (Principal, Miss Alice Woods). The Winkworth Hall of Residence for students in this College was opened in Sept. '09; fees, £50 per session. Students are not admitted under 19 years of age, and must have sufficient academic qualification for admission.

The *Cambridge Training College for Women* was incorporated Jan. '93 (Principal, Miss Mary Hay Wood, M.A., Lit.D.). This college is recognised by the Board of Education as a secondary training college. Fee for the year's course of thirty weeks, £65 to £75.

The *St. George's Training College*, for Women Teachers in Intermediate and Secondary Schools, 5, Melville Street, Edinburgh (Principal, Miss E. Stevenson, B.A., Classical Tripos), was opened in '86. No student is admitted to the college in preparation for any teachers' examination unless she holds some recognised qualifying certificate. Fees, including the University class of Education, 26 guineas per annum. The St. George's High School for Girls is in connection with the college.

The *London Day Training College* (L.C.C.) is attached to the University of London, and was inaugurated Oct. 7th, 1902, to provide for duly qualified persons of either sex engaged in or intending to enter the teaching profession, or who are making a special study of the theory, history, and practice of education (Principal, Prof. Adams, M.A., B.Sc. Glasgow, LL.D. St. Andrews, Professor of Education in the University of London; Vice-Principals, T. P. Nunn, M.A., D.Sc. Lond.; Miss M. Punnett, B.A. Lond.). The college building is in Southampton Row, W.C., with accommodation for 350 students. The college is now a School of the University of London in pedagogy.

The following colleges for women "Two-Year Students" are also maintained by the L.C.C.: The *Avery Hill Training College*, Eltham. Principal, Miss E. M. Julian, M.A. (Dublin). Mental and Moral Sciences Tripos (Cantab.). Accommodation, 320. The *Clapham Training College*, Cedars Road, Clapham. Principal, Miss L. Brackenbury, M.A. (Dublin). Mental and Moral Science Tripos (Cantab.). Accommodation, 250. The *Graystone Place Day Training College*, Breams Bldgs., E.C. Principal, Mr. W. T. Goode, M.A. (London), Hon. M.A. (Victoria). Accommodation, 144. The *Fulham Training College* (London County Council),

Finlay Street, Fulham, S.W. Principal, Miss A. Lloyd Evans, M.A. (St. Andrews). Accommodation, 200. The *Moorfields Training College* (London County Council), Finsbury Street, Moorfields, E.C. Principal, Mrs. S. J. Bannister, L.L.A. Accommodation, 175.

The Training Department of *Goldsmiths' College*, New Cross, S.E. (Warden, W. Loring, M.A.), has accommodation for 515 students (men and women). The course ordinarily taken extends over two years, a final examination, conducted by the University of London, taking the place of the Certificate Examination of the Board of Education. Selected students are prepared for the Pass Degree in Arts of the University. Students nominated by the Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Croydon Education Committees are admitted free. Other students pay £20 per annum (including dinner on five days of the week). A hostel for women students is nearly ready. Hostels for women are also provided by the Kent and Surrey Education Committees (for their own nominees), and by the National Society.

A training college was opened in 1902 at *Cherwell Hall, Oxford* (Principal, Miss Catharine Dodd, M.A.). There is accommodation for about 50 students. Fees for teaching, board and residence, 65 to 78 guineas per annum.

Colleges at Cambridge.

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At *Cambridge* the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, mechanical science, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since '81, been open to such women as have passed a specified preliminary examination.

Grifton College (Mistress, Miss E. E. Constance Jones) was founded at Hitchin in '69, removed to Cambridge in '73, and incorporated in '72. It now numbers 160 students, with eight resident women lecturers, a vice-mistress, assistant vice-mistress, bursar and registrar, a junior bursar, and a librarian. Entrance examinations are held at the College in the months of March and June, and scholarship examinations in March. Fee, £1. Students can attend University and Intercollegiate lectures in Cambridge, in addition to those provided by the college. The college fees (inclusive of all charges) are £105 per annum.

Newnham College, Cambridge (Principal, Miss Stephen), was incorporated in 1880. The South, now called "Old" Hall, was opened in '75. The North, now called "Sidgwick" Hall, followed in '80, Clough Hall in '88, the Pfeiffer building in '93, and Kennedy buildings in 1906; a new Hall (Peile Hall) was opened in Oct. 1910. The college accommodates 220 students, a Principal, 4 vice-principals, and 17 resident lecturers and fellows. Various examinations qualify for admission. Entrance scholarships and exhibitions are awarded yearly. No student, unless reading for a tripos examination, with a reasonable prospect of obtaining honours, is allowed to reside at the college for more than two years without special permission. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching, are from £30 to £35 per term. Women are admitted by the Council as out-students of the college

if they either (a) reside with their parents or guardians in Cambridge, or (b) are not generally resident in Cambridge, but are *bond-fide* students, pursuing definite study, over thirty years of age, unable to afford the cost of residence in one of the halls, or in other exceptional circumstances, and accustomed to support themselves. Out-students' fees are about £12 per term. Application for admission and all inquiries should be made to the Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge.

Recognised Societies of Women Students at Oxford.

At Oxford all the examinations for degrees in Arts and Music are open to women, but no degrees are conferred. Women are not admitted to membership of the University, but the students of five recognised societies are entered on the register kept by the Delegacy for Women Students, and are styled "registered women students." The Delegacy is composed of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, nine members of the University, and nine women. It is charged with the duty of arranging for the admission of women to University examinations, of approving lodgings and hostels, and of making regulations as to the examinations which shall qualify women for admission to University examinations in Arts and Music. It is also responsible for the government of the Society of Oxford Home-Students (see below.) The names of successful candidates appear in the *University Gazette*, and the class-lists also in the Calendar.

The subjects of the Honours Examinations are theology, classics, mathematics, ancient history and philosophy, modern history, natural science, Oriental languages, English language and literature, and modern languages. Address of the Secretary to the Delegacy, Clarendon Building, Oxford.

The University Diplomas in geography, education, economic and political science, anthropology, classical archaeology, rural economy, ophthalmology, and public health are open to women. For information as to the course of practical training for the diploma in education, apply to Miss A. J. Cooper, 22, St. John Street, Oxford.

Lady Margaret Hall (Principal, Miss H. Jex-Blake; Vice-Principal, Miss Lodge) was founded in '79, and recognised by the University in 1900. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, with provision for the liberty of members of other religious bodies, and numbers about 70 students and a resident staff of 5. Candidates for entrance must have passed "Responsions" or an equivalent examination. Scholarships are offered each March. Inclusive charges about £102 per annum.

Somerville College (Principal, Miss Penrose, M.A.; Vice-Principal, Hon. A. M. Bruce, M.A.), founded in '79, incorporated in '81, the name changed from "Hall" to "College" in '94, recognised by the University in 1910, has 87 students, 4 resident tutors, a librarian and a domestic bursar. There is an entrance examination, and students are also expected to pass "Responsions" before entering the college, unless they have passed one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. In all cases two languages and Mathematics are required. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging and teaching, vary from £84 to £105 per annum,

according to the rooms selected. The college is undenominational in principle. The Council confers a diploma on all students who have taken a B.A. course with Honours under the conditions required from members of the University, and a certificate on those who have resided 3 years and have taken an Honours examination. Scholarships and exhibitions are competed for annually in March or April. All scholars are expected to work for the Honours examinations of the University of Oxford. A Research Fellowship of not less than £120 for 3 years has been awarded from time to time by the College.

St. Hugh's College (Principal, Miss Moberly; Vice-Principal, Miss Jourdain), founded as St. Hugh's Hall in '86, recognised by the University in 1910, and name changed to "College" in 1911. The fees for board, lodging, and tuition are £70 and £95 a year. The conditions of entrance are the same as for admission to University Examinations, and can be obtained on application to the Principal. The College is intended for members of the Church of England. Scholarships are competed for annually in March. There is a staff of 7 tutors, resident and non-resident.

St. Hilda's Hall (Principal, Miss Burrows), recognised by the University in 1910, was founded in '93 by the late Miss D. Beale, LL.D., Principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College, enlarged in '95 and in 1909, and incorporated '98, for old Cheltonians and others who may desire to obtain a University education. Forty students are now in residence. The Hall fees are £75, and tuition £26 5s. a year. Open scholarships of £50 and £30 are offered in April, 1913.

Society of Oxford Home-Students (Principal, Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 5, South Parks Road, Oxford; Chairman of Committee, W. M. Geldart, M.A., B.C.L., Professor of English Law). Founded 1879, recognised by the University in 1910, the Society provides a University education for women living in their own homes or boarding in Oxford. Regulations as to residence, etc., can be obtained from the Principal. Expenses vary according to board and subject of study, but are generally lower than those of the other societies. Students, under certain conditions, can be admitted for one term. There is no entrance examination, but students are required to supply satisfactory references and to obtain the permission of the Principal before arranging for residence. St. Frideswide's, Cherwell Edge, Oxford, is a hostel for Roman Catholic home-students, approved by the Delegacy.

Arrangements for the admission of women to lectures in Oxford are under the management of the Council of the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, consisting of representatives of the Recognised Societies of Women Students and others interested in education (Secretary, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers, Clarendon Building, Oxford).

Colleges in and near London.

The Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, opened in '87, prepares for the London degrees in science and arts. Instruction in music, drawing, and painting is provided. The entrance examination, held in June, September and December, includes English, foreign languages, and arithmetic. Scholarships are competed for in June. All Scholars must

read for Honours. Other students are under no such restriction. There are about 160 students, 18 resident women lecturers, and 12 non-resident professors and teachers. Terms, inclusive of board, lodging, and instruction, are £100 per annum. No student may enter for less than one year, or reside for more than four years, without special leave. Non-resident students must in general reside with their parents or guardians. Fee £12 a term. They must make special application for admission, and are required to pass an entrance examination. The college is a recognised "School" of the London University, and has 19 "recognised teachers." Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins. Secretary, Miss A. Martin Leake.

Bedford College for Women, York Place, London, W., founded '49 (Principal, Miss Tuke, M.A.), offers scholarships, and prepares resident and non-resident students for the London degrees in arts and science. It is a "school" of the University. The final courses in Chemistry and Physiology are recognised as qualifying for the first M.B. Students may enter for separate classes, or for: (1) a University course in Arts or Science; (2) a General course; (3) a Professional Training in Teaching (Head, Miss Sara Melhuish, M.A.); (4) a course of Scientific Instruction in Hygiene; (5) the Art School (Mr. George Thomson). Fees for board and residence from 58 to 73 guineas per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from 27 guineas to 46½ guineas a session. Students are not received into residence under eighteen. Special facilities are given to foreign students. There are more than 300 resident and non-resident students.

King's College for Women, Kensington Square, W. (Warden, Miss H. D. Oakeley, M.A.). The courses prepare for the examinations of the University of London in the Faculties of Arts and Science, for the Archbishop's Diploma in Theology, the University Certificate in Religious Knowledge, and the King's College Diploma and Certificate in Home Science and Economics. Instruction in music is given.

Westfield College, Hampstead, founded in '82 for the preparation of women students for the degrees of the University of London. A School of the University in the Faculty of Arts. Fifty-nine resident students received, each having two rooms. Candidates for admission must pass an entrance examination if they have not already passed the Matriculation or some equivalent. Entrance scholarships of from £40 to £50 a year for 3 years are offered at an examination held in May each year. Fees for board, residence and tuition, £105 per annum. Mistress, Miss Maynard; Secretary, Miss S. M. Smee.

Students of **University College**, London, of the **Slade School of Art**, and of the **London School of Medicine for Women**, can reside, under collegiate regulations, at **College Hall**, Byng Place, Gordon Square. (Founded '82. Incorporated '86. Principal, Miss Lindsell, M.A.) A Pfeiffer Fellowship and Scholarship, tenable at the Hall, are awarded each year. There is accommodation for 37 students.

Women are admitted on the same terms as men at **University of London, University College** (Gower Street), in the Faculty of Arts (including the Slade School of Fine Art and the Department of Economics), in the Faculty of Science, and in the Faculty of Laws. A Hall

of Residence for women students is provided at Byng Place. Applications for admission to the College should be addressed to the Tutor for Women Students, Miss Winifred Smith, B.Sc.

The **London School of Economics**, Clare Market, W.C., provides teaching, and prepares men and women on equal terms for examination in economics and political science, including commerce and industry. Fees £10 10s. per session.

The **School of Sociology and Social Economics** has been merged in the London School of Economics and Social Science, Clare Market, W.C.

The **St. Paul's Girls' School**, Brook Green, Hammersmith, W., on the foundation of Deau Colet (Trustees, the Worshipful Company of Mercers), was opened in Jan. 1904 (High-Mistress, Miss Gray). Tuition fees, payable in advance, £7 per term.

St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews; **Roedean School**, Brighton; and **Wycombe Abbey**, Bucks, are large residential establishments founded to give to girls similar advantages to those open to boys in our great public schools.

Cheltenham Ladies' College, established 1854, incorporated 1880, has three divisions—Div. I., consisting of the higher classes for those preparing for the London B.A. and B.Sc. and other University Examinations, and elder pupils requiring a good all-round education; Div. II., the Middle School, for pupils from about 12 to 15; and Div. III., the Lower School, for pupils from about 8 to 12. Tuition fees from 12 to 24 guineas a year. There are 14 boarding houses, also **St. Hilda's College**, a residence for senior students. Boarding fees from 30 to 93 guineas a year. The College also comprises a Kindergarten and departments for the training of teachers and of librarians, for foreign students, for music and art, and for home science. Principal, Miss L. M. Faithfull, M.A.; Vice-Principal, Miss E. M. Guinness; Secretary, Mr. J. F. Tarrant.

Provincial University Facilities.

The **Victoria University of Manchester** confers its degrees upon women. Miss Phoebe Sheavyn, M.A., D.Lit., is Warden of the Hall of Residence (Ashburne Hall), and is tutor for women students in the University. Fees for board and residence (exclusive of University classes), 40 to 50 guineas per annum. The Langdale Hall Church Hostel for women students in the University was opened Oct. 1904. Warden, Miss Alleyne, M.Lit.

The **University of Liverpool's** charter provides that all courses shall be open to women. The University Hall, Fairfield, Liverpool (Warden, Miss Dorothy Chapman) is the official residence of the women students. Fees for board and residence, 40 guineas per annum. This hall is recognised as a hostel for day training college students.

In the **University of Leeds** (charter 1904) all classes and laboratories are open to women. Fees for complete course of instruction from £7 7s. to £31 per annum. Apply to the Secretary. There is a hall of residence for men, and a hostel has been opened for women students. The University also issues a list of lodgings which have satisfied its inspection.

The **University of Birmingham** grants degrees to women. There is a Hall of residence for 58 Women Students:—University House, Edgbaston Park Road. Warden, Miss S. M. Fry; Sub-Warden, Miss B. Orange.

The University of Durham grants degrees to women, except in Divinity. There is a women's hall of residence (Principal, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, The Women's Hostel, Palace Green). Scholarships for women students are offered in April, June, and October of each year. The Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne (Secretary, H. F. Stockdale) represents the faculties of Science, Medicine, and Engineering in the University of Durham, and is open to women students.

The University of Sheffield grants degrees, without distinction of sex, in the faculties of Arts, Science, Technology, Medicine, and Law. Diplomas are granted in Education, Modern Language Teaching, and for Officer of Health. There is a University Hostel for Women. The Tutor for Women is Miss M. J. Sorby.

Ireland and Scotland.

In Ireland the University of Dublin opens its degrees and teaching to women. Students are prepared at **Alexandra College** for the University of Dublin. Exhibitions and scholarships of the value of £400 are awarded. Lady Principal, Miss H. M. White, LL.D.

Trinity College, Dublin, in 1904 opened all its degrees, teaching, and prizes in Arts and Medicine to women. In 1907 they were also admitted to the lectures, examinations and degrees in Law. A special wing has been built for women in the Medical School, and special rooms are set apart for their use in the College. A hall of residence (Trinity Hall), in the suburb of Rathmines, of which Miss Cunningham, M.A., is Warden, has been provided, and has been extended so as to accommodate 60 students. The women students are under the supervision of the Lady Registrar (Miss Lucy Gwynn).

In **Scotland** the classes of the University of **St. Andrews**, both professorial and tutorial, in Arts, Divinity, Science, and Medicine, are open to women students, and the University confers all degrees upon them. The diploma of LL.A. is also granted to them. **University Hall** (Warden, Miss M. E. Dobson, M.A., B.Sc.), opened by the University September '96, has been extended to accommodate 65 students. Fees for board and residence during the academic year of three terms, £45 to £75. Scholarships, value from £40 to £15, are competed for in September. The Faculties in Arts, Science, and Medicine of the **University of Aberdeen** are open to women, but no hostel is provided.

At **Edinburgh University** degrees are given to women in Arts, Law, Science, Music, and Medicine. Women are admitted to the Arts, Law, and Music classes with the men, and on the same terms as regards academic privilege. The Divinity classes are also open to women. Although degrees are given to women in Science and Medicine, most of the medical classes are not open to them. **Masson Hall**, 31, George Sq., Edinburgh, was opened in '97 for the accommodation of women students (Warden, Miss F. H. Simson, M.A.). The **Muir Hall** of Residence, 12, George Sq., Edinburgh (Lady Superintendent, Miss Robertson), is also open for women students of all the faculties.

Queen Margaret College, Glasgow (Mistress, Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A.), by incorporation in '93 is now the Women's Department of the University of Glasgow as a non-residential College for Women governed by the University

Court and Senate. Women are there prepared for all degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Theology.

Queen Margaret Hall (Lady Superintendent, Miss Spens), with an average of 34 students, provides a residence for students attending Queen Margaret College. Clinical work is done at the Royal Infirmary and other local hospitals. Terms for board and residence from £28 to £40 per College year, and about £4 less for art students, as their third session is shorter than the medicals.

Wales.

In **South Wales** the classes of University College, Cardiff, in arts, science, and medicine are open to women students, and the degrees of B.A., B.Sc., M.A., D.Sc. of the University of Wales are conferred upon them. Students can take the first two or three years of a medical course and proceed to the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc. There are Secondary, Elementary, and Kindergarten Training Departments. Entrance scholarships of the value of £25 and under are competed for annually. The **Aberdare Hall of Residence** for women students (Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt), accommodates 60 students. Terms for board and residence £34 to £43 10s. per annum. College fees in Arts £12, in Science £16 per annum.

The **University College of North Wales** (Bangor) gives the same advantages to women as to men in preparation for degrees and for the medical preliminaries of various Universities. There is a University Hostel for Women Students (Warden, Miss Ethel Steel, M.A.). Open entrance scholarships (from £40 to £10 in value) are offered to men and women alike.

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, prepares for graduation in the faculties of arts, science, and law in the University of Wales, and includes among its courses most of the subjects required for the degrees of the University of London. Entrance scholarships, open to women, are competed for annually. The Women's Hostel (Alexandra Hall, Warden, Miss E. A. Fewings) has rooms for 200 students.

Medical Training.

Women are admitted to the medical degrees or diplomas of the following bodies: (1) all the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, with the exception of Oxford and Cambridge; (2) the Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Royal College of Surgeons, England; (3) the Societies of Apothecaries of London; (4) the conjoint Colleges of Scotland and Ireland. There are medical schools for women only in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Belfast. Most of the provincial medical schools admit women. The oldest and largest medical school for women is the **London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women**, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C., which has accommodation for 200 students. The School was entirely rebuilt and equipped in 1900 at a cost of £35,000. President, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.; Dean, Miss Cock, M.D.; Secretary and Warden, Miss Brooks. A complete course of study for medical degrees and diplomas is arranged, and the practice of the Royal Free Hospital is reserved for students of the school. Arrangements are made for dental students in conjunction with a dental hospital.

THE CHURCHES AND THEIR WORK.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN 1912.

In theological literature no tendency is so noticeable as the increasing importance which is given to eschatological and apocalyptic study. It is not more than twenty years since the importance of this study began to be perceived, and in England this result is largely due to the labours of Dr. Charles, whose revised translation of the Book of Enoch has recently been published. This book, written in the second and first centuries B.C., occupied a position of honour in the early Christian Church, and is quoted in the Epistle of St. Jude. In the third century it fell into obscurity, and as the Jews had already discarded it, for centuries it was lost and never rediscovered till Bruce found an Ethiopic version of it in Abyssinia in 1773. The book is now perceived to be an important link in the chain of religious development in the age immediately preceding the advent of Christ. The old idea that the religious development of Judaism closed with the end of the Old Testament canon is now being everywhere abandoned, and it is seen that to the Law and the Prophets we must add the mystics who gave us the Book of Enoch and its kindred literature. As they were bitterly opposed by the Scribes, who maintained the finality of the Law and the Prophets, these mystics were compelled to issue their revelations under the cover of some venerable name, such as Noah, or Enoch, or Solomon. These revelations are mainly apocalyptic and eschatological, that is to say, they look towards a catastrophe in which wickedness is to be overthrown and righteousness established. Of special interest, as Dr. Charles has pointed out, is the development of the Messianic ideal and the use and significance of the title Son of Man. It is probable that our Lord was as well acquainted with these writings as with the Law and the Prophets.

The subject of Paulinism is one of perpetual interest to theologians because of the great place held by the Apostle to the Gentiles in the early Church. It has become almost an axiom amongst modern theologians to accept St. Paul as the Helleniser of the Christian Church, as the person who above all others gave to it a Greek instead of a Hebrew character. Much has been made in recent years of the influence on St. Paul's mind of the Greek mysteries at Corinth and elsewhere and of their modifying effect on his sacramental teaching. The older Protestant view was to regard sacramental teaching of every kind as a late development and much of it as a corruption of primitive Christianity. Modern scholars have realised the impossibility of such a view in the face of Pauline teaching, and (especially in the case of advanced critics) have preferred to credit St. Paul with the development of the whole sacramental system of Christianity as a rival to the mysteries of the heathen religions. Dr. Schweitzer, whose eschatological study of the Gospels has made so profound an impression (see *ANNUAL* for 1911), has now turned his attention to St. Paul, and his conclusions are of a revolutionary character as they run counter alike to older and newer conceptions. He

maintains that it is a mistake to credit St. Paul with any Hellenising policy, and that to do so is to land the theologian into some of the extraordinary vagaries which have marked the course of Liberal criticism in Germany. He points out how limited is our knowledge of the Greek mysteries, and how much of it is due to developments long subsequent to the time of St. Paul. Dr. Schweitzer believes that St. Paul's writings must be interpreted solely by eschatological ideas, and he is engaged at present on such an interpretation. Its publication is being awaited with no common interest. If it prove as remarkable as his earlier work on the Gospels, it will probably lead to a fresh eschatological study of all the remaining books of the New Testament and of the ante-Nicene Fathers.

The preceding movements are entirely the result of critical methods applied to Jewish and Christian problems, but there is a new method of Bible study which has emerged this year and is the outcome of modern sociology. It accepts the results of the Higher Criticism of the Old Testament and regards the Hebrew nation as a people of mixed race consisting of Israelitish clans from the desert and Amorites who had been settled for centuries in Palestine. The history recorded in the Old Testament is regarded as a conflict between the ideals of the nomadic and the settled races which had blended into one community. This conflict came to a head in the region of religion and morals, and ended after centuries of struggle in the victory of Israelitish ideals. This system of sociological study of the Bible promises to explain some things which have hitherto baffled students, but which admit of explanation in terms of social and psychological evolution. The most important presentation of the system has been made by an American professor, Mr. Louis Wallis.

The dispute into which Dogmatic Theology has fallen at the present time is mainly due to the predominance of scientific methods and ideas. Science takes cognisance of no observations that cannot be verified, and deals with facts that are not open to dispute. As Dogmatic Theology is based on facts some of which are disputed, and on observations some of which cannot be verified, the modern mind is inclined to refuse to it the rank of a science. Even when dogmatic theologians claim that religious experience justifies their conclusions, the modern mind demurs, for such experience is wholly individualistic and can carry conviction to none save the individual who experiences it. The result is that Dogmatic Theology has no validity save to those who accept its postulates; it is a system for orthodox Christians alone, and therefore has no universal acceptance. An attempt is being made at the present time to free theology from adherence to the dogmatic method, and to employ a method which will meet the tests and satisfy the requirements of the modern scientific mind. This method is known as Positive Theology—a somewhat misleading term borrowed from the Comtist vocabulary. Although

practised for some years in France, it is only now beginning to make its appearance in England. It is not meant as a substitute for Dogmatic Theology, but as a completely independent auxiliary to it. It accepts no facts which cannot be verified by modern historical methods, so that an event, *e.g.* a miracle, which is beyond the scope of such an inquiry, cannot be received into the system. But the opinions of those who knew of the event when it took place, their belief in it, and the effect this had on their conduct, all furnish material for Positive Theology. For example, it is not possible to verify the fact of the Resurrection of Christ, but it is quite possible to prove the fact that His disciples believed He had risen and that their whole subsequent life was shaped by that belief. Positive Theology also deals with religious experiences such as conversion and faith-healing, sifts and verifies them, and makes deductions from them. The great advantage of this system lies in the fact that it meets men of science on common ground and demands from them nothing that they are not prepared to grant. Its methods are as purely scientific as those of biology, and its results may claim a like acceptance. It is so new an importation into religious thought in England that it is not rightly understood, but it is attracting some attention and is certain to attract more.

The address of the President of the British Association (Dr. Schäfer) on the *Origin of Life* (see p. 448) challenged the attention of the Churches and aroused the greatest interest. It was noticeable that the old distrust of science has largely passed away from the minds of preachers, and that the prophecy of a future discovery of a chemical origin of life did not arouse their wrath. They were satisfied to affirm that such an origin would still leave room for the need of a spiritual force to account for its appearance.

Probably no event of the year has so deeply affected the religious public as the death of General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army. Messages of sympathy were sent by the King and by all classes of his subjects. The General's body lay in state at the Congress Hall, Clapton, where it was visited by 130,000 people, and the simple funeral procession to Abney Park Cemetery passed through streets crowded as though for a royal procession. The respect shown was mainly due to universal recognition of General Booth's noble character and strenuous life, and to the part he had taken in launching and guiding the Salvation Army, which continues to be one of the strongest forces for righteousness in the world. A sealed letter, opened after General Booth's death, named his son Bramwell Booth as his successor, and under his guidance the spiritual and social work of the Salvation Army will proceed as in his father's time.

In marked contrast to the impression made by General Booth's death was the slight notice taken of the death of the Rev. Charles Voysey, who more than forty years ago was deprived of his living for teaching doctrines contrary to the standards of the Church of England. Mr. Voysey founded the Theistic Church, and ministered to the single congregation of which it consisted until his death. Although at first his position was practically that of Unitarianism, he drifted from it afterwards, and he ended in an attitude which was antagonistic to

every form of organised Christianity. The peculiar type of Theism which he advocated has failed to commend itself to the English people.

A further step has been taken during the year in *Scottish Church union*. In last year's ANNUAL (p. 535) the leaders of the Established and the United Free Churches were described as reluctant to take the next step to union until sure that their people would follow. It was expected that 1912 would be a year of pause, but unexpectedly and dramatically it became a year of distinct and critical action. Early in the year the Church of Scotland members of the Joint Union Committee issued on their own initiative and responsibility a Memorandum, which is practically the draft of a Parliamentary Bill providing for the contingency of union between the Established and the United Free Churches. It proposes to ask Parliament to recognise and acknowledge the claim of the Scottish Church to absolute spiritual independence, and to repeal all enactments which might be interpreted in a contrary sense. The two Churches are to be left free to make their own constitution and to define their terms of union, and this constitution may contain no limitations of independence, except such as the uniting Churches may both agree to impose. The Act authorising these changes is also to recognise the united body as the National Church of Scotland, and the endowments already in possession of the Established Church are to become the common property of both the uniting bodies. The action of the Established Church members of the Union Committee in publishing their Memorandum was probably taken to ensure that its terms should be known to the Scottish people, so that a popular verdict might be given upon it. Of the nature of that verdict there can be no doubt. The boldness and the generosity of the terms offered by the representatives of the Established Church made a deep impression. When the two General Assemblies met at Edinburgh in May public attention was focussed upon the union debates. In the Established Church Assembly the action of their representatives was endorsed, and the terms they offered were approved with practical unanimity. More divergence of opinion showed itself in the United Free Assembly, where an attempt was made to obtain a deliverance in favour of Disestablishment as a preliminary to union, but the attempt was unsuccessful, and in the end the Assembly agreed to receive the Memorandum and commend it to the consideration of their representatives on the Union Committee. This Committee has had several meetings during the year, and the result of these meetings has not been made public, but there is every reason to hope for a happy ending to a movement which has made such notable progress. While these negotiations are proceeding in Scotland, a far more comprehensive project of union has advanced a step further in Canada. There the General Assembly of the Canadian Presbyterian Church at its meeting in Edmonton adopted a deliverance pledging itself to do all that was possible to consummate the union of the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists of Canada. Special instructions were also given for measures of immediate co-operation, especially in founding new charges and in theological education.

A remarkable scene was witnessed on Jan. 27th, when the consecration of Khartoum Cathedral took place on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the death of Gordon. The Bishop of London officiated, and amongst those present were not only the prelates of the Greek and Coptic Churches of Egypt, but also the religious heads of the Moslem community.

The Canterbury Convocation of the Church of England has been mainly occupied during the year with the task of Prayer-book revision. Revised forms of the services for Holy Matrimony, Visitation of the Sick, Burial of the Dead, and Holy Baptism have been accepted by the Lower House. Many of the changes are simply the substitution of modern for archaic expressions, and where some part of the present services have been found unsatisfactory an alternative form has been provided. Some of the alterations were adopted by small majorities. In the York Convocation, at its meeting in May, a remarkable debate took place on the wearing of Eucharistic vestments, and a resolution deprecating their use was proposed by the Bishop of Liverpool, who advocated drastic measures against those who use them. A vote was taken for and against the original proposal of a permissive use of white vestments, when it was found that the bishops were equally divided. The Archbishop, who had already voted, declined in the circumstances to exercise a casting vote. During the year the Diocesan Conferences, with few exceptions, have been busy discussing the proposals of Church Finance brought forward by the Archbishops' Committee. In most cases the scheme outlined by the Committee has been accepted, though all its details have not been approved, and several dioceses are preparing to put it into operation in the year 1914. If it works successfully, it will revolutionise diocesan finance, and even parochial finance, throughout the Church of England.

The Church Congress, which met at Middlesbrough in October, was marked by its strenuous tone. The ruling idea of its meetings was the relation of the Church to the life and thought of the country. The opening discussion was on Industrial Unrest, and emphasis was laid by speakers on the extreme seriousness of the problem and the lack of influence hitherto possessed by the Church in dealing with it. The Bishop of Oxford caused considerable surprise by stating that the country clergy were those who had chiefly the power of solving it. No meetings aroused greater interest than those dealing with the religious needs of the empire and the missionary problem, and the pressing claims of Canada and China were passionately urged. The Archbishop of York presided over the Congress, and his speeches in summing up the results of each discussion added to an already great reputation.

The opening of the Wesleyan Central Hall (opposite Westminster Abbey) in October was the occasion of a great demonstration, not only of Wesleyan Methodism, but of all other branches of Methodism throughout the world. The magnificent building is erected with part of the Million Guineas Fund, and is meant to be the headquarters of Wesleyan Methodism in England.—At the meeting of the Baptist Union in April, at Bloomsbury Chapel, London, amid scenes of great enthusiasm the new Mini-

sterial Sustentation Fund was launched. Its object is to secure a minimum living wage for Baptist ministers, many of whom now receive salaries which were described at the meeting as scandalous. A subscription list was started for the fund, and a remarkable feature of the giving was the generosity of ministers and missionaries, 448 of whom together promised £4,685.—The October meeting of the Congregational Union was more interested in economic and social than in theological problems, and, like the Baptist Union, it inaugurated a Central Fund for ministerial support. About £210,000 has been raised out of the £250,000 needed to start the fund, and certain regulations have been adopted in reference to its distribution, which show how completely the old ideal of Congregational independency has vanished.—A good deal of attention was directed to the meeting of the Free Church Council at Cheltenham in March, not so much for any of its debates or resolutions, as for a letter sent to it by the Prime Minister, in which he announced the intention of the Government to proceed next year with an Education Bill which would, he hoped, be found satisfactory to the members of the Free Church Council.—In the *Westminster Gazette* in June a student of denominational statistics wrote two articles which aroused much interest. He showed that while the position of no religious denomination in the country is satisfactory, yet the Church of England is progressing, as during the last three years it has increased in the number of its communicants, persons confirmed, baptisms, and Sunday-school teachers and scholars. During the same period there has been steady decline amongst Nonconformists, the loss in the last recorded year being 6,980 communicants and 29,623 Sunday-school teachers and scholars. On the other hand, this leakage is partly explained by the growth of the Brotherhood movement, which claims a weekly attendance of 750,000, and the Adult School movement, which has a membership of 100,000.

The report of the Divorce Commission, issued in November (see p. 446), has already aroused deep interest in religious circles and awakened diversity of opinion. If the Majority Report becomes the basis of a Bill, its proposals will meet with the opposition certainly of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity, and of the Anglican clergy and probably a majority of the Anglican laity. Many of the Diocesan Conferences during the year have affirmed the conviction that although the State may alter the marriage law (as it has by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act), the Church is not bound to embody or accept such alteration in her formularies. The decision by the House of Lords in the case of *Banister v. Thompson* (condemning a vicar for refusing communion to a man who had married his deceased wife's sister) seems to imply a denial of that right. If the Church were to accept this decision, it would amount to an acknowledgment that the State has the right to define the terms on which the Holy Communion may be given.

The action of the University Press in publishing an edition of the Revised Version without the marginal notes has provoked an influential protest from the surviving members of the Revision Companies and twenty-five eminent Biblical scholars, on the ground that the marginal notes are an integral part of the revisers' work.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Church of England, properly so called, owes her foundation to **St. Augustine**, who was sent to England by Pope Gregory the Great in 596. St. Augustine was made the **first Archbishop of Canterbury** in 597—the 1300th anniversary of which event and of the foundation of the Anglican Church was celebrated during '97. But the greater part of England was converted to the Christian faith by a Celtic Mission from Iona under St. Aidan, who came to Northumbria in 635. The Roman and Celtic Missions were united at the Synod of Whitby in 664.

By the **Angloian Church** is meant collectively that group of autonomous churches which are in communion with or have sprung from the mother Church of England. They are the following: The Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the Church of Canada, the Church of Australia, the Indian Church, and the Church of South Africa, which are all autonomous bodies under the jurisdiction of their own metropolitans, and not amenable to the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Church of England, though some (*e.g.* the Churches of Australia and South Africa) are more closely connected with the See of Canterbury than others. In addition to these autonomous Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion there are 28 missionary bishops, representing the English Church in various remote regions of Asia, Africa, and America; and 10 representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The Reformed Episcopal Church of America and the Free Church of England are not recognised as authentic branches of the Anglican Church. The American Church possesses 107 bishops in 92 dioceses and 29 missionary jurisdictions, and 5,390 other clergy. It has 840,000 communicants and upwards of 1,700,000 baptised members. Its income amounts to \$16,500,000. See *Irish and Scottish Episcopal Churches* on p. 540.

India and the Colonies of the British Empire possess 120 Bishops of the Anglican Church, while two are appointed for Europe. In all essential respects the doctrine and discipline of the Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion is the same, differentiations being rather in detail of development than in form or character. One important difference is the restoration of Diocesan Synods and the general Synodical action which marks the un-Established branches of the Church. The tendency of the South African and Scottish Churches is towards High Churchmanship, and the same may be said in a less degree of the Indian Church; while Broad Evangelicalism is the rule in the Colonies, and in the United States the balance is almost equal between the High and Broad Church parties.

Government.

The government of the Church of England in England and Wales is carried on by Bishops, of whom there are thirty-seven (two of them Archbishops), including the new Sees of Birmingham and Southwark created in 1904. The Bishops superintend the work in each diocese, and are aided in the episcopal work of confirmations, consecration of churches and burial-grounds by suffragans, or assistant Bishops, of whom there are thirty-seven. The Bishops

are appointed by the King, in virtue of his supremacy, their appointment being ratified by the Church, by their election by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of the diocese, in pursuance of a *congé d'elire* sent to them by the Crown. The suffragans are appointed by the Bishops themselves with the approval of the Crown. The whole of England is divided into parishes of various sizes; for the inhabitants of each parish there is appointed a parish priest whose duty it is to minister to them. A certain number of parishes grouped together form a **Rural Deanery**; they in their turn added together form an **Archdeaconry**; a **Diocese**, over which the Bishop presides, is made up of two or more Archdeaconries. The Archdeacon—the *oculus episcopi*—assisted by the Rural Deans, reports as to the state of the livings. There are also in the diocese laymen who hold ecclesiastical appointments to control the temporal and legal business. There are two **Vicars-General**, one for each province (though Sir Charles A. Cripps, K.C., K.C.V.O., holds both offices himself), chancellors (usually barristers), registrars, surveyors, architects, etc. Each parish has at least two churchwardens to look after the temporal affairs connected with the Church. There is in all Rural Deaneries a Chapter composed of the clergy, in most a **Ruridecanal Conference**, composed of priests and elected laymen, and in each diocese a **Diocesan Conference** in which Church questions are discussed and diocesan business transacted.

The Cathedral in each diocese is the seat—the "*Cathedra*"—of the Bishop, but he has no voice in the government of the Cathedral, which is vested in the Chapter, of which the Dean is the head. The Deans and Canons are appointed by the Crown; the Minor Canons who sing the daily Offices, and the various officers of the Cathedral, are appointed by the Chapter. There are two **Deaneries** which are called **Peculiars**—Westminster and Windsor—the Abbey and St. George's Chapel being outside the jurisdiction of the Bishops of the diocese in which they are severally situate. There are a few Deans in name only, such as the Dean of Battle—a survival of the title of the Abbot of Battle Abbey; there is also the Dean of the Chapels Royal (the Bishop of London), and the Dean of the Closet—but their offices are connected with the Royal Household. The dioceses, roughly speaking, are coterminous with the counties of which the chief town is the See, though there are important exceptions. All the dioceses of England and Wales (except those of York, Durham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Ripon, Manchester, Carlisle, Wakefield, Chester, and Sodor and Man, which form the Province of York) are in the Province of Canterbury.

Bishops and Deans.

On the next page is a list of the territorial prelates of the Church of England, with the date of their appointment to the see, and with the annual income. The table, it will be seen, includes the Suffragans appointed for each see; and the names of the Deans. For biographies of the Bishops see under the alphabetical heading of each in **PARLIAMENT** (pp. 28-67), where also it is shown which of the Bishops sit in the House of Lords.

BISHOPS AND DEANS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

See.	Bishop.	Appointed.	Income	Bishop Suffragan and Title.	Dean.
Canterbury	Davidson (Abp)	1903	£ 15,000	Dr. W. Walsh, Bp. of Dover Dr. H. H. Pereira, Bp. of Croydon.	Henry Wace, D.D.
York	Lang (Abp) ..	1908	10,000	Dr. Crosthwaite, Bp. of Beverley. Dr. Kempthorne, Bp. of Hull Dr. J. N. Quirk, Bp. of Sheffield.	A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D.
London ..	Winnington-Ingram ..	1901	10,000	Dr. H. Luke Paget, Bp. of Stepney. Dr. Turner, Bp. of Islington Dr. W. W. Perrin, Bp. of Willesden. J. P. Maud, Bp. of Kensington	W. R. Inge, D.D.
Durham ..	Moule	1901	8,000	Dr. George Nickson, Bp. of Jarrow Dr. I. H. G. Randolph, Bp. of Guildford.	H. Hensley Henson, D.D.
Winchester	Falbot	1911	6,500	Dr. MacArthur, Bp. of Southampton.	W.M. Furneaux, M.A.
Bangor ..	Williams ..	1898	4,200	.. .. .	Griffith Roberts, M.A.
Bath & Wells	Kennion ..	1894	5,000	C. F. D. Salis, Bp. of Taunton ..	J. Armitage Robinson, D.D.
Birmingham.	Wakefield ..	1911	3,500	.. .. . [Bp.]	None.
Bristol ..	Browne ..	1897	2,800	Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst	Francis Pigou, D.D.
Carlisle ..	Diggle ..	1905	4,500	Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of Barrow-in-Furness ..	W. Barker, M.A.
Chester ..	Jayne	1888	4,200	.. .. .	J. L. Darby, D.D.
Chichester..	Ridgeway ..	1907	4,200	Dr. L. H. Burrows, Bp. of Lewes.	J. J. Hannah, D.D.
Ely	Chase	1905	5,500	Dr. Harrison, Asst. Bp. ..	A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
Exeter ..	Robertson ..	1903	4,200	Dr. Trefusis, Bp. of Crediton.	Bishop Earle, D.D.
Gloucester ..	Gibson	1905	4,300	.. .. .	H. D. M. Spence-Jones, D.D.
Hereford ..	Percival ..	1895	4,200	H. Mather, Asst. Bp. ..	Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D.
Lichfield ..	Legge	1891	4,200	Dr. Were, Bp. of Stafford ..	H. E. Savage, D.D.
Lincoln ..	Hicks	1910	4,500	Dr. W. MacCarthy, Bp. of Grantham ..	T. C. Fry, D.D.
Liverpool ..	Chavasse ..	1900	3,500	.. .. .	None.
Llandaff ..	Hughes	1905	4,200	.. .. .	W. H. Davey, M.A.
Manchester	Knox	1903	4,200	Dr. Thornton, Asst. Bp. .. Dr. H. Henn, Bp. of Burnley Dr. A. G. Rawstorne, Bp. of Whalley.	Bishop J. E. C. Well- don, D.D.
Newcastle ..	Straton	1907	3,500	.. .. .	None.
Norwich ..	Pollock	1910	4,500	Dr. J. P. A. Bowers, Bp. of Thetford ..	H. C. Beeching, D.Litt.
Oxford ..	Gore	1911	5,000	Dr. Randall, Bp. of Reading ..	T. B. Strong, B.D.
Peterboro' ..	Carr-Glyn ..	1896	4,500	Dr. Clayton, Bp. of Leicester .. Dr. Mitchinson, Asst. Bp. .. Dr. Puleine, Bp. of Richmond .. Dr. L. F. M. Bottomley Smith, Bp. of Knaresborough ..	Arnold H. Page, M.A. Hon. W. H. Fremantle, D.D.
Ripon	Drury	1911	4,200	.. .. .	E. Lane, M.A.
Rochester ..	Harmer	1905	3,100	Dr. R. H. Whitcombe, Bp. of Colchester. Dr. Stevens, Bp. of Barking.	W. J. Lawrance, D.D.
St. Albans ..	Jacob	1903	4,500	.. .. .	S. Pryce, M.A.
St. Asaph ..	Edwards ..	1889	4,200	Dr. J. Lloyd, Bp. of Swansea ..	J. A. Smith, M.A.
St. David's ..	Owen	1897	4,500	.. .. .	W. Page Roberts, M.A.
Salisbury ..	Ridgeway ..	1911	5,000	.. .. .	None.
Sodor & Man	Thompson ..	1911	2,000	Dr. J. C. Leeke, Bp. of Woolwich. Dr. C. Hook, Bp. of Kingston-on-Thames.	The Bishop.
Southwark ..	Burge	1911	3,500	C. T. Abraham, Bp. of Derby .. Dr. J. R. Cornish, Bp. of St. [Germans]	W. Moore Ede, D.D.
Southwell ..	Hoskyns ..	1904	3,000	.. .. .	None.
Truro	Burrows ..	1912	3,000	.. .. .	The Bishop.
Wakefield ..	Eden	1897	3,000	.. .. .	The Bishop.
Worcester ..	Yeatman-Biggs ..	1905	5,000	.. .. .	W. Moore Ede, D.D.

Deans of Collegiate Churches. { Westminster, Bishop H. E. Ryle, D.D.
Windsor, Very Rev. Dr. Eliot.

Convocation.

There are two Convocations, or Provincial Synods, of the clergy of the Church of England for the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. The greater importance of the Synod of Canterbury, until recent years, has led to its being commonly spoken of as *Convocation*. It was silenced in 1717, and its meetings were, with few exceptions, merely formal until 1852, from which date it has regularly met for business, generally thrice yearly for a week at a time. It consists of two Houses. In the Upper House sit the Archbishop and Bishops of the province in their scarlet Convocation robes; in the Lower House, the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors elected to represent the cathedral chapters and the benefited clergy. The members of the Lower House wear the academic dress, the doctors their scarlet gowns. With every new Parliament a new Convocation is summoned by the Archbishop in obedience to a royal writ. When the Crown desires to refer to the Convocation any question affecting the Church, *Letters of Business* are issued directing it to take that question into its consideration. If the Convocation wishes to make any alteration in the canons of the Church, it prepares draft amended canons, and submits them to the Crown, both Convocations concurring in the same proposals. If the advisers of the Crown approve, the "royal licence" is issued, and the canons are enacted and promulgated by the Convocations and bind the ecclesiastical courts. Where the law of the Church has been settled by statute—as is the case with the rubrics and services of the Prayer-Book, and many other matters—it cannot be altered without the authority of Parliament. In the absence of Letters of Business, Convocation is free to discuss all questions concerning the interests of the Church and the spiritual welfare of the nation.

Province of Canterbury.—*Vicar-General:* Sir C. A. Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C.; *Registrar:* Harry W. Lee, Esq.; *Actuary:* K. J. Muir Mackenzie, Esq.; *Apparitor-General:* Sir J. A. Hanham, Bart.; *Clerk:* K. Munro, 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.; *Prolocutor:* The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.

Province of York.—*Registrar and Notary:* H. A. Hudson, Esq., Master Yard, York; *Treasurer:* Canon G. M. Arples, York; *Synodal Sec.:* Canon H. Robinson, The Rectory, Badsworth, Pontefract; *Prolocutor:* The Bishop of Beverley.

Houses of Laymen.

The first House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886. The representation originally consisted of a certain number of members elected by the various diocesan conferences, a fixed number being allotted to each diocese irrespective of population. Thus, London had 10 members; Rochester, 8; Winchester, Lichfield, St. Albans and Worcester, 6 each; and the remaining dioceses 4 each. The Archbishop also had the power of nominating 10 additional members. By the resolution of the Representative Church Council, which was confirmed by Convocation in Feb. 1906, the representation was altered, and the elections are now made with reference to the population of

each diocese, and on the principle of giving one representative for the first 100,000 or under of the population, and one more for every further complete 100,000, and any additional fraction of 100,000. London has now 36 members; Southwark, 21; St. Albans, 14; and the other dioceses varying numbers, from 13 in the case of Lichfield, down to 3 in the case of Bangor, Hereford, and St. Asaph.

There are now no ex-officio or nominated members, but the House may co-opt, on the proposal of the Chairman, not more than 3 members. The House is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

Province of Canterbury.—*Chairman*, Marquess of Salisbury; *Vice-Chairman*, Chancellor P. V. Smith, LL.D.; *Secretary*, Sydney W. Flamank, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

In '92 the first House of Laymen for the Province of York, containing 106 members, held its first meeting. The meetings are held at York, at least twice a year, or as often as may seem good to the Archbishop. See *Convocation* above.

Province of York.—*Chairman*, Viscount Cross, G.C.B.; *Vice-Chairmen*, Sir Francis S. Powell, Bart., M.P., and Viscount Halifax; *Hon. Sec.*, E. P. Charlewood, 19, Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, London, S.W.; *Hon. Treasurer*, W. F. H. Thomson, York and East Riding Bank, York.

Representative Church Council.

The Representative Church Council consists of the two Houses of Convocation and the two Houses of Laymen meeting together as one body for consultative purposes. It is intended that all the members shall by-and-by be elected *ad hoc* by the clergy and laity. The Constitution adopted in Nov. 1905 places large powers in the hands of the laity, and practically puts them on an equal footing with the clergy. Care has been taken, however, that this shall not interfere with the inherent rights of the episcopate.

Statistics.

The number of clergy in England and Wales is about 23,000, of whom 14,750 are benefited, and 7,770 are assistant curates. The funds contributed to central and diocesan societies and institutions and administered by their executives for the year ending Easter 1911 show an increase of £254,585 on the previous year. The respective amounts are:—

Home Missions (including funds for church extension), Universities and Public Schools Missions, General Home Mission Societies, Missions to Soldiers and Sailors, and Temperance work, £780,201.

Foreign Missions, £960,933.

Educational work (including diocesan inspection and support of training colleges, and societies for the circulation of literature and other agencies), £78,088.

The clergy (educational and charitable assistance), including funds for their widows and orphans, and training of candidates for holy orders, £262,420.

Philanthropic work, including industrial schools, penitentiaries and prevention homes, orphanages, nursing and convalescent homes, £674,463.

Funds locally raised and retained and administered by the clergy for parochial purposes and for the maintenance of assistant clergy,

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

with church collections and Easter offerings to supplement clerical incomes, £852,504.

For elementary education, general maintenance of elementary schools, annual contributions, £135,313.

School buildings (new or enlarged, day and Sunday), £248,052.

Sunday schools, £182,256.

For the maintenance of church services, etc., £1,645,560.

For the support of the poor, £491,596.

For any other parochial purposes (religious or secular), £410,170.

For church buildings, fabric and fittings, £1,193,399.

Burial grounds, £29,039.

Endowment of benefices, £127,006.

Parsonage houses, £87,330.

The grand total amounts to £8,167,338, representing the voluntary offerings of the Church of England for the year ended Easter 1911. This sum is exclusive of contributions to societies supported by the co-operation of Churchmen and Nonconformists—*e.g.* the Bible Society.

Summary of Revenues from Church Property.

	£
1. Episcopal Sees . . .	98,908
2. Cathedrals . . .	192,460
3. Benefices . . .	4,213,662
4. Ecclesiastical Commission	1,247,827
5. Queen Anne's Bounty not included in (3) . . .	700
Total .	£5,753,557

CHURCH OF IRELAND.

St. Patrick is universally recognised as the Apostle of Christianity in Ireland, and he probably went to that country as a missionary bishop A.D. 432. He planted there a native church and raised up a native priesthood, and during the sixth and seventh centuries missionaries from Ireland poured out to Britain and other European countries. Up till the twelfth century the Irish Church was independent, but it then became subject to Rome, and so remained till the Reformation. In 1800, by the Act of Union, the Church was united to the Church of England. In '69 the Irish Church Disestablishment Act was passed, taking effect on Jan. 1st, '71. Since then the Church has flourished in spite of the loss of the revenues and property formerly belonging to her. The government is in the hands of a General Synod composed of three distinct orders—the bishops, the clergy, and the laity. The bishops form one House; and 238 of the clergy with 416 of the laity form a Second House—the House of Representatives. The three orders sit together to constitute the Synod. This latter House is elected triennially by the 21 diocesan synods throughout the country. The General Synod meets annually at Dublin on the second Tuesday after Easter. The affairs of each diocese are managed by a diocesan synod acting through a diocesan council. The financial affairs of the Church are in the hands of the Representative Church Body, composed of archbishops and bishops, 13 clergymen, and 26 laymen chosen by the diocesan representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members, making a total of 65 members. This

body holds the property of the Church in trust. The sum handed over by the Church Temporalities Commission to this body was £8,081,075, which comprised £7,581,075, the life annuities of the bishops and clergy paid as commutation money, and £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds in hand on Dec. 31st, 1911, amounted to £9,301,504, and are appropriated to the following purposes: Commutation capital, £289,872; Parochial sustentation, £5,885,274; Episcopal sustentation £558,236; Glebes capital, £400,271; Miscellaneous capital, £2,138,283 (this includes over £300,000 for superannuation of the clergy); and there are besides balances due to parishes, etc., £38,565; total, £9,301,504. The annuitants now only amount to about 78, and the interest on commutation capital more than pays these, so that in many dioceses 10 or 12 per cent. is paid to the clergy as bonus on their stipends. The number of clergy in the church is 13 bishops, about 1,300 incumbents, and 370 curates. The Church population in 1911 was 575,489. The incumbents are elected by Boards of Nomination, consisting of 1 bishop, 3 diocesan and 3 parochial members. The incumbents nominate their curates. Bishops are chosen by the members of the diocesan synods, and the Primate by the bishops from amongst themselves. The average stipend of an incumbent is £230 with house, and of a curate £120. Bishops receive from £1,273 to £2,140, and the Archbishops £2,500, with houses free of rent. Secretary of the Representative Church Body: Anthony F. Maude, 52, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland has seven bishops—viz. the Primus, the Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D., Bishop of Brechin; the Right Rev. A. Ean Campbell, D.D., Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway; the Right Rev. A. J. Maclean, D.D., Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness; the Right Rev. Rowland Ellis, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney; the Right Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles; the Right Rev. C. E. Plumb, D.D., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane; and the Right Rev. George H. S. Walpole, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh. There are 404 churches and mission stations, 149 parsonages, 350 clergy, and 53,246 communicant members. Registrar and Lay Clerk to the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14, Young Street, Edinburgh.

The Representative Church Council, constituted in '76, is recognised as the organ of the Church in matters of finance, but cannot deal with questions of doctrine or worship, nor with matters of discipline, save to give effect to the canonical sentences of the Church. The Council consists of the bishops, deans, priests and deacons, trustees of the Council, chancellors, auditors, registrars of the dioceses, and the provincial accountant; the secretaries of diocesan councils, secretaries and treasurers of foreign mission boards, and a lay representative elected by the congregation from each incumbency and mission contributing to the council's funds. Each diocesan council may appoint 3 priests or deacons and 5 lay representatives. There are 698 members—340 clerical, 31 official and 327 laymen. Secretary and Treasurer, R. T. Norfor, C.A., 13, Queen Street, Edinburgh; Cashier, William Watt.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Christianity was introduced into Scotland in the fourth century, and the Church that resulted differed in several respects from the rest of Western Christendom. The chief distinction lay in its government. Three orders of clergy were recognised: bishops, priests, and deacons; but the bishops had no dioceses, and were in subordination to the abbots who presided over the great missionary college at Iona. St. Columba, the first of these abbots, like some of his successors, was a simple presbyter. Gradually the early Scottish Church assimilated to the Roman use, although it was not till the fifteenth century that metropolitans were appointed, with jurisdiction over the other sees. At the Reformation prelacy was abolished, and the Church of Scotland was constituted on its present basis. A long conflict ensued between the adherents of prelacy and presbytery, but in the end the latter prevailed, and the Reformation constitution was ratified by William and Mary, and in 1707 was confirmed by the British Parliament.—**Doctrine.** The standards of the Church of Scotland are the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms compiled by the Westminster Assembly of 1643. The doctrine they contain is Protestant and Evangelical, following the theological teaching of Augustine and Calvin.—**Polity.** The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in government—i.e. it recognises the equality of all presbyters. Its congregations are ruled by a board of elders or laymen elected for life from the Church members. This is known as the *Kirk Session*, and the minister of the parish is *ex-officio* president. Its duties are chiefly spiritual, but they are also temporal and disciplinary. Over the Session is the **Presbytery**, consisting of the ministers and one elder from each congregation within a certain district. Over this again is the **Synod**, composed of the presbyteries of a province; and over all is the **General Assembly**, the supreme court of the Church, which meets yearly in Edinburgh in May. The Assembly is summoned by its own warrant. The King's Commissioner is present at its sittings. When its business is concluded it is dissolved by its Moderator, who at the same time fixes the date when the next Assembly shall meet. The Royal Commissioner then also dissolves the Assembly in the name of the King, and appoints the next meeting to be held on the date fixed by the Moderator.—**Worship.** The Church of Scotland uses noliurgy in the conduct of public worship, but the order of service is to some extent prescribed by the Westminster Directory of Worship (1643). At present the tendency in the Church is towards greater uniformity and order, and a few clergymen use the *Luchologion*, a service-book issued by the Church Service Society.—**Statistics:** ministers, 1,825; missionaries (including wives) 262; elders, 12,121; communicants, 714,915; parishes, 1,441; churches, 1,702; presbyteries, 84; synods, 16; income, £332,308, exclusive of bequests, tithes or tithe, and Government grants. There are 13 churches in England connected with the Church of Scotland, and 6 at popular places of resort on the Continent, and vigorous missions are carried on in India, Africa, and China. Commissioned chaplains for Presbyterian troops are chosen chiefly from the Church of Scotland, but clergymen of the United Free

Church of Scotland and of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland are also eligible for appointments. His Majesty has decreed that during his year of office the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland should take rank in Scotland after the Lord Chancellor. His Majesty has followed the example of Queen Victoria and King Edward in appointing Royal Chaplains from the Church of Scotland, and in attending worship at Crathie parish church while in Balmoral.

Moderator for 1912, The Right Rev. S. Marcus Dill, D.D., Alloway.

Lord High Commissioner, The Right Hon. Lord Glenconner.

Principal Clerk, The Rev. David Paul, LL.D., Edinburgh.

Deputy Clerk, The Rev. William Simpson, D.D., Bonhill.

Procurator, Christopher N. Johnston, K.C., LL.D., Sheriff of Perth.

Agent, Alan L. Menzies, W.S., 54, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Offices of the Church, 22, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

This Church was formed by the union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church. In 1900 the United Presbyterian Synod agreed to union unanimously, and the Free Church Assembly agreed by a majority of 557 in a house of 615 members.

Statistics.—Churches, 1,545; ministers (including 16 professors), 1,733; missionaries, 358; native agents, 4,427; elders, 17,131; deacons and managers, 18,853; communicants, 504,672; in foreign field, 56,191; Continental stations, 25; income, £1,037,623 4s. 11d.

The Free Church of Scotland originated in the claim made by a majority in the Established Church (commonly known as the Evangelical party) to be free of control by the State in determining her own affairs. The conflict with the civil courts related to the right to veto a presentation to a parish when the majority of the people opposed it, and the right to admit other ministers than those of the civil parishes to sit in Church courts. On both points the courts of law decided against the Church, and the Government refused relief. The result was the **Disruption** on May 18th, 1843, when 474 ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers, left the Establishment and formed the Free Church, surrendering all State support in order to possess "spiritual independence."

The United Presbyterian Church was constituted in '47 by the Union of the Secession and the Relief Churches. The Secession Church owed its origin to the action of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, of Stirling, who in 1732, along with 3 other ministers, seceded from the Established Church in protest against its defection from Reformed principles and its suppression of their ministerial freedom. It was from the first an evangelical and missionary church, and at the time of the union in '47 it had increased to 384 congregations. The Relief Church at its union with the Secession numbered 113 congregations.

Moderator, Rev. Thomas Whitelaw, D.D., Kilmarnock; **Principal Clerks,** Rev. A. Henderson, D.D., Crieff, Rev. C. Jerdan, M.A., LL.B., Greenock; **Clerk Depute,** R. R. Simpson, W.S., 10, Albyn Place, Edinburgh.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

A considerable number of ministers, elders, and communicants of the Free Church were opposed to union with the United Presbyterian Church. It seemed to them to involve the surrender of the principle of National religion (the United Presbyterian Church being voluntary—i.e. opposed to the principle of Establishment) and of the Confession of Faith, which was qualified in the United Free Church by two Declaratory Acts, and largely nullified by a change of formula. Holding these opinions (which were identical with those professed by the Free Church in '43), they could not consistently enter into the union. They were therefore extruded by the majority who are now in the United Free Church from the use of the Free Church buildings and funds. The extruded parties went to law, and eventually in Aug. 1904 judgment was pronounced in favour of the Free Church. The effect of the decision was that the whole of the funds and heritable property of the Free Church vested in the non-uniting minority; and as they were clearly unable to occupy all the churches or administer the funds, a Royal Commission was appointed on Dec. 17th, 1904, to inquire into the matter. Following on the Commissioners' report an Act of Parliament was passed in 1905, under which an Executive Commission was set up which has allocated the property, etc., as between the two Churches.

The Church consists of 5 synods, 12 presbyteries, and 1 Mission presbytery, 87 ministers, and 180 congregations. Moderator, Rev. William Fraser, Fodderty; Clerk, Rev. Prof. J. K. Cameron. Free Church Offices, The Mound, Edinburgh; telegraphic address, Citadel.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Before the union in '76 of the Free Church with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, there were in existence two bodies hearing the title of Reformed Presbyterians, and usually distinguished as the "Majority" and "Minority," a division having arisen in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in '63. The "Minority" has stood separate from all other denominations since that date, and still holds intact the doctrines and principles of the second Reformation, such as the infallibility of the Scriptures, Confession of Faith and Catechisms, Presbyterianism, the perpetual obligation of Covenants, and dissent from the civil constitution of the country.—Statistics for Scotland: Presbyteries, 2; churches, 10; ministers, 8; elders, 60; communicants, 1,000; income, £2,237. Moderator, Rev. J. M. Donald, B.D., Airdrie. Statistics for Ireland: Presbyteries, 4; churches, 40; professors, 3; ministers, 34; missionaries, 6; elders, 183; communicants, 3,825; income, £6,000. Moderator, Rev. S. R. McNeilly, B.A., Lisburn, Belfast.

UNITED ORIGINAL SECESSION CHURCH.

popularly known as "Auld Lichts." This Church was constituted in 1842, and represents the Seceders who, on doctrinal grounds, left the Established Church with Ebenezer Erskine in 1733.—Statistics: Presbyteries, 5; churches, 28; ministers, 20; elders, 148; communicants, 3,424; income, £5,863. Moderator, 1912-13, Rev. James Patrick, Carnoustie; Synod Clerk, Rev. James Young, 28, Bellevue Crescent, Ayr; Synod Treasurer, John Kyle, Pollokshaws.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the last century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in '47. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in '76, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. Of the present congregations, 28 trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 284 have been established within the last 112 years.—Statistics. The Church consists of 354 fully organised congregations and 9 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 180,525 persons. Several churches are in course of rebuilding, and consequently their sittings cannot be given. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with town congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 371, with 27 ordained and 16 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 5 missionary teachers and 35 lady missionaries, 4 of whom are fully qualified doctors and 2 certificated nurses.

There are also 15 licentiates, and about 18 theological students preparing for the ministry. The College was transferred from London to Cambridge in Oct. '99. Moderator, 1912-13, Rev. David Fotheringham, J.P.; General Secretary, Rev. W. M. Macphail, M.A.; Financial Secretary, John Leggat; Foreign Missions Secretary, Rev. William Dale. Offices of the Church, 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Publications Office, 21, Warwick Lane, E.C., T. French Downie (Manager).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Presbyterianism arose in Ireland through the plantation of Ulster by Scottish settlers in the reign of James I. The colonists were at first received as members of the Established Church, which was Calvinistic in doctrine and recognised the validity of Presbyterian orders. After 1634, however, the Irish prelates endeavoured to depose all Presbyterian ministers who would not submit to episcopal ordination and follow the Anglican ritual. In self-defence the Presbyterians left the Established Church, and in 1642 they organised their first presbytery at Carrickfergus. During the protectorate of Cromwell the Presbyterians were kindly treated, but after the Restoration the severest pains and penalties were enforced against them for their nonconformity. At the Revolution of 1688 the gallant conduct of the Presbyterians in defending Londonderry and supporting William III. gained for them the *regium donum*, an annual bounty of £1,200, which was afterwards increased from time to time. By the Irish Church Act of '69 they lost the *regium donum*, but the commutation granted by Government, supplemented by the gifts of the people, has more than compensated for the loss.—Statistics: Synods, 5; presbyteries, 36; churches, 565; ministers, 653; elders, 2,303; missionaries, 37; communicants, 105,118; income, £289,367. Moderator, Rev. Henry Montgomery, M.A., D.D., Belfast; Assembly Clerk, Rev. W. J. Lowe, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

1. Wesleyan Methodist.

John Wesley and his younger brother Charles, together with George Whitefield, when studying at Oxford University, formed a society which came to be called the Methodists. In 1739 Whitefield took to preaching in the open air, and at his instigation Wesley followed suit. That same year the first Methodist chapel was opened. Three years later the movement was extended to Newcastle and Lincolnshire, and under the energetic and persevering advocacy of the Wesleys it gained a large number of adherents. A year afterwards rules were drawn up for the members of this newly formed denomination, and the movement rapidly spread throughout England and gained a firm foothold in Ireland and Scotland. The Methodists were subjected to much persecution at this time, and John Wesley, who is said to have travelled about 5,000 miles a year, often went in peril of his life.

President of Conference, 1912-13, Rev. F. L. Wiseman, B.A. (1913-14, Rev. S. F. Collier); **Secretary,** Rev. Simpson Johnson. **Offices,** Wesleyan Methodist Connexional Buildings, Westminster.

Statistics: Great Britain, churches, 8,427; members, 511,175; ministers, 2,494; Sunday scholars, 964,309.

2. United Methodists.

This denomination, which was constituted in 1907, is the outcome of the amalgamation of three Methodist Churches—the Methodist New Connexion, the Bible Christian Church, and the United Methodist Free Church. The first of these churches was the result of a movement headed by Alexander Kilham which sought to place the governing power of the people called Methodists in the hands of the members instead of in those of the ministers. Kilham was expelled from the Methodists, and he and the 5,000 men who followed him formed the New Connexion. The Bible Christians were originally the followers of one William O'Bryan, a local preacher whose energetic methods were declared irregular. This Church was formed in 1816 and became very popular in the western counties. The United Methodist Free Church consisted of several Methodist Societies which combined in the year 1857.

President of Conference, 1912-13, Rev. John Luke (1913-14, Rev. W. Redfern); **Secretary,** Mr. Jas. E. Le Huray. **Publishing House,** 12, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.

Statistics: Churches, 2,338; members, 143,018; ministers, 837; Sunday scholars, 299,892.

3. Calvinistic Methodist.

While the Wesleys and Whitefield were forming the Methodist movement in England, Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and others were prosecuting a similar movement in Wales. The first Methodist Association meeting was held in 1743 at Watford, Glamorgan-shire, and from this time to the end of the century the word "Methodist" only was used to denote this Church. When, however, the Wesleyan Methodists began operations in Wales, a distinctive name became necessary, and therefore the term-prefix "Calvinistic" was adopted. This society is principally confined to Wales, but branches exist in England, America and Australia.

Secretaries, Rev. J. Gwynor Davies, Barmouth, and Rev. John Morgan, Aberdare.

Statistics: Churches, 1,449; sitting accommodation, 579,897; members, 184,588; Sunday scholars, 189,308; ministers, 976.

4. Primitive Methodist.

The Primitive Methodist Church is an offshoot of the Wesleyan Methodist. It was founded through the agency of two Wesleyan local preachers, Bourne and Clowes, and its first Conference was held at Hull in 1820. The separate Church, however, really came into existence some ten years before this date. The idea of Bourne and Clowes and their associates was that the Wesleyan Methodists had departed somewhat from the fundamental methods of their founders, and they endeavoured to compel the people to come in by means of camp and other open-air meetings. The whole movement was a "growth" rather than a "secession," and the underlying principles of the Primitive Methodists are still similar to those of the Wesleys.

President of Conference, 1912-13, Rev. Thomas Jackson (1913-14, Rev. Joseph Ritson); **Secretary,** Arthur Beaven. **Offices,** Holborn Hall, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

Statistics: Churches, 5,083; members, 210,667; ministers, 1,194; Sunday scholars, 467,516.

5. Wesleyan Reform.

When various Methodist bodies decided to form themselves into the United Methodist Free Church, a goodly number of people refused to join, and the outcome of this was the Wesleyan Reform Union.

Statistics: Churches, 197; members, 8,317; ministers, 22; Sunday scholars, 22,883.

6. Independent Methodist.

The Independent Methodists are an offshoot of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and membership is chiefly confined to the North of England. The constitution is democratic and the ministers are mostly unpaid.

Statistics: Churches, 145; members, 8,770; ministers, 404; Sunday scholars, 27,204.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The Separatist or Independent Church began as far back as the reign of Queen Mary, but the first Separatist body known to history is that of which one Richard Fitz was the minister. It is recorded that the members were thrown into prison about the year 1567. Later the Independents, Barrow, Greenwood, and Penry, were thrown into prison for denying the ecclesiastical supremacy of the sovereign. A few years afterwards an Independent Church was formed at Gainsborough, and another at Scrooby, and some of the members of this latter Church crossed the Atlantic in the *Mayflower* and founded Plymouth colony. By the Act of Uniformity, following the Restoration, the position of the Independents was made almost impossible, and members and ministers suffered persecution until the passing of the Toleration Act. Throughout their history the Congregationalists have been strenuous advocates of civil and religious liberty.

Chairman Congregational Union, 1912-13, Principal W. F. Adeney, M.A., D.D. (1913-14, Rev. J. Morgan Gibbon); **Secretary,** Rev. R. J. Wells. **Offices,** Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: British Isles, churches, 5,021; members, 492,943; ministers, 3,147; Sunday scholars, 695,854.

THE BAPTISTS.

It has been claimed that the Lollards were really Baptists, and there are expressions in the writings of some of the Reformers which appear to favour Baptist views. Most, if not all, the Baptists who suffered death for their faith during the Reformation period were immigrants from the Low Countries. Doubtless there were Englishmen as early as the reign of Henry VIII. who held that the immersion of believers only is taught in the New Testament. The strongest presumptive evidence of these early English Baptists is to be found in the Statute Book and in the Articles of the Established Church. It is an attested fact that a few years after the Elizabethan Settlement in 1578 there were a number of Baptist communities in London. Under the Commonwealth and the Protectorate the Baptists rapidly increased in numbers, and from that time onward they never ceased to take an active part in every struggle for the extension of religious freedom. For a long time there were two main bodies of Baptists—the Particular or Calvinistic, and the General or Arminian. When some of the General Baptist Churches drifted into Arianism, those General Baptists who continued to hold evangelical views formed the New Connexion of General Baptists. The Particular Baptists formed the Baptist Union in 1813, but General Baptist Churches were admitted to membership in 1835. At the final meeting of the General Baptist Association of the New Connexion in 1891 a resolution to amalgamate completely with other Baptist Churches was passed, and the Churches connected therewith joined the various county associations.

President of the Baptist Union, 1912-13, Rev. J. W. Ewing, M.A., B.D.; **Secretary,** Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. **Offices,** Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Statistics: British Isles, churches, 3,093; members, 418,608; pastors, 2,143; Sunday scholars, 575,830.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army is Methodist in its origin, its founder, William Booth, having been for fifteen years a Methodist New Connexion minister. In 1865 he established the Christian Mission in the East End of London, and about 1878 the Mission became known as the Salvation Army, military methods and titles being adopted to a certain extent. General Booth died on Aug. 20th, 1912, the honoured founder of a world-wide movement. The authority of the General for the time being is absolute, and he has the power, under the Army's constitution, to nominate his successor.

Commander-in-Chief, General Bramwell Booth. **Headquarters,** 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: Corps and outposts, 8,972; sitting accommodation, 508,592; officers and cadets, 15,993. (It is estimated that there are 115,000 "soldiers" in Great Britain and Ireland.)

BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

As its name implies, the Unitarian body is one which does not accept the doctrine of the Trinity. There are other orthodox doctrines to which it does not subscribe, such, for instance, as the deity of Christ and the infallibility of the Bible. The British and Foreign

Unitarian Association consists of a number of people whose aim it is to promote the doctrines of the Unitarians, but further than this it does not directly represent the Unitarian Churches. **Offices,** Essex House, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of Friends, whose members are sometimes called Quakers, was founded by George Fox in the Commonwealth period. Fox repeatedly travelled the length and breadth of the country as an itinerant preacher, and his followers, who were the most advanced Nonconformists of their time, suffered terrible persecutions, especially in the reign of Charles II. Theologically the Quakers were in the main evangelical, but they held pronounced views on the unlawfulness of oaths, of military duty, and of a professional ministry. For a long time they preserved a distinctive simplicity of speech and dress, and it was required of members that they should not marry out of the Society. Although the Society of Friends can hardly be regarded as a propagandist body, it sustains active missions in some of the poorer districts of London, and it has been the pioneer of the Adult School Movement. **Headquarters,** 136, Bishopgate Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: Members, 18,513; Sunday scholars, 27,929.

THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

Selina Countess of Huntingdon appointed Whitefield as her chaplain in 1748, and afterwards erected a number of chapels in which the liturgy of the Church of England was used, though the preachers were not usually ordained clergymen. Not a few of these chapels have become distinctly Congregational, but a number still remain faithful to their original traditions. **Offices,** 41, Holborn Hall, London, W.C.

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 15,300; members, 2,200; Sunday scholars, 4,300; ministers, 29.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

This church is "that branch of the visible body of Christ which took a separate form at Litz in Bohemia in 1457, which was crushed in its first form by Roman influence as the result of the Thirty Years' War and was renewed in 1722 in Saxony." It thenceforward extended its influence as an international missionary body and now has congregations in all parts of the world. This Church maintains that the Holy Scriptures are the only rule of faith and life, but on individual points and doctrine no detailed standard is allowed.

Statistics: British province, sitting accommodation, 10,000; members, 3,297; Sunday scholars, 5,107; ministers, 46.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST.

The Churches of Christ are Churches pleading for the union of all Christians by an unqualified return to primitive Christianity in all its simplicity and purity, and the acceptance of the New Testament as the sole and absolute authority in all matters of faith and practice. They hold that in the Kingdom of God there are no such distinctions as "clergy" and "laity," but that all Christians are priests unto God. They avoid the use of all clerical

titles, and advocate the adoption of scriptural names only for the people of God.

General Secretary, Mr. J. Flischer, 4, Heslington Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 25,000; members, 14,703; Sunday scholars, 1,859.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The Disciples of Christ originated in Western Pennsylvania, U.S.A., in 1809, under the leadership of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, Presbyterian ministers. From America the movement spread to this country, where one Church was organised as early as 1821. As an outcome of the efforts of several American evangelists who came to this country in the seventies of the last century the "Christian Association" was constituted "an association of Churches of Christ federated for mutual helpfulness; aggressive evangelistic work, and for the promotion of unity among the followers of Jesus Christ."

President of the Association, Charles Traxler; **Secretary,** Leslie Morgan, B.A., Priory Road, Hornsey, London, N.

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 6,000; members, 1,629; ministers, 13; Sunday scholars, 2,065.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

This body, whose first convocation was held in 1864, is Episcopal and Protestant, "free to go into any parish and preach the Gospel, free to use a revised Prayer-Book, free to associate the laity with the clergy in the government of the Church, and free to hold communion with other Christians."

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 8,140; members, 1,352; ministers, 24; Sunday scholars, 4,196.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77, which provided that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the Sovereign, with five others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. The function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to make increased provision out of their common fund (arising from a readjustment of cathedral and episcopal revenues) for the cure of souls in necessitous parishes. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them—e.g., the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required, the augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. Since 1840, when the common fund was first created, the Commissioners have augmented or endowed over 7,000 benefices. The total increase in the incomes of benefices resulting from the operations of the Commissioners exceeds £1,270,000 per annum. The gross income from Estates for the year ended Oct. 31st, 1911, amounted to £1,707,100, and the outgoings to £304,650. The net rental of £1,402,450, together with the income of £457,250 from invested

THE P.S.A. BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT.

One of the most remarkable religious movements of this generation is the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Brotherhood. This essentially democratic concern has embraced a great concourse of men. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, but the great majority of the meetings are held in churches. The P.S.A. Brotherhood was started by Mr. John Blackham, of West Bromwich, in 1875, and now numbers some 2,000 societies with a membership of nearly half a million. The aim of the movement is "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhoods of mutual help, and to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ."

The Secretary of the National Council of P.S.A.'s is W. Ward, 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

In 1881 Dr. F. E. Clark, "Father Endeavour Clark," founded a movement in America for the purpose of promoting an earnest Christian life among young people. It immediately sprang into popularity and rapidly spread, until at the present time there are branches all over the world to the number of over 70,000 with a membership of over 4,000,000. The other object of the Society is to increase mutual acquaintance amongst the youth of the Churches. Each society is attached to a particular Church, and its efforts are devoted to strengthening that Church.

The Secretary of the Christian Endeavour Union of this country is Rev. W. Knight Chaplin, Williston, Leytonstone, London.

funds, made the total net revenue carried to the Common Fund £1,859,700.

The amount appropriated to fresh augmentations to be made in the year 1912 was £400,000. A scheme for the administration of a Pension Fund for facilitating the retirement of aged or infirm clergy holding poor benefices was framed in 1907. In 1908-10 the Commissioners carried out a special scheme of raising to £200 per annum the income from all sources of Benefices, which at the Census of 1901 had populations of 500 or more. Besides those named above the Commissioners are: Earls Brownlow, Portsmouth, and Beauchamp, Viscount Halifax, Viscount St. Aldwyn, Lord Burghclere, Rt. Hons. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., H. Hobhouse, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L., Sir C. N. Nicholson, Bart., M.P., and A. H. A. Morton, Sec., S. E. Downing. Office, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.

The following are the principal payments and appropriations out of the Fund:—

Annual payments to about 7,000 benefices	£ 913,000
Payments to the Bishops in respect of incomes from Bishops' estates	104,000
Payments to chapters, vicars choral, etc.	151,000
Amount appropriated to the augmentation and endowment of benefices and expended for the improvement of parsonage houses, etc.	401,600
	<u>£1,569,600</u>

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced among the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Moravian Church was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of the world. The Baptist Missionary Society was founded in 1792, the London Missionary Society in 1795, the Church Missionary Society at the commencement of the last century, and the Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society in 1814. The following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society.

Baptist Missionary Society. Received on behalf of the Society during 1911-12, £94,811. Operations are carried on in Bengal, Chittagong Hill Tracts, South Lushai Hills, Orissa and North India, Ceylon, China, Africa (on the Lower and Upper Congo), and in Brittany and Italy. The statistics for 1911-12 summarised (excluding Jamaica and the West Indies, now independent of the Society) show the following results: missionaries, 196; missionaries' wives and lady helpers, 172; stations and sub-stations, 1,224; native and assistant missionaries, 41; evangelists, 706; baptised, 1,887; number of members, 22,970; day-school teachers, 1,338; Sabbath-school teachers, 805; day-scholars, 26,511; Sabbath-scholars, 15,120. Students: Arts, 114; Theological, 194; Medical, 19. *Mission House*, 19, Funnival Street, Holborn, E.C. **Treasurer**, Edward Robinson, Esq., J.P.; **Hon. Secretary**, A. H. Baynes, Esq., J.P.; **Secretaries**, Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A., Rev. W. Y. Fullerton.

The **Church Missionary Society**, which was founded in 1799, labours in West Africa, Eastern Equatorial Africa, Uganda, Palestine, India, Egypt, Turkish Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, North-west America, and British Columbia. The summary of the work shows the following results: Stations, 556; missionaries, etc., including European, Eurasian, and native clergymen, female teachers, and native Christian unordained teachers, 10,560; native adherents baptised, 358,855; catechumens, 45,596; native communicants, 113,447; schools, 2,904; scholars, 195,078. **Hon. Clerical Secretary**, the Rev. Cyril Bardsley, M.A. *Mission House*, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C. (See Advt.)

The **London Missionary Society** was established in 1795. It is now maintained chiefly by Congregationalists. Income received in year 1911-12, £202,956 (including £43,717 from mission stations). Mission operations carried on in China, India, Madagascar, South Africa, Central Africa, Polynesia, and Papua. A general summary shows that the Society has 295 European missionaries and 6,781 native agents; 88,306 Church members and 320,226 native adherents, while they conduct 1,789 native schools, with 82,218 scholars. *Mission House*, 16, New Bridge Street, E.C.

Moravian Missions, London Association in Aid of the. Established 1817. There are over 300 stations. The annual expenditure is about £95,000, of which nearly two-thirds is raised in the Foreign field. The converts number over 108,000; day schools over 280, with over 25,000 scholars; 130 Sunday schools, with 20,000 scholars. **Secretaries**, Rev. W. Wetton Cox and Mr. A. Anderson. **Office**, 7, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions. Founded 1847. Total income, 1911 (not including £5,000 raised on the mission field), £34,613; expenditure, £34,741. Operations are carried on in China, Formosa, Singapore, at Rangoon, Boalia and Naogaon in Bengal, and (a mission to the Jews) at Aleppo, in Syria, and in London. (Jewish Mission: income £2,414, expenditure £1,847, not included in Foreign Mission figures.) Forty-nine European missionaries are engaged, of whom 16 are medical and 5 are lay teachers, besides 35 lady missionaries, of whom 4 are fully qualified lady doctors, besides 47 native pastors, 315 native evangelists and teachers, and 390 native students in colleges and hospitals. There were 11,500 communicants at the end of 1911, being an increase of 340 during the year; and there were 8,230 baptised children. **Secretary**, Rev. Wm. Dale, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

Primitive Methodist Missionary Society. The total receipts of this Society for the year ending Mar. 31st, 1912, were as follows: General Fund, £14,554 11s. 1d.; African Fund, £10,899 19s. 0d.; making a total of £25,454 10s. 1d. **Secretary**, Rev. Arthur T. Guttery, 18, Ridge Road, Hornsey, N. **Treasurer**, Sir W. F. Hartley.

The "S.P.G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) is the oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of England, being incorporated by royal charter in 1701. On the Society's list there are 848 ordained missionaries, including 9 bishops; and of these 318 are labouring in Asia, 258 in Africa, 28 in Australasia and the Pacific, 147 in North America, 68 in the West Indies and South America, 29 (chaplains) in Europe and 99 Lay missionaries. There are nearly 271 women missionaries at work in Asia and Africa, and 122 laymen missionaries. In the Society's colleges there are about 3,200 students; and 3,000 lay teachers are employed in the various Missions; 71,500 children are receiving instruction in the Mission schools in Asia and Africa. The income for 1909 was £209,480. **Office**, 15, Tufton St., Westminster. **Secretary**, Right Rev. H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa. Founded by David Livingstone, and commenced in 1861 by Bishop Mackenzie; now consists of 134 English members and 454 trained native teachers. Comprises the three Dioceses of Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. **Sec.**, Rev. D. Travers. **Office**, 9, Dartmouth Street, Westminster.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. The total sum received in 1911 from the Home districts amounted to £124,915, Ireland £1,015, Foreign districts £35,769, Mission House receipts £5,743, special with miscellaneous receipts £30,311, together making a total of £200,753. The expenditure for 1911 was £203,750, resulting in a deficiency of £2,997 on current account at the close of 1911. The Foreign Missions of the Society fall under three heads: (1)

Missions originated by the Society, but now entirely independent and under the direction of Colonial Conferences, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands; (2) Missions now under the immediate direction of local Conferences, but still aided by the Society, in Ireland, France, and South Africa; (3) Missions still under the immediate direction of the

British Conference, in Europe, Ceylon, India, Burma, China, South and West Africa, and the West Indies and Central and South America. Churches, 1,613; other regular preaching-places, 2,602; missionaries, 357; ordained native ministers, 331; other paid agents, 4,907; unpaid agents, 13,716. Centenary Hall, 24, Bishopsgate, E.C.

OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Additional Curates Society. Established 1837. Helps to maintain more than 1,200 missionary clergy in poor and populous parishes in England and Wales. No party considerations influence the appropriation of the grants, in order to maintain which a sum of over £50,000 in voluntary contributions is needed each year. Expenditure, 1911, £61,911. Secretary, Rev. Canon Petit, M.A., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Archbishops' Western Canada Fund. Started in response to the appeal of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, in February 1910, on behalf of the Church in Western Canada. Its object is to provide clergy and lay workers to minister to the needs of the settlers in the new parts of the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. Presidents, the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Rupertsland. Chairman of Council, the Bishop of Southwark. Vice-Chairman of Council, the Rev. Canon E. H. Pearce. Secretary, the Rev. Canon Beal, Church House, Westminster, S.W. (See Advt.)

Bible Society, The British and Foreign, was established in 1804, and by 1912 had issued over 237,000,000 Bibles and portions of the Bible, in 40 languages and dialects. Expenditure 1911-12 £274,603. The Society has thirty-three agents in foreign countries, under whom there is a staff of 1,100 colporteurs. Bible House, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Secretaries, Revs. A. Taylor, M.A., and J. H. Ritson, M.A.

Central Church Committee for Defence and Instruction (£9,663), Sec., T. M. Tilby. Office, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Christian Evidence Society. Founded in 1870 by the then Bishop of London, the late Earl of Harrowby, and others, Churchmen and Nonconformists, to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst various classes. President, Archbishop of Canterbury; Sec., Rev. R. V. F. Davies, M.A. Offices, 34, Craven Street, W.C.

Church Army. A working man's Church mission to working men, founded in 1882, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are the archbishops and bishops. There are upwards of 800 trained workers, men and women, constantly at work throughout the Metropolis and the provinces. A sum of £250,000 is required annually. The **Evangelistic Department** (Sec., Mr. Davey) selects and trains working-men and working-women for spiritual work among the masses. There are 69 mission and colportage vans working all the year round in different dioceses. Parishes are furnished with trained evangelists and mission sisters. Suitable candidates are trained free. Evangelists' Training Home, 59, Bryanston Street, W.; Publication Department, 14, Edgware Road; Mission Sisters' Training Home, 61, Bryanston Street, W.; Printing Works, Oxford; Training Home Mission Hall, Cumberland Mews, W.; Church Army West-end Church, Upper Berkeley

Street, W. The Social Department tries to raise the hopeless outcasts of society by labour, rescue, and lodging-homes, of which there are nearly a hundred and twenty in London and the provinces; by the farm colony at Hempstead, Essex, and by emigration. Headquarters, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.; Hon. Chief Secretary, Prebendary Carlile. About 400,000 cases of men, women, and boys dealt with yearly; over 50 per cent. of all received turn out well. There are Boys' Homes, Girls' Homes, First Offenders' Homes, and Inebriate Homes, and many others. The Society is certified and registered by the Home Office as a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for the Convict Prisons and a variety of other branches. The Church Army also conducts "King Edward's Labour Tents" and "Queen Alexandra's Labour Depôts." (See Advt.)

Church Association, The. Instituted in 1865, to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England; to resist all innovations in the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation. The Association has formed a Protestant electoral organisation in more than half the Parliamentary boroughs and divisions in England. Organ, *The Church Intelligencer*. Chairman, Capt. Cobham, J.P.; Secretary, J. W. D. Barron, J.P. Offices, 13 and 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Church of England Sunday School Institute (incorporated 1910). There are 476 local Sunday-school Associations. The Institute provides educational appliances for teachers and scholars, conducts a yearly examination of Sunday-school teachers, trains and assists in the work of teaching, and assists the clergy of poor parishes with grants of publications and material. Secretary, Rev. H. Dawson, M.A.; Offices, 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster. Originated early in '86. On Feb. 23rd, '88, a charter of incorporation was granted. There are spacious halls for the meetings of both Houses of Convocation, and for the Representative Church Council. Fifty-three Church Societies have their offices in the building, and there are five committee rooms, a small hall, and a great hall capable of accommodating 1,350 persons, which was opened Feb. 11th, '96. The west block contains the **Henry Hoare Memorial Hall**, the meeting-place of the House of Laymen. There are reading-rooms, library, writing-room, offices, etc., for the use of members. Membership of the Corporation (open to all members of the Church of England) may be obtained by the annual subscription of one guinea. Associates pay 5s. a year. Life membership, £10 10s. Secretary, Mr. Sydney W. Flamank, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Churchmen's Union. Founded '98, to work for such changes in the formularies and practices of the Church of England as from time to time are made necessary by the needs and knowledge of the day, and to encourage friendly relations between the Church of England and all other Christian bodies. The membership embraces most of the Broad Churchmen within the Anglican Communion. President, Sir C. Thomas Dyke-Acland, Bart., Taunton. Chairman of Council, Rev. Canon Papillon, St. Albans. Organising Secretary, Rev. W. Manning, M.A., The Rectory, Chipping Barnet, Hertfordshire.

Church Pastoral Aid Society. Assists the Home Missions of the Church by making grants to incumbents in England and Wales, for the stipends of curates, lay agents, and women workers. The Society defines its standpoint as entirely consistent with the discipline and order of the Church of England, and with her distinctly Protestant and Evangelical principles and doctrines. It paid in grants, 1911-12, £55,123 to 794 curates, 178 lay agents, and 180 women workers. Secs., Rev. T. C. Chapinan and (lay) A. Thomas. Offices, Falcon Court, Fleet Street, E.C. (See Advt.)

Church Reform League. Established '95. Its foundation principle is that Church reform should be carried out by the Church herself through her own assemblies. General Sec., Alfred Holdsworth, Esq. Office, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Dissenting Deputies, The, are laymen, and represent Churches—Presbyterian, Independent, or Baptist, in or near London—by whom they are elected. This body came into existence in Nov. 1732, in connection with the Test and Corporation Acts, and still exists to protect the rights of Dissenters. It had not the privilege of access to the throne, but under recent arrangements shares the privileges of the "Three Denominations." Chairman, J. Massie; Vice-Chairman, Evan Spicer, J.P.; Sec., A. J. Shepherd, 6, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

English Church Union. Formed in 1859, after the Protestant riots at St. George's-in-the-East, for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity "in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children." Its main objects are to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England against Erastianism, Rationalism, and Puritanism, to repel all attacks on the Church's Marriage Law, to maintain religious education in elementary schools, and to resist any attempts to seize the endowments of the Church for secular purposes. The Union contends for the recognition of the Church's right to settle disputes concerning Spiritual questions in Courts of her own appointment. Organ, *The Church Union Gazette*. President, Visct. Halifax. Sec., H. W. Hill. Offices, 31, Russell Square, W.C.

Evangelical Alliance. Founded 1846, to enable Evangelical Christians of different Churches, and of all countries, to manifest their unity in the essential doctrines of the Gospel; for the defence and promotion of religious liberty and various enterprises of gospel work. A *Week of Universal Prayer* is observed during the first complete week of January each year throughout the whole world. General Sec., H. Martyn Gooch. Office, 7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

Evangelical Continental Society. Founded in 1845. Its object is to aid existing native Evangelical Churches and Missions in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russian Poland, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, and the city of Vienna; and it is the only Congregational Society at work on the Continent. Hon. Secs., Rev. Dr. Burford Hooke and W. W. M. Hitchcock. Offices, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Free Church Boys' Camps (intended for boys at the great public schools and grammar schools, and conducted by University men). Gen. Sec., A. H. Griffiths, Swan House, Tetsworth, Oxon.

Lord's Day Observance Society, 18, Buckingham St., W.C. Sec., Rev. J. M. Tredennick.

Metropolitan Free Church Federation. Exists for the united action of Evangelical Free Churches on spiritual, moral, and social questions affecting Greater London. President, Alderman E. C. Rawlings, J.P.; Treasurers, Sir R. W. Perks and Montagu Holmes, Esq. Secretary, Rev. William Thomas. Office, 28A, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches. Formed at the Fourth National Congress of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales, held at Nottingham in March 1896. The denominations represented are Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist of all sections, the Society of Friends, the Free Episcopal Church of England, and various unattached Evangelical Missions. The constitution of the Council was settled at the Nottingham meeting in March '96, and the objects are stated as being: (1) To facilitate fraternal intercourse and co-operation among the Evangelical Free Churches; (2) To assist in the organisation of local Councils; (3) To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the Churches; (4) To advocate the New Testament doctrine of the Church, and to defend the rights of the associated Churches; (5) To promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. The seventeenth Annual Council was held at Cheltenham in 1912, and the Council this year (1913) is to be held at Leicester. President, 1912-13, Rev. Thomas Mitchell, D.D.; President-elect, 1913-14, Rev. Alexander Connell, M.A., B.D.; Treasurers, Mr. George Cadbury, Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens, M.P., Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Compton-Rickett, M.P.; Hon. Sec., Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A. Office, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., London, E.C.

Nonconformist Choir Union. The objects of the Union are the "developing and improving the music of Nonconformist Church Services," and the "mutual co-operation of Nonconformist Church Choirs." President, Mr. E. Minshall. Secretary, Arthur Berridge, 24, Wallingford Avenue, N. Kensington, W.

Protestant Reformation Society. Established 1827. For the maintenance of the Religious Principles of the Reformation and of Church Missions to Roman Catholics in England. Hon. Secretary, Rev. F. B. Johnston, M.A. Sec., Walter A. Limbrick, F.R. Hist.S. Offices, 57, Berners Street, London, W.

Queen Anne's Bounty was established in 1704, to augment poor livings in the Church of England, and to assist the clergy, by loans on security of the revenues of benefices, to build, etc., residences and farmhouses, etc,

The fund is managed by governors appointed by Royal Charter. Applications for grants can be made at any time, but no applications received after Feb. 1st can be considered during the current year. In 1911 the grants amounted to £20,590, in respect of 159 livings, and the benefactions received to £18,937. The capital fund, held by the Governors in money and stock for various benefices, amounted to upwards of £7,470,000. **Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. R. Le Fanu.** Office, 3, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Religious Tract Society, instituted 1799, incorporated 1899, has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominions and foreign countries. It has published in 273 languages and dialects. The managing committee is elected annually, and consists of 4 ministers, 8 laymen, and 6 permanent members, half the committee being members of the Established Church and half Nonconformists. **Offices**, 65, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 4, Bouverie Street, E.C.

Simeon's Trust, The, was founded early in the past century by Charles Simeon, incumbent of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, Fellow and Vice-Provost of King's, and a very prominent leader among the Evangelical Churchmen of that time, for the purpose of acquiring Church patronage and exercising it in favour of the Evangelical clergy. The Trust is still being administered, the present trustees being Canon Girdlestone; Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, of St. Jude's, South Kensington; Canon Barnes-Lawrence, of Blackheath; Canon Stuart, of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Founded in 1698. It is the Bible and Prayer Book Society of the Church; a Church of England Tract and Pure Literature Society; a Home Church Mission and Education Society; a Foreign and Colonial Missionary Society; and an Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Society. It maintains a training college for schoolmistresses at Tottenham, and a training college for lay workers in the East of London. It devotes a portion of its funds to **Medical Missions** and the training of medical missionaries, lay and clerical, in India and other parts of the world. Money and book grants from April 1st, 1911, to March 31st, 1912, £36,685 15s. 4d. **Secs.**, Revs. George L. Gosling, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A. **Chief Accountant**, Mr. H. Edward Scott. **Office**, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Sons of the Clergy, Corporation of the. Founded in 1655 to relieve distressed ministers ejected from their preferments during the Rebellion; incorporated by Royal Charter 1678; assists necessitous clergymen, their widows and aged single daughters, and provides grants towards the education, apprenticeship and outfit of Clergy children. A donation of thirty guineas is the qualification of a Governor. Annual sum distributed about £27,000. **Registrar**, Sir Paget Bowman, Bt.; **Office**, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C.

Sunday School Union. Founded in 1803. It aims at developing Sunday-school work in all its branches. It has a Publications Secretary, Organising Representative, two Extension Lecturers, and three trained Lady Teachers engaged in promoting modern methods in organisation and in teaching; a **Teachers' Training College**, with examinations both for teachers and scholars. It arranges library grants at reduced rates to Sunday-schools; gives aid to village

schools; supports convalescent and holiday homes for Sunday scholars; supports 22 Sunday-school missionaries on the continent of Europe; and has two young people's missionaries in India, and a Secretary in China for the China Sunday School Union; it issues varied literature for the Sunday-school. Its branches of work include the **International Bible Reading Association**, **Boys' Life Brigades** and **Girls' Life Brigades**, a young people's Home Missioner, the organisation of Primary Departments (*i.e.* among the infants and juniors), and the establishment of Sunday Institutes for senior scholars. **Organ**, *Sunday School Chronicle*.

General Sec., Rev. Carey Bonner; **Hon. Secs.**, Wm. H. Groser, B.Sc., Jas. S. Crowther, D. Reynolds, E. R. Nicole, R. W. Sindall. **Head Offices**, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.; (**Publishing and Retail Depts.**), 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Three Denominations, The, is the abbreviated designation of an association of Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist ministers resident in or near London. The full title is "The General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations Resident in and about the Cities of London and Westminster." This association, which was first organised in 1727, enjoys the privilege of direct access to the throne and the kissing of hands. It is not a body which represents the Churches. It is composed solely of ministers, and admission must be through one or another of the three ministerial boards. **Chairman**, 1912-13, Rev. D. Fotheringham, J.P.; **Hon. Sec.**, Rev. W. H. King; **Permanent Clerk**, J. Minshull, Memorial Hall, E.C.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour. Established in 1881 by the Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., Portland, Maine, U.S.A. In 1910 there were 70,000 societies (8,000 in the United Kingdom), with a membership of 4,000,000. **Secretary**, Rev. W. Knight Chaplin. **Offices**, Williston, Leytonstone, London, N.E.

Young Men's Christian Associations. The work of these Associations was established in London in 1844, and is designed to promote the religious, social, intellectual, and physical well-being of young men. There are now 8,522 associations existing in more than 40 countries, with an enrolled membership of 939,279. **Headquarters of National Council**: "George Williams House," 13, Russell Square, London, W.C. **President of the National Council**, the Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird. **Treasurer**, R. L. Barclay. **Hon. Sec.**, Major Frank Young, R.A. **Foreign Department**: **Chairman**, Sir Robert Laidlaw; **Treasurer**, T. F. Victor Buxton, J.P.; **Gen. Sec.**, Mr. A. K. Yapp. **Addresses**: London, Central Association (founded 1844), Tottenham Court Road, W. **President**, the Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird; **Treasurer**, F. A. Bevan, J.P., D.L.; **Sec.**, J. J. Virgo. Over sixty other Associations in larger London. **Birmingham**, Dale End: **Sec.**, F. W. Colley. **Manchester**, 56, Peter Street: **Sec.**, C. E. Derham. **American Headquarters**: 124, East 28th Street, New York. Well-equipped Associations exist in all larger centres in the British Colonies.

Young Women's Christian Association, has more than 500,000 members in all parts of the world. The British membership is 66,500, including 12,618 in London. **Head Offices**, 25 and 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W. The **World's Y.W.C.A.**, organised for the development and extension of Y.W.C.A.s in all lands, also has its office at 26, George St.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about 1,300 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 292,787,085. There are in Great Britain and Ireland about 5,590,010 (*i.e.* about 3,321,010 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain); and in the whole of Europe about 188,577,058. Ireland is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 28 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 24 bishops (*v. infra*). The number of priests in Ireland was last year 3,737, serving 2,468 parochial and district churches, situated in 1,113 parishes. The 27 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain (*v. infra*) consist of: 1st, for England and Wales, 3 archbishops with 13 suffragans and 4 auxiliaries; 2ndly, for Scotland, 3 archbishops (of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans. The number of priests in England and Wales in 1912 was 3,990, with 1,786 churches, chapels, and stations; in Scotland 550, with 396 churches, chapels, and stations. The United States have about 15,015,569 Roman Catholics, 14 archbishops, and 100 bishops, about 17,491 priests, about 13,939 churches and chapels, and 1,333,786 pupils in Catholic schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 3,017,231 Roman Catholics, 42 archbishops and bishops, about 4,060 priests, and 3,360 churches, chapels, and stations.

The following is a list of the bishops in the United Kingdom, with their respective sees:—

England and Wales.

Province of Westminster.

NAME.	DIocese.
His Eminence Cardinal Bourne (Archbishop) . . .	Westminster.
Rt. Rev. P. Fenton (Auxil.) . . .	
" " J. Butt (Auxil.) . . .	
" " Fredk. W. Keating . . .	
" " Robert Brindle . . .	
" " William T. Cotter . . .	Northampton.
" " Peter Amigo . . .	Nottingham.
	Portsmouth.
	Southwark.

Province of Birmingham.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. Edward Ilsey (Archbishop); Rt. Rev. John McIntyre (Auxil.) . . .	Birmingham.
Rt. Rev. George A. Burton . . .	
" " Francis Mostyn . . .	Clifton.
" " John C. Hedley, O.S.B. . . .	Menevia in Wales.
" " John Keily . . .	Newport.
" " Hugh Singleton . . .	Plymouth.
	Shrewsbury.

Province of Liverpool.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. Thomas Whiteside (Archbishop) . . .	Liverpool.
Rt. Rev. Richard Collins . . .	
" " Richard Lacy . . .	Hexham and Newcastle.
" " J. R. Cowgill . . .	Middlesbrough.
" " Louis C. Casartelli . . .	Leeds.
" " John Vaughan (Auxil.) . . .	Salford.

Scotland.*

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. James A. Smith (Archbishop) . . .	St. Andrews and Edinb.
Most Rev. John Maguire (Archbishop); Most Rev. Donald A. Mackintosh (Abp. Coad.) . . .	
Rt. Rev. Aeneas Chisholm . . .	Glasgow.
" " John Smith . . .	Aberdeen.
" " (Vacant) . . .	Argyll and the Isles.
" " William Turner . . .	Dunkeld.
	Galloway.

* The four Bishops of Scotland are suffragans to the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. The Abp. of Glasgow has no suffragans.

Ireland.

Province of Armagh.

NAME.	DIocese.
His Eminence Cardinal Logue (Abp.), Primate of all Ireland . . .	Armagh.
Rt. Rev. Joseph Hoare . . .	
" " P. McKenna . . .	Ardagh & Clonmacnoise.
" " Charles McHugh . . .	Clogher.
" " John Tohill . . .	Derry.
" " Henry O'Neill . . .	Down and Connor.
" " Patrick Finegan . . .	Dromore.
" " Laurence Gaughran . . .	Kilmore.
" " Patrick O'Donnell . . .	Meath.
	Raphoe.

Province of Dublin.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. W. J. Walsh (Archbishop), Primate of Ireland . . .	Dublin.
Rt. Rev. N. Donnelly (Auxil.) . . .	
" " James Browne . . .	Ferns.
" " Patrick Foley . . .	Kildare and Leighlin.
" " Abraham Brownrigg . . .	Ossory.

Province of Cashel.

Most Rev. Thos. Fennelly (Abp.) . . .	Cashel.
Rt. Rev. Robert Browne . . .	Cloyne.
" " Thomas O'Callaghan . . .	Cork.
" " John Mangan . . .	Kerry and Aghadoe.
" " Michael Fogarty . . .	Killaloe.
" " Edward O'Dwyer . . .	Limerick.
" " Denis Kelly . . .	Ross.
" " Richard Sheehan . . .	Waterford and Lismore.

Province of Tuam.

Most Rev. John Healy (Abp.); Rt. Rev. M. Higgins (Auxil.) . . .	Tuam.
Rt. Rev. Patrick Morrisroe . . .	
" " Thomas Gilmartin . . .	Achonry.
" " (Vacant) . . .	Clonfert.
" " Thomas O'Dea . . .	Elphin.
" " James Naughton . . .	Galway and Killmacduagh.
	Killala.

THE JEWS.

The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the "Jewish Year-Book," are as follows: Russia, 5,215,805; Austria-Hungary, 2,076,378; Germany, 607,862; Roumania, 215,909; Turkey, 106,977; Holland, 103,988; France, 100,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 244,697; Italy, 44,037; Switzerland, 12,264; Servia, 5,729; Greece, 8,350; Denmark, 3,476; Sweden and Norway, 4,554; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 8,213; Belgium, 15,000; Bulgaria, 37,653. Total in Europe, 8,814,921. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but Asia is estimated to contain 459,746; Africa, 351,750; the Americas, 2,212,568; and Australia, 17,403. There are probably about 11,876,985 Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. The Jews are returning to the land of their ancestors as tillers of the soil. It is estimated that there are now 100,000 Jews in Palestine. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 150,000, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 94,697.

In England, full emancipation was granted to the Jews in '58. They possess a special **Jewish Board of Guardians** (Middlesex Street, Bishops-gate), which provides for indigent Jews, and expended £69,068 during 1911 in its various activities; a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, in addition to many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals. During 1911 the aggregate amount expended by the chief charitable organisations of the Jews in the metropolis was about £150,000. There are seven large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful elementary schools in the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal provincial congregations. The most important are those of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *hebras* or minor congregations, which have been united (Federation of Synagogues), of which Dr. Meyer Yung was recently appointed Chief Minister; while sixteen of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.). Ministers for these are trained at the **Jews' College** (Queen Square House, Guilford Street, W.C.), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E.), where the sittings of the **Beth Din**, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided.

Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the **Chief Rabbinate**, the office of which has been vacant since the death of the late Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler, C.V.O., in July 1911. The mandates of the Chief Rabbi are only binding on the so-called **Orthodox Jews**, while there are "**Reform**" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked *rapprochement* of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 3,000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (**Sephardim**) in London, who are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Gaster and whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more nu-

merous German and Polish Jews (**Ashkenazim**). A new movement, styled the **Jewish Religious Union**, was started in 1901, which provides services, largely in English, for those to whom the ordinary synagogue service does not appeal. The services were at first held in the West End only, but an East End Branch (since discontinued) was established in Oct. 1903. A permanent synagogue, with a congregation known as Liberal Jews, has now been established at Hill's Place, Regent's Park, while the East End services are only held on holidays. As a religious term "**Jew**" has the very widest connotation, ranging from the retrogressive attitude of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced liberal thought of the Jews in some parts of America.

Jews have some special enactments connected with the form and registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc. These, and other matters likely to affect them, are looked after by the **Jewish Board of Deputies** (19, Finsbury Circus; Solicitor and Secretary, Charles H. L. Emanuel, M.A.). The chief Jewish weekly is the *Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E.C.), established 1841. Editor, L. J. Greenberg.

Until comparatively recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world, and those of eastern Europe and parts of Africa and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "**Alliance Israélite Universelle**" of Paris, and of similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (**Anglo-Jewish Association**, 85, London Wall, E.C.; Secretary, M. Duparc), to remove.

The **Zionist Movement**, founded by the late Dr. Theodore Hertzl, aims at (1) the organisation of the Jews, (2) the opening of the door to Palestine, (3) the successful establishment of a home for the Jews there, (4) the working up of the State into a model State after the home has been established, and (5) the realisation of the Jewish mission by imparting to the world the social solutions and ideals of righteousness developed by the spiritual genius of the race. **Zionist Congresses** have been held since '97, with ever-increasing attendances. In England there are 15,000 Zionists enrolled in 75 associations, while the total number of members enrolled in the movement is 320,000. Sir Francis Montefiore is the Hon. President, and Dr. L. A. Hirsch, the President of the English Zionist Federation (Zion Hall, Fulbourne Street, E.).

Mr. I. Zangwill, who warmly advocated the acceptance of the British Government's offer of land in East Africa (which was declined by the Zionist Congress in 1905 as involving an abandonment of the aim of regaining Palestine), and others who hold the view that what is of first importance is to find a territory for Jewish Settlement wherever it can be obtained, relegating to a back place the National Movement, to which Palestine is universally deemed essential, formed the **Jewish Territorial Organisation**, to which many prominent Jews have rallied who are opposed to the purely Zionist Movement.

The **Jewish Colonisation Association** (Paris, 2, Rue l'Asquicr) is the trust created by the late Baron Hirsch for the purpose of helping persecuted Jews in all parts of the world, and its chief work has been the formation of colonies in Argentina.

CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.

The following list includes most of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions that have offices in London, and are either wholly or in part dependent upon voluntary contributions. The figures indicate the last reported annual receipts. The Index should be consulted for the names of societies classified in other pages of the ANNUAL.

- Actors' Benevolent Fund**, C. I. Colton, Secretary, 8, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
- Additional Curates' Society** (£60,005, not including legacies £9,750), Rev. Canon Petit, M.A., 14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W.
- After-Care Association for Assisting Poor Persons discharged recovered from Asylums** for the Inane, H. Thornhill Roxby, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.
- Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Homes** (£13,411), J. E. Hazelton, 19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
- Aged Poor Society and Almshouses** (A.P.S. £2,334, Almshouses £560), J. H. Behan, Hon. Sec., 39, Gerrard St., Soho, W.
- Alexandra Orphanage** (see Orphan Working School).
- Annuitants' Homes**, Miss Sheppard's (£421), Mrs. Chadwick, Hon. Sec., 27, Ossington St., Bayswater, W. The Homes are: one in Ossington St., three at The Grove, Hammsmith, one at 32, Watterton Rd., W., and one at 20, Artesian Rd., Bayswater.
- Architects' Benevolent Society** (£1,200), Percival Currey, Hon. Sec., 9, Conduit St., Hanover Square.
- Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society** (£5,678), Col. S. D. Cleve, 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
- Artists' Benevolent Fund** (£1,500), Percy Edsall, 64 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.
- Artists' General Benevolent Institution**, Douglas G. H. Gordon, Sec., 3, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.
- Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families** (£75), Mrs. Senior, Branksome, Saffron Road, Eastbourne.
- Association, Incorporated, for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind** (£3,208), Howard E. Mullins, 258, Tottenham Court Rd., W.
- Asylum for Fatherless Children** (see Reedham Orphanage).
- Baptist Union Publication Dept.** (Baptist and Evangelistic Tract Section) (£188), Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A., 4, Southampton Row, W.C.
- Dr. Barnardo's Homes: National Incorporated Association** (£246,435), William Baker, M.A., LL.B., Hon. Director; Howard Williams, Hon. Treas.; Claude Wright, Gen. Sec., 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. (See advt.)
- Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans** (£1,470), G. W. Bates, 60, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
- Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society** (£801), exclusive of the sums raised by district committees for special relief. Hon. Sec., Rev. Simpson Johnson; Sec. and Collector, H. C. Williams, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.
- Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Irish residing in and about London and of their Children** (£1,604), Lieut. L. Menzies, R.N., 61, Stamford St., S.E.
- Bigge's Charity to Printers** (£540), Joseph Mortimer, Grays Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, W.C.
- Blind Association, British and Foreign**, for promoting the Education and Employment of the Blind. Incorporated 1902; founded 1868. Secretary-General, Great Portland St., W.
- Blind, Royal Normal College and Academy of Music** for the, Upper Norwood, London. Established March 2nd, 1872. Patrons, Their Majesties the King and Queen and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. The College embraces a Preparatory School, a Secondary School, a Technical School, a Training College, and an Academy of Music. The work is in need of increased support, especially in the shape of annual subscriptions. Donations and subscriptions can be paid to the Principal at the College, or to the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay & Co., Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. Treasurer, The Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, M.P.
- Blind, Royal School for the Indigent, Leatherhead.** The object of the Institution is "to render the blind self-reliant by teaching them a trade." Principal, Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A. Factory and S. London depot, 246, 248, 250, Waterloo Road, S.E.; London Office, 1, St. George's Circus, S.E.; Chief Offices, Highlands Road, Leatherhead. (See advt.)
- Bookellers' Provident Institution**, William Poulton, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C.
- Boys' Home Industrial School** (Incorporated Society) (£4,651), C. F. Roache, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.
- British and Foreign Sailors' Society** (£34,043), Secs., Rev. E. W. Matthews and Rev. Alex. Jeffrey, Passmore Edwards' Sailors' Palace, 680, Commercial Rd., E.
- British Home and Hospital for Incurables** (Ordinary £10,562, Legacies £4,135), Edgar Penman, 72, Cheapside, E.C.
- British Orphan Asylum** (£5,380), Charles T. Hoskins, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. (See advt.)
- Brixton Orphanage for 250 Fatherless Girls** (£2,139), Miss Adeline H. Bird, Superintendent, 57, Barrington Rd., Brixton.
- "Brown" Animal Sanatory Institution for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Quadrupeds and Birds useful to Man** (£1,500), belonging to the University of London, Superintendent, F. W. Twort, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., The Brown Institution, 149, Wandsworth Road, S.W.; Acting Secretary, T. L. Humberstone, B.Sc., University of London, South Kensington, S.W.
- Browning Bethany Homes for Old Folks**, Whyteale, Hon. Supt., Miss Burgess. Slade Club, Robsart Street, Brixton Road, Sub-Warden, I. D. Neilson, M.A.
- Builders' Benevolent Institution** (£2,106), Thos. Costigan, Koh-i-Noor House, Kingsway, W.C.
- Butchers' Charitable Institution** (£5,350), T. W. Hall, Solicitor, 61, West Smithfield, E.C.
- Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association** (£3,408), A. D. Tait, 15, Soho Sq.
- Cabmen's Shelter Fund** (£1,623), Lt.-Col. C. C. W. Troughton, J.P., Hon. Sec.; Assist. Sec., R. H. Austin, 48, Dover St., W.
- Charity Organisation Society** (£20,953), C. S. Loch, D.C.L., Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.
- Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution** (£2,400), Edgar Kent, 2, Denman St., London Bridge Station.
- Children's Aid Society** (£4,752), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.
- Children's Country Holidays Fund**, The, organises holidays, never less than two weeks,

for poor city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s. a week per child; and much good has resulted from the movement. The C.C.H.F. sends about 46,000 children annually. **Treasurer**, The Earl of Arran; **Secretary**, G. E. Gladstone; **Office**, 18, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Children's Fresh-Air Mission, The, was established in 1882 to provide change of air for poor children in London, specially in the Holborn, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's districts. In 1911, 4,037 children were thus sent out into the country for two or three weeks, making a total since '82 of 81,935 children. **President**, The Rev. E. Canney; **Treasurer**, Walter Hazell, Esq., J.P.; **Secretary**, Mrs. Percival; **Office**, St. Peter's Schools, Onslow St., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

China Inland Mission (£90,229), F. Marcus Wood, Newington Green, N.

Christian Literature Society for India; founded 1838; Income £16,400; issues for the year, 1,862,269 volumes in twelve languages. **Rev. G. Patterson**, Sec., 35, John St., Bedford Row, W.C.

Church Association (£7,683), J. W. D. Barron, 13 and 14, Buckingham St., Strand.

Church Building Society (Incorporated) (£6,086), **Rev. T. T. Norgate**, 7, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Church Extension Association (Incorporated), including Orphanages, and St. Mary's Home, Broadstairs, etc. (£34,923); Orphanages, Schools, Convalescent Homes, Workrooms, and Dispensaries are features of the work. **Miss F. Ashdown**, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

Church Missionary Society (£400,674), **Rev. Cyril C. B. Bardsley**, M.A., Hon. Sec., 14-16 and 18, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C. (See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, p. 546 and advt.)

Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays (otherwise known as **Waifs and Strays**) (£121,493), now maintains annually 114 Homes, including 5 for Crippled Children, and over 4,300 children. Since its formation 17,000 children have been received, the majority free of all payment. **Prebendary Rudolf**, Head Office, Kennington Road, S.E. (See advt.)

Church of England Parochial Mission Society (£2,337), **Rev. H. Muir**, M.A., The Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Church of England Scripture Readers' Association (£7,661), **Rev. Albert C. Kestin**, Sec., Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute (Incorporated) (general fund £1,369), **Rev. H. Dawson**, M.A., 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

Church of England Temperance Society (Incorporated), £49,608, has for its basis co-operation on equal terms between non-abstainers and abstainers. It aims at the suppression of intemperance and the reformation of the intemperate. Half a million children in Bands of Hope. Some of the methods:—The Police Court Mission working in 388 courts; the Racecourse Mission; the Missions to Hop-pickers; Homes for Inebriates of slender means; Labour-yards, Shelter Homes for lads and girls; Refreshment Tents at Agricultural Shows, etc. **Rev. Gerald A. Thompson**, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster. (See advt.)

Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, London Committee in Aid (£880). The Misses Nugent, Hon. Secs., 29, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

Church Pastoral Aid Society (£47,185), **Rev. T. C. Chapman**, Sec., Falcon Court, 32, Fleet St., E.C. (See advt.)

Church Penitentiary Association (Incorporated) (£2,758), **Hon. Sec.**, **Rev. T. G. Cree**; **Sec.**, **C. H. Baker**, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Church Schoolmasters and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution (£5,515), **John West**, The National Society's House, 21, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

Church Training College for Lay Workers (£1,557). **Warden**, **Rev. C. J. Beresford**, M.A., 384-92, Commercial Rd., Stepney, E.

City of London Truss Society for relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom. Instituted 1807. **W. K. Taunton**, Sec., 35, Finsbury Sq., E.C.

Clergy Orphan Corporation (£10,035 from voluntary sources), **Rev. W. C. Cluff**, M.A., 35, Parliament St., S.W. **Boys' School**, St. Edmund's School, Canterbury; **Girls' School**, St. Margaret's School, Bushey, Herts; and **Gwestfa**, Manordillo, S. Wales.

Clergy Seaside Rest, Margate (£1,365 from voluntary sources). Applications to the **Rev. Dr. Pryor**, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Margate. Subscriptions to **F. H. Jona** (London Corresponding Secretary), 86, Oakfield Road, Anerley, S.E.

Colonial and Continental Church Society (£39,259), **Sec.**, **Rev. J. D. Mullins**, M.A., Assistant Sec., **Rev. A. du T. Pownall**, M.A., 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

Colonial Missionary Society (Incorporated) (£4,611), **Rev. D. Burford Hooke**, D.D., 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution (£15,500), **Leonard Courtney**, 11, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Schools (£15,393), **H. A. Evans**, F.C.I.S., 17, Cheapside, E.C.

Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society (£4,381), **Rev. J. E. Flower**, M.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund (£8,776), Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Congregational Pastors' Widows' Fund (£1,468), Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. Registrar, **Sir Paget Bowman**, Bart., Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Country Towns Mission (£3,533), **G. H. Mawer**, Sec., 12, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St., E.C.

Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls, **Miss J. M. Baylis**, Sec., Halliwick Bush Hill, Winchmore Hill, N.

Curate's Augmentation Fund (£9,772), **Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson**, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster. (See advt.)

Deaf and Dumb, Association for Oral Instruction of. Includes a Training College for Teachers and a School for Children. 11, Fitzroy Square, London, W. **Director**, **Geo. Sibley Haycock**.

Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institute (General Fund £1,404, Trust Fund Account £230), **W. Sly**, 32, Sackville St., W.

Earlswood Asylum, The National Training Home for Feeble-minded. **H. Howard**, 36, King William St., London Bridge, E.C.

East London Church Fund (£22,000), **Rev. H. A. E.**, Standfast, M.A., 70, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

East London Fund for the Jews (£2,514), Rev. H. Heathcote, 71, Hamilton House, Bishops-gate, E.C.

East London Industrial School (£5,343), E. C. Sinkler, Hon. Sec., 55, Clarendon Rd., Lew- isham, Kent.

East London Nursing Society (£2,245), Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson, Charterhouse, E.C.

Female Mission to the Fallen (£5,373), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Field Lane Institution (otherwise known as Field Lane Refuges and Ragged Schools and Crèche, etc.) (£8,820 including Legacies), estab. 1841, partly supported by voluntary contributions. It includes Refuges for 60 men and women of good character, and Industrial Training Home for 130 Boys as bakers, shoe- makers, tailors, gardeners, bandsmen, and car- penters. Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., President; F. A. Bevan, Esq., Treas.; H. Bradbery Parker, Sec. Office, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.

Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England, including Women's Missionary Association (£34,741), Sec., Rev. W. Dale, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

Friend of the Clergy Corporation (£5,821), Rev. A. R. Nunn-Rivers, 17, King William St., Strand, W.C.

Gardner's Trust for the Blind (interest on capital of £300,000), H. J. Wilson, Sec., 53, Victoria St., S.W.

George Yard Mission and School (£1,083), C. W. Holland, Superintendent, 87, High St., White- chapel, E.

German Society of Benevolence (£4,900), H. Foelix, 14, South St., Finsbury, E.C.

Gibraltar Mission to Seamen (£2,770) (Patron, H.M. the King), Rev. Herbert C. Muriel, The Parsonage, Bordighera, Italy.

Girls' Friendly Society, Miss Ethel Smith, 39, Victoria St., S.W. (Telephone 2521, Victoria. Telegrams, "August," Vic., London.)

Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution (estab. 1833) (£2,467), C. C. Brace, 72, Dean St., Soho, W.

"Gordon" Boys' Home, West End, Woking (The National Memorial), E. G. Markham, Sec., 5, York St., St. James's, S.W.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution (General Fund, £6,489; Annuity Fund, £15,852; Provi- dent Fund, £7,564). Home, 47, Harley St., W.; Holiday House, Fairmont, Shanklin; Home for the Aged, Chislehurst. Sec., A. Wesley Dennis; Head Office, Walter House, 418-422, Strand, W.C.

Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society (£2,618), S. W. Bowyer, 10, Old Jewry Chambers, Bank, E.C.

Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice (£1,656), W. Stevens, Great Windmill St., W.

Hetherington's Charity to the Blind (£7,940), R. L. Franks, Clerk of Christ's Hospital, 60, Aldersgate St., E.C.

Home Arts and Industries Association. Founded Nov. 1884. Supported by voluntary contributions. Its aim is to teach hand-work to the children of the poorer people by means of classes taught voluntarily by members of the association. An annual exhibition of the work done is held in the Royal Albert Hall (usually in May), and a Winter Exhibition and Sale during the month of November. Sec, S. C. Hendrey. Office and studios, Royal Albert Hall. Home of Rest for Horses (£8,120), J. Brabazon Morris, Westcroft Farm, Cricklewood, N.W.

Homes for Little Boys, Farningham and

Swanley, Kent (Incorporated) (£15,154), Percy Roberts, 100, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. (See advt.)

Homes for Working Boys in London (£7,520), W. Denham, 12, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Homes for Working Girls in London (£11,526, inclusive of inmates' payments). Founder and Director, John Shrimpton, 3, Victoria St., S.W.

Homes of Hope for the First Fallen and Friend- less Young Women (£1,461) Rescue and Mater- nity work among those who have previously led virtuous lives. C. M. Hornibrook, 4, 5, and 6, Regent Sq., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. (See advt.)

Home Teaching Society for the Blind (£1,452), Miss M. A. Gilbert, 53, Victoria St., S.W.

Houseless Poor Asylum (£1,530), Hon. Secs., Colin F. Campbell, A.B. Stevens, M.A., M.B., 55, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, W.

House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London (Expenditure £1,207), Secs., George Cowell, F.R.C.S., and John Rigby Murray, 1, Greek St., Soho Sq., W.

Incorporated Free and Open Church Association (£310), Ronald E. Bill, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Indigent Blind Visiting Society (General Fund £1,020, Samaritan Fund £1,618). Patron, H.M. the King. W. F. Hamilton, 8, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Inebriates' Reformation and After-Care Asso- ciation, Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., A. J. S. Maddison.

Infant Orphan Asylum (£12,060), Sec. and Supt., Commr. H. C. Martin, R.N., 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington (Income £901, Expenditure £909: this is made up of subscriptions, donations, dividends, rents, and patients' payments.) Mrs. G. Howse, Hon. Sec., 187, High St., Stoke Newington.

Invalid Children's Aid Association (London), Incorporated (£7,500), M. Munro, 69, Denison House, 206, Vauxhall Bridge Road, West- minster, S.W.

Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund (£1,536), Captain R. Barclay, Sec., 7A, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. (See advt.)

Italian Benevolent Society and Home for Aged Poor (£4,962, Expenditure £4,918), A. Dubinet, Sec., 2, Parton St., Red Lion Sq., W.C.

John Groom's Crippleage and Flower Girls' Mission, Sekforde St., Clerkenwell, E.C.

Kyrle Society, The, owes its origin to Miss Miranda Hill, and was formed in 1876. Its work is apportioned between four branches, which undertake, first, to decorate workmen's clubs, hospitals, etc.; second, to preserve open spaces; third, to give music and entertainments to the poor; and fourth, to provide them with literature. There are provincial societies at Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liver- pool, Nottingham, Sheffield, and Warrington. Hon. Sec., J. B. Hodge. Office, 192, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

League of Charity included in Church Ex- tension Association (q.v.), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Pk. Rd.

Liberator Relief Fund (£4,872), Sec., Rev. John Harrison, 41, Memorial Hall, 16, Farringdon St., London, E.C. (See Advt.)

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum (£6,425), Charles J. Weston, 28, New Bridge St., E.C.

Licensed Victuallers' School (£5,335), E. Grim- wood, 127, Fleet St., E.C.

Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Lace- men, Haberdashers and Hosiers' Institution

and Cottage Homes, J. W. Stuttle; Offices, 56, Ludgate Hill, E.C.; Cottage Homes, Mill Hill, N.W.

London Aged Christian Society (£1,642), W. J. Pethybridge, Hon. Sec., 32, Sackville St., W.

London City Mission (£58,899), Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., Rev. Martin Anstey, M.A., B.D., 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.

London Diocesan Home Mission (£5,098), Rev. Canon C. V. Childe, LL.D., Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

London Diocesan Penitentiary, House of Mercy, North Hill, Highgate, N.

London Domestic Mission Society (£1,226), Hon. Sec., Rev. H. Gow, B.A., 3, Keats Grove, Hampstead.

London Female Guardian Society (£3,065), W. Edwin Page, 191, High Street, Stoke Newington, N.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution (£4,354), W. J. Taylor, 205, Euston Rd.

London Fire Brigade Widows' and Orphans' and General Benefit Fund (£6,091), C. W. Deakin, Fire Brigade, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

London General Porters' Benevolent Association (£6,729), Thos. R. E. Ross, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society (£4,435), A. Kestin, "Isledon," Hampden Hill.

London Medical Mission, Sec. and Superintendent, Dr. Sewell S. McFarlane, F.R.G.S., 45, Short's Gardens, Endell St., W.C.

London Mendicity Society (£1,163), W. Fitzgerald Arbuthnot, 9, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

London Orphan Asylum (Watford) (£18,187), H. C. Armiger, 3, Crosby Sq., E.C. (See advt.)

London Philanthropic Society (£4,500), A. C. Voules, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside.

London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews (£53,049), Sec., Rev. F. L. Denman, M.A.; Assist. Sec., Rev. E. L. Langston, M.A., 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Marine Society (*Warspite* training-ship), trains boys of good character only for a sea life; has sent 66,350 boys to sea since its institution in 1756. Sec., Lieut. H. T. A. Bosanquet, R.N., Clark's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes (£3,154), F. Stokes, 49, Upper Baker St., N.W.

Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage (£22,310), A. J. Kestin, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.

Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, Miss M. M. Dalglish, 66, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., Victoria, S.W.

Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum (£1,474), F. G. Holmer, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association, Sec., A. F. Dickinson, Sardinia House, Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C.

Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association (£1,394), Capt. W. Simpson, 70, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. (See advt.)

Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund (Mansion House) (£71,550), Sir E. Hay Currie, 18, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Metropolitan Nursing Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor, E. H. Chapman, Hon. Sec., 23, Bloomsbury Sq.

Metropolitan Prisoners' Aid Society, 44, Burton St., W.C. Sec., Gerald W. C. Kirwan.

Midnight Meeting Movement (£456), W. J. Taylor, 200, Euston Road, N.W.

Mildmay Institutions, etc., Conference Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions (ordinary £17,600), Supt.-Capt., F. L. Tottenham, Mildmay Park, N.

Missions to Seamen (incorporated with Thames Church Mission) (£54,312), Sec., Stuart C. Knox; Assistant Sec., Wm. Edwards, 11, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

National Anti-Gambling League (£1,046), Hon. Sec., John Hawke, 13, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

National Association for the Establishment and Maintenance of Sanatoria for Workers suffering from Tuberculosis. The first Sanatorium, at Benenden, Kent, will accommodate 200 patients. Cost of maintenance of a bed for one year, £65. Chairman, Mr. C. H. Garland; Sec., Mr. H. Seagrave. Offices, 6, Duke St., Strand, W.C.

National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis.—The object of the Association is the collection and diffusion of information as to the spread, treatment, and prevention of consumption. During 1909 a Tuberculosis Exhibition was successfully organised, and was opened by the President of the Local Government Board in the Whitechapel Art Gallery, and has been touring in the United Kingdom ever since. Chairman of Council, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.; Hon. Sec., Dr. J. J. Perkins. Office, 20, Hanover Square, W.

National Association of Grocers' Assistants' Benevolent Fund (£2,500), George Cowell, F.G.I., 24, Bedford St., W.C.

National Benevolent Institution (£20,360), H. C. Latreille, 65, Southampton Row, W.C. (See advt.)

National Blind Relief Society (£5,376), Hon. Sec., Rev. J. Pulein-Thompson, Christ Church Vicarage, Chelsea, S.W.

National Children's Home and Orphanage (£64,455), Principal, Rev. Arthur E. Gregory; Charles N. Barns, Sec., Bonner Rd., London, E. (See advt.)

National Committee for the Establishment of Self-supporting Sanatoria for the Treatment of Consumption among the working classes. Includes delegates from the chief Friendly Societies and Trades Unions. Office, 19, South Molton Street, Bond Street, London, W.

National Council of Public Morals. Director, Rev. James Marchant, Holborn Hall, W.C.

National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys (£3,701), Mr. E. Carlos Cooper, Woolsthorpe House, Wright's Lane, Kensington.

National Orphan Home for Fatherless Girls, Ham Common, Surrey (£2,436). Sec., George Randall.

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children (Incorporated 1904) and *Arethusa* and *Chichester* Training-ships (£34,005). Joint Secs., H. Bristow Wallen and H. G. Copeland, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. (See advt.)

National Society for Epileptics (£9,260). Has a colony at Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, with a number of detached houses (for men, women, and children respectively) on a large farm, and a special Home for Convalescents (males only at present). G. Penn Gaskell, 58 to 60, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (£71,223), Patrons, T.M. the King and Queen. Robt. J. Parr, Director, 40, Leicester Sq., W.C.

National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor (£26,813), Talbot Baines, 19, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, Princess Louise Home (*children under 15*) (no votes required) (£2,817), Sec., Major E. C. Thomas, 32, Sackville St., W.

Newspaper Press Fund. President, Lord Burnham, K.C.V.O.; Treasurer, Sir Edward Russell; Sec., J. P. C. Coast. Office, 11, Garrick Street, W.C.

Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution (£3,434), W. Wilkie Jones, Room 9, 15 and 16, Farringdon St., E.C.

Nightingale Fund for the Training of Nurses (£1,450 from interest on Invested Fund; admission of probationers, both free and on payment, minimum age 23). Apply to Matron, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.

Open-Air Mission (£4,617), F. Cockrem, 19 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Ordination Candidates Exhibition Fund, distributed about £5,000 in 1911 for the education of candidates for the Ministry of the Church of England. Canon Petit, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Orphanage of Morcy (including Orphanage of Morcy, Randolph Gardens, N.W., Victoria Orphanage, Paddington, and Lady Adelaide Home, St. Michael's House, Hallam Hall Orphanage, Clevedon) (£5,529), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage, Maitland Park, Haverstock Hill, N.W. Founded in 1758. Entirely maintains and educates 500 boys and girls. A Convalescent Home at Harold Road, Margate, contains provision for 25 children. The object of the institution is to keep and educate children of respectable parentage left fatherless and in need. The institution is dependent upon voluntary contributions. Secretary, Alexander Grant; Office, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders (Boys) (£9,861), J. Trevanthen, Farm School, Redhill.

Poor Olergy Relief Corporation, 38, Tavistock Place, W.C. (£12,436), Mandeville B. Phillips, Sec.; immediate assistance given in money and clothing to Clergymen or their widows, and orphan daughters in temporary distress. (See advt.)

Post Office Orphan Homes Institution (£5,953), W. R. Lovell, Sec., Eastern Central Office, General Post Office.

Printers' Pension, Almehouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation (£6,393), Joseph Mortimer, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

Providence (Row) Night Refuge and Home for Homeless Men, Women and Children (£5,168), J. W. Gilbert, B.A., 15, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.

Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks (annual income, £17,400; invested fund, £105,000), C. C. Greenwood, F.C.I.S., 98, Cheapside, E.C.

Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund, John E. Gwyer, Hon. Sec., 27 and 29, Moorgate St., E.C.

Provident Surgical Appliance Society (£2,491), J. Slater Spencer, 12, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society (£36,793), Sir John Kirk, J.P., 32, John St., Theobald's Rd., W.C.

Railway Benevolent Institution (£77,954), A. E. Mills, M.A., 133, Seymour St., Euston Sq., N.W.

Railway Universal Friendly Society (£12,423 13s.), W. A. Woods, 167, Strand, W.C.

Reedham Orphanage (£8,753), J. Rowland Edwards, 34, Walbrook, E.C.

Reformatory and Refuge Union (Incorporated) (£2,490), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution (£26,000), C. B. Shaw, Secretary and Acting Treasurer 26, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.

Royal Albert Orphanage (Bagehot) for Boys (£1,653, Legacies £990, proceeds of banquet £5,369), William C. Brooks, F.C.A., 57, Gracechurch St., E.C.

Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution (Ordinary £8,910), J. Bailey Walker, 58, Fenchurch St. (See advt.)

Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb (£6,734), T. Cole, Sec., 419, Oxford St., W.

Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society (Schools, Redhill). Office, 58, Gracechurch St.; Sec., Major A. Kenney Herbert.

Royal Blind Pension Society (£10,987), W. E. Terry, 237, Southwark Bridge Rd., London, S.E.

Royal Caledonian Asylum, Bushey, Herts (£7,802, including £1,038 Legacies), P. D. Graham, Bushey, Herts.

Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows (£3,660), Lt.-Col. A. C. Fryer, 5, York St., St. James's Square, S.W.

Royal Female Orphan Asylum (£3,888), Bouverie Risk, 17, Buckingham St., Strand.

Royal Femals Philanthropic Society (£806), H. S. Watkins, 23, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and Manor Hall, Great Church Lane, Hammer-smith.

Royal General Theatrical Fund (£4,567), Chas. Cruikshanks, Sec., 115-116, Strand, W.C.

Royal Literary Fund. The principle of the Fund is to administer assistance to authors of genius and learning, reduced to distress by unavoidable calamities, or deprived, by enfeebled faculties or declining life, of the power of literary exertion. This assistance is extended at the death of an author to his widow and children, or mother, or sister; but in such cases one grant only can be made. The Fund has £61,155 invested, producing an income of £1,860, besides rents and other receipts. Patron, H.M. the King; President, Lord Tennyson, G.C.M.G.; Sec., A. Llewelyn Roberts, B.A., 40, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons, P. Colville Smith, M.A., P.G.D., 4, Freemason's Hall, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys (£36,615), J. M. McLeod, F.C.I.S., 21, Gt. Queen St., Kingsway, W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls (£32,927), R. Percy Simpson, M.A., 21, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal Madical Benevolent Fund (Ordinary £5,843, Legacies £2,380), W. E. Sargent, M.R.C.S., 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage (formerly Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum), Snarsbrook (£12,689), F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S., Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. (See advt.)

Royal National Lifeboat Institution (£75,890), George F. Shee, M.A., 22, Charing Cross Rd., London, W.C.

Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen (£33,262), Francis H. Wood, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C. (See advt.)

Royal Naval Benevolent Society (£4,431), R. H. Clark, R.N., 18, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.

Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society (£1,505 17s.), H. Kestell-Cornish, Sec., Trafalgar Institute, Portsmouth.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood (£9,840).

Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation (income, £40,859), Sec., Major E. A. Stanton, 17, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army (£7,500), Col. F. W. T. Attree, F.S.A., late R.E., 25, Suffolk St., Pall Mall, S.W.

Royal School for Deaf and Dumb Children, Margate. Founded in 1792 in Old Kent Road, London. (£13,033.) Frederic H. Madden, Esq., 93, Cannon St., E.C.

Royal School for the Indigent Blind, Highlands Road, Leatherhead, Surrey; founded 1799 (£14,823), Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A., Principal. (See advt.)

Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters (£3,796), Miss K. E. Cope, St. Margaret's House, Twickenham.

Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners, Col. J. G. Y. Wilson, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (£46,000), Edward G. Fairholme, Sec., 105, Jermyn St., St. James's. (See advt.)

Royal Surgical Aid Society (£28,381), R. C. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C.

Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association (£57,241), Henry Percy Hussey, 7, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.

St. Margaret's Home for Women and Girls, Mrs. Mary Stilt, 11 and 13, Finborough Rd., S.W.

St. Mary's Girls' Club, Union St., Southwark, S.E., and **St. Mary's Home of Rest**, Herne Bay (£574), Miss Olive Chichester, Union St., S.E.

Scripture Readers and Irish Society (£2,725), Rev. T. Keane, Sec. and Treasurer, 32, Sackville St., W., and 28, Molesworth St., Dublin.

Seamen's Christian Friend Society (£2,720), Rev. G. J. Hill, Secretary, 255, Burdett Rd., Limehouse, E.

Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children (Incorporated) (£1,798), Sec., Mrs. Birt, Myrtle St., Liverpool.

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (£22,179), G. E. Maude, 26, Suffolk St., Pall Mall East, S.W.

Mrs. Smyly's Homes and Schools, Dublin, benefiting 1,000 children. Hon. Secs., The Misses Smyly, 21, Grattan St., Dublin.

Society for Irish Church Missions (£14,102), Rev. R. E. Waters, M.A., E. W. Allen (Financial), 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi, W.C.

Society for Promoting Special Religious Services in Theatres, Halls and Mission Rooms (established 1859) (£386), John Wood, Hon. Sec., 21, Surrey St., Strand, W.C.

Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace (£3,090), Dr. W. Evans Darby, D.D., S.F.D., 47, New Broad St., E.C.

Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the Lord's Day (£1,202), Rev. John M. Treddenick, M.A., 18, Buckingham St., Strand.

Society for the Relief of Distress (£9,733), Charles T. Bruce, 78, Jermyn St., S.W.

Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men (£3,500), E. J. Blackett, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children. The Rescue Society was established

in 1853, and incorporated in '86 for the reformation of openly immoral women and the guardianship and training of young girls exposed to danger. Maternity cases are also admitted. Six Homes are maintained, accommodating 185 inmates. The industrial earnings were £924 in 1911, or one-fourth of the total cost. Funds are greatly needed. **Treasurer**, W. G. Snowdon Gard, Esq.; **Chairman of Committee**, Edmund Ives, Esq.; **Sec.**, Mr. C. Stuart Thorpe. **Offices**, 205, Great Portland St., W.

Society (Incorporated) for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes (£4,491), A. Humphreys, F.C.I.S., 4, Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart St., W.C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, Sec., Capt. Wickham Legg, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home, The Royal (£4,166), Col. E. L. F. Jennings, M.V.O., 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.

Solicitors' Benevolent Association (£8,523), Thos. Gill, 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

South American Missionary Society (£39,297), Secs., Rev. E. P. Cachemaille, M.A., H. N. Sullivan, 20, John St., Bedford Row, W.C.

Southwark Diocesan and South London Church Fund (£17,537), Clerical Sec., Rev. E. B. A. Hughes; Gen. Sec., Richard S. Rowe, 49, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society (£5,279), Rev. T. J. Pulvertaft, M.A., Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Stockwell Orphanage (£18,013), F. G. Ladds, Clapham Rd., S.W.

Strangers' Home for Asiatics, etc. (about £750), Rev. N. A. Lash, M.A., Hon. Sec., West India Dock Rd., Limehouse, E.

Sunday School Union (£12,000), Sec., Rev. Carey Bonner, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.

Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs. An institution for the protection of stray dogs and cats. Dogs and cats received as boarders and for quarantine. Guy H. Guillum Scott, 4, Battersea Park Road, S.W., and Hackbridge, Surrey. (See advt.)

United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund (£11,708), A. James, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Universal Benevolent Society (£2,754), A. D. Tait, 15, Soho Square, W.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa (£41,565), Rev. D. Travers, M.A., Secretary, 9, Dartmouth St., S.W.

Warehousemen Clerks and Drapers' Schools for Orphan and Neessitous Children, Russell Hill, Purley (£16,296), G. F. Ridley, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Widows' Friend Society (£1,385), President, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Bart., P.C., K.C.V.O.; Richard Say, Sec., 61, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, or Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society (£30,407), Lord Kinnaid, Treasurer; Rev. A. R. Cavalier, Rev. Dr. Carter, Miss G. Kinnaid (Hon.), and Miss Liesching, Secretaries, King's Chambers, Portugal St., Kingsway, W.C.

Zenana Missionary Society (Church of England) (£55,331); Secretaries, Rev. H. P. Napier-Clavering (Clerical), H. L. Hebbert (Lay), Lonsdale Chambers, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN LONDON.

King Edward's Hospital Fund for London was founded in 1897, on the initiative of his late Majesty, who was then Prince of Wales, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign. The total received by the Fund to the end of 1911, including gifts to capital, was £3,229,290. The awards have amounted to £1,475,916, and funds in hand amount to £1,812,720. In 1911 grants amounting to £189,000 were made to 145 institutions. Governors, H.H. the Duke of Teck, Viscount Iveagh, and the Speaker of the House of Commons; Hon. Treas., Lord Rothschild; Hon. Secs., Right Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bt., and Mr. John G. Griffiths, F.C.A.; Sec., H. R. Maynard. Offices, 7, Walbrook, E.C.

The League of Mercy.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, 98, to secure support for King Edward's Hospital Fund, etc., by obtaining small subscriptions. It has contributed £170,000 to the London Hospitals, and made grants to Provincial Hospitals to the amount of £12,076. In connection with the League the "Order of Mercy" was instituted by his late Majesty as a reward for distinguished personal service. Grand President and Lady Grand President, H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., H.R.H. Princess Alexandra of Teck. Hon. Secretaries, The Lord Wolverton, Sir William J. Collins, M.D., Sir J. Harrison, M.V.O. Hon. Registrar of the Order, Mr. E. W. Wallington, C.V.O., C.M.G. Secretary, Colonel F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., Offices, 29, Southampton St., Strand, London, W.C.

The Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund is a regular weekly collection controlled by delegates. The total collected in 1911 amounted to £36,345, and donations, etc., amounted to £587, the whole being divided amongst 218 hospitals, dispensaries, and other institutions. Offices, 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. Sec., Mr. A. W. Davis.

The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was founded in 1872. The total sum collected during 1910-11 was £67,015. Secretary, Sir Edmund Hay Currie; address, Mansion House, E.C.

Hospitals and Dispensaries in London.

The following list comprises the most important, with their last notified annual income and secretary's address:—

Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease (£5,357), Stanley Smith, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

Belgrave Hospital for Children (£3,345), Thomas W. Gregg, Clapham Road, S.W.

Bethlem Royal Hospital for Mental Diseases (£31,000), A. H. Martin, Steward, Lambeth, S.E.

British Lying-in Hospital (£2,566), A. C. Wickins, Endell St., Long Acre, W.C.

Cancer Hospital (Free). Incorporated under Royal Charter. No letters of admission required. F. W. Howell, Fulham Rd., S.W. Telegrams, Cancer, Southkens, London; Telephone, 747 Western. (See advt.)

Central London Ophthalmic Hospital (£5,300), Harry R. S. Druce, Judd St., St. Pancras, W.C.

Central London Throat and Ear Hospital (£4,669), Richard Kershaw, 330, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Charing Cross Hospital (£109,380, Ordinary £16,010, Extraordinary £3,370), Walter Alvey, Agar St., Strand, W.C.

Chelsea Hospital for Women (£6,513), Herbert H. Jennings, Fulham Rd., S.W.

Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children (£3,405), H. Kemp Welch, Cheyne Hospital, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent.

City Dispensary (£1,005), G. Noble Farmer, 98, Cannon St., E.C.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (Victoria Park Hospital), George Watts, Hospital, Victoria Park, E.

City of London Lying-in Hospital, established 1750 (£6,199), H. Spencer Johnson, 102, City Rd., E.C.

East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women (£8,335), W. M. Wilcox, East London Hospital, Shadwell, E.

Evelina Hospital for Sick Children (£7,000), H. C. Staniland Smith, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

Finsbury Dispensary (£924), W. H. Pratt, 6A, Brewer St., Goswell Rd., E.C.

Foundling Hospital (£27,902), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guilford St., W.C.

German Hospital (£12,593). Secretary, W. F. Cochrane, Dalston Lane, N.E.

Catherine Gladstone Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London (£1,447). Assistant Secretary, James Attfield. Office, 147, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Great Northern Central Hospital (£19,502), Lewis H. Glenton-Kerr, Holloway Rd., N.

Guy's Hospital (£65,063, and £6,927 Extraordinary). H. Williams, Clerk. Office, Counting House, St. Thomas St., Borough, S.E.

Hampstead General and North-West London Hospital. The general hospital for Hampstead and North-West London, In-patient Dept., Haverstock Hill, N.W., Out-patient Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town, N.W. A. E. Thomas, Sec., Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (£24,707). Frederick Wood, Fulham Road, S.W.

Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (£1,272). Frederick Hayter, 52, Stamford St., Blackfriars, S.E.

Hospital for Diseases of the Throat (£5,100), W. Holt, The Hospital, Golden Sq., Regent St., W.

Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous System (Incorporated) (Ordinary £3,828), H. W. Burleigh, 4, Maida Vale, W.

Hospital for Sick Children (Ordinary income £17,454, Extraordinary income £35,163), Stewart Johnson, Great Ormond St., W.C.

Hospital for Women (£7,594). Visiting days, Sundays and Wednesdays 2 to 4 p.m., Alfred Hayward, 30, Soho Sq., W.

King's College Hospital (Ordinary £14,203, Extraordinary £2,010), Capt. H. S. Tunnard, Portugal St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Lock Hospital and Rescue Home (Female Hospital £6,010, Rescue Home £3,159, Male Hospital £2,406). Secretary, R. Edwin Eddison, 283, Harrow Road, Paddington, W.

London Fever Hospital, specially for infectious patients who are able to contribute a small fee. Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., Islington, N.

London Homœopathic Hospital (£8,577), Edwd. A. Attwood, F.C.I.S., Great Ormond St., W.C.

London Hospital (Ordinary and Extraordinary income, £112,959), E. W. Morris, Sec., London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.

London Skin Hospital (£1,000), Sec., James E. Hole, 40, Fitzroy Sq., W.

London Temperance Hospital, for the medical and surgical treatment of patients without the use of alcohol as ordinarily prescribed (Ordinary income, £7,487), Secretary, A. W. Bodger, Hampstead Road, N.W.

Magdalen Hospital (£3,116), Rev. W. Watkins, Warden and Secretary, Streatham, S.W.

Metropolitan Dispensary (£948), H. C. Davis, 9, Fore Street, Cripplegate, E.C.

Metropolitan Hospital (£14,901), J. C. Buchanan, Sec. and House Governor, Kingsland Rd., N.E. (See advt.)

Middlesex Hospital, The, W. (£23,507), F. Clare Melhado.

Middlesex Hospital Cancer Charity, The (£4,434), F. Clare Melhado.

Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Hampstead and Northwood (£18,884), William J. Morton, 7, Fitzroy Square, W.

National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart (Ordinary £2,929, Legacies £1,070). In-patients 146, out-patient attendances 24,800. Hon. Sec., E. C. Russell, 32, Soho Square.

National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial) (Ordinary £14,025, Extraordinary £2,393), with Convalescent Home, East Finchley. Treasurer, The Earl of Harrowby. Secretary, Godfrey H. Hamilton, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury, W.C.

North London or University College Hospital (Ordinary Income £21,670), J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A., Secretary, Gower St., St. Pancras, W.C.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, London, W. (£4,990), Sec., W. H. Pearce.

Poplar Hospital for Accidents, East India Dock Road, E. (Ordinary Income £11,663, Ordinary Expenditure £9,458), Percy Rogers.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital (£5,485), Arthur Watts, 191, Marylebone Rd., N.W. (See advt.)

Queen's (late North-Eastern) Hospital for Children (£15,787), T. Glenton-Kerr, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E., and "Little Folks" Home, Bexhill-on-Sea.

Royal Dental Hospital of London (£6,982), J. Francis Pink, 32, Leicester Sq., W.C.

Royal Eye Hospital or Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital (£3,862), Edwin Easton, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E.

Royal Free Hospital (Ordinary Income £11,935, Expenditure £18,708), Reginald R. Garratt, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, for the gratuitous relief of poor persons suffering from disease of the chest in any of its various forms (£7,115), A. T. Mays, 231, City Rd., E.C. (See advt.)

Royal Hospital for Incurables (Putney) (£34,622, Legacies £12,023), Charles Cutting, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. (See advt.)

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields Eye Hospital) (£12,450), R. J. Bland, City Rd. (See advt.)

Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight (£13,484), Charles W. Cox, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital for Crippled Children and for the Cure of all Deformities or Malformations (General Fund £13,450, Building

Fund £4,075), Arthur Morley, M.A., 234, Great Portland St., W.

Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate, for Surgical Tuberculosis (£10,202), A. Nash, 13, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, The Sec., Waterloo Rd., S.E.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (Ordinary £3,283, Legacies £2,118), John H. Johnson, King William St., West Strand, W.C.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital (£77,556), Thos. Hayes, West Smithfield, E.C.

St. George's Hospital (Ordinary £26,747), Supt. and Res. Med. Officer, G. E. Friend, Sec. to House Committee, H. Wingrove, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.

St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (£4,670), Geo. A. Arnould, 40, Leicester Sq., W.C. In-patient Dept., 262, Uxbridge Road, W.

St. Luke's Hospital for Mental Diseases (£4,798), W. H. Baird, Old St. (See advt.)

St. Mark's Hospital for Cancer, Fistula, and other Diseases of the Rectum (£4,384, Expenditure £5,000), A. W. Sowden, City Road, E.C.

St. Mary's Convalescent Home for Children of the Poor, Broadstairs (£4,962), Hon. Sec., Miss A. Brimble, St. Mary's Home, Stone Rd., Broadstairs.

St. Mary's Hospital (£26,473), T. Ryan, Praed Street, Paddington, W.

St. Peter's Hospital for Stone and other Urinary Diseases (£4,727), Irwin H. Beattie, 27, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.

St. Thomas's Hospital (Ordinary £62,013), G. Q. Roberts, M.A. Oxon., St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth Palace Rd., S.E. (See advt.)

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women (£5,175), W. Guntrip King, 161-171, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Seamen's Hospital Society—Two Hospitals and Two Dispensaries (£23,000), P. J. Michelli, C.M.G., Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, S.E.

Victoria Hospital for Children (£10,395), H. G. Evered, Tite Street, Chelsea.

West London Hospital (£25,400), Secretary, A. Betteridge, Hammersmith Rd., W.

Westminster Hospital (£33,209), S. M. Quennell, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. The Charity Commission was created by the Charitable Trusts Act 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137). Three commissioners are appointed who are empowered, "from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto," with certain large exceptions. The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of "The Official Trustee of Charity Lands," for taking and holding charity lands; and the Commissioners from time to time appoint, with the approval of the Treasury, "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," who must lay their accounts before Parliament yearly. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners has been largely extended by the Charitable Trusts Act, passed in '60, and other Acts. C. A. Cook, C.B., Chief Commissioner; A. F. Leach and Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen, M.P. (unpaid), Secretary, H. W. T. Bowyear. Offices: Ryder Street, St. James's.

SOCIETIES, POLITICAL, SOCIAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND COMMERCIAL.

Accountants and Auditors, Incorporated, Society of, (A.D. 1885). President, Arthur Edward Green. Secretary, James Martin, 50, Gresham Street, Bank, London, E.C.

Accountants (Chartered) in England and Wales, Institute of. Incorporated by Royal Charter May 11th, 1880. President, Jarvis William Barber, F.C.A., Alliance Chambers, George Street, Sheffield; Secretary, Hon. George Colville; Librarian, Cosmo Gordon; Solicitors, Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., 57, Coleman St., E.C. Hall and Offices, Moorgate Place, E.C.

Accountants, Corporation of. Incorporated 1801. Secretary, James Martin, 190, West George Street, Glasgow. London Agent, M. W. Tossell, 90, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Actors' Association, 32, Regent Street, W. Sec., D. Young.

Actuaries, Faculty of, in Scotland. Constituted 1856, incorporated 1868. President, Gordon Douglas; Hon. Sec., Geo. C. Stenhouse; Sec. R. M. Hunter; Assistant-Sec. and Librarian, Wm. McLachlan. Hall and Library, 14, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Actuaries, Institute of, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C. President, Frederick Schooling; Hon. Secs., Lewis Frederick Howl; Robert Ruthven Tilt; Assistant-Sec., S. H. Jarvis.

Alliance Française, Fédération des Comités des Iles Britanniques. The President of the Federation is Prof. A. V. Salmon, 54, Western Elms Avenue, Reading. Hon. Gen. Sec., M. F. Novion, 32, High Street, Croydon.

Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. The Aborigines Protection Society and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, which were founded respectively in 1837 and 1839, with aims very similar in character, of protecting and advancing the interests of enslaved and oppressed native races, were amalgamated in 1909, under the title of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. *Journal, The Anti-Slavery Reporter and Aborigines' Friend*; President, Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G.; Secretary, Travers Buxton, M.A. Office, 51, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

Apothecaries, Society of, Water Lane, Blackfriars. Clerk, A. M. Upton; Sec. to Examiners, Frank Haydon, L.R.C.P.

Architects, The Society of. Founded in 1884 and incorporated in '93; advocates the statutory examination and registration of all persons entering the profession of architecture; has over 1,200 members. Its examinations are held in April and October. Office of Secretary, 28, Bedford Square, W.C.

Architectural Association, The (London). Instruction is given by day and evening schools, the latter preparing for the intermediate and final examinations of the R.I.B.A. The Royal Architectural Museum, open daily to the public, free, is accommodated in the same building. Membership, 1,600; entrance fee, £2 2s.; annual subscription, £1 1s. Sec., F. R. Yerbury. Office, 18, Tufton Street, Westminster.

Art Masters, The National Society of. 13, Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W. President, A. Shuttleworth; Secretary, Francis C. Ford, M.A.

Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom. There are thirteen

provincial branches. Membership may be obtained by examination annually in March or April, or under the "Practice" qualification. President, Arthur W. Brackett, Tunbridge Wells. Secretary, Charles Harris. Offices, 34, Russell Square, W.C.

Bankers, Institute of. Founded in '79, it has in London, the provinces, in India and the Colonies over 8,300 adherents: viz. 375 Fellows, who are partners, directors, or managers of banks, over 2,400 Associates, consisting of officials of over 10 years' standing, and those who have passed the final examination, and over 6,500 ordinary members drawn from the juniors on bank staffs. Its organ is the *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*. The annual examinations for the certificate of the Institute are held in the spring in London and numerous provincial centres. In 1912 there were 4,155 candidates at 48 centres. Offices, 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. President, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Goschen. Secretary, Ernest Sykes.

British Constitution Association. Instituted Nov. 1905, "to resist Socialism, to uphold the fundamental principles of the British Constitution—personal liberty and personal responsibility, and to limit the functions of governing bodies accordingly." Hon. Sec., W. V. Cooper. Office, 11, Tothill Street, S.W.

British Iron Trade Association, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. President, Stanley Baldwin, M.P.; Secretary, C. J. Fairfax Scott, M.A.

British Medical Association. The Association numbers more than 26,000 members. There are 38 branches in the United Kingdom, and 36 Colonial branches. Annual subscription, 25s. Organ, *British Medical Journal*, Editor, Dawson Williams, M.D. Financial Secretary, Guy Elliston; Medical Secretary, Alfred Cox, M.B. Offices: 420, Strand, London, W.C.

Builders, Institute of, Koh-i-Noor House, Kingsway, W.C. Sec., T. Costigan.

Capital Punishment, Society for the Abolition of. Office, 19, Buckingham Street, W.C.

Chambers of Commerce Association of the United Kingdom. Formed 1860, incorporated '75. The Association holds an annual meeting early in the year in London, and an autumnal meeting in the provinces. The membership consists of 120 chambers of commerce. President, Sir Algernon F. Firth, Bart.; Secretary, R. B. Dunwoody, A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S. Offices, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Chartered Institute of Secretaries. Founded 1891. Royal charter granted 1902. Patron, His Majesty the King. Membership over 3,600. Secretaries of public companies, societies, institutions, etc., are eligible as fellows, and assistant secretaries, registrars, or clerks as associates. Examinations for membership—preliminary (educational), intermediate (Associates), and final (Fellows)—are held in June and December. *Official Journal, The Secretary*, monthly. Sec., C. H. Carpenter. Offices, 65, London Wall, E.C.

China Association, The, is a society of merchants and others interested in the Far East, having for its objects the representation

of the interests of the British mercantile community in their relations with the Chinese and Japanese, and the promotion of trade and intercourse with China and Japan. **Sec.**, H. C. Wilcox; **Office**, 159, Cannon Street, E.C.

Cold Storage and Ice Association. Founded in 1899 to promote the interests of its industry, on the lines of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and other engineering societies. Meetings are held to discuss scientific and other papers. **President**, J. T. Milton; **Hon. Treasurer**, M. T. Brown, B.Sc.; **Secretary**, J. Raynond; **Office**, 3, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.

Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee. Formed in October 1900, and has since continuously entertained Colonial and Indian troops who have visited this country, more particularly on the occasions of the Coronations of King Edward VII. and King George V. Its invested funds, £5,000, are held in the names of the trustees, the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Grey, and Lord Chylesmore. **President** and **Chairman of Executive**, the Duke of Abercorn; **Vice-President**, the Duke of Argyll; **Vice-Chairman of Executive** and **Treasurer**, Major-General Lord Chylesmore; **Secretary** and **Assistant Treasurer**, Oliver Williams; **Office**, 116, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Commercial Travellers' Association (United Kingdom), Incorporated, was established in 1833, and has branches throughout the kingdom. In connection with it is the **United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society** (**Secretary**, H. G. King. **Offices**, 104, High Holborn, W.C.). The Association is managed by an Executive Council, and holds an annual Conference. Monthly organ, *On the Road*. **General Sec.**, Fred Coysh. **Registered Office**, 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

County Councils Association. **Secretary**, G. M. Harris. **Office**, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

Dental Association, British, 19, Hanover Square, W. **Hon. Sec.**, Frank J. Pearce.

Directors, Institute of. Founded 1903; Royal Charter 1906; membership over 1,200. Directors or Trustees for Companies are eligible as Fellows (F.I.D.). **President**, Sir Felix Schuster, Baronet; **Chairman of Council**, The Hon. Lionel Holland; **Sec.**, Cyril R. Hooper. **Office**, 4, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Early Closing Association and Traders' Parliamentary Alliance. **Secretary**, James A. Stacey; **Offices**, 21, New Bridge St., E.C.

Engineers, Junior Institution of. **Pres.**, Sir A. Trevor Dawson, K.N., M.Inst.C.E.; **Sec.**, A. Clifford Swales, 39, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Fire Brigades Union, National (Incorporated). **President**, Lord Londesborough, K.C.V.O.; **Hon. Sec.**, Augustus W. Slater, 31-33, High Holborn, W.C.

Foreign Bondholders, The Corporation of, was founded in 1863, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in '98. The Council of the Corporation consists of 21 members, 6 of whom are nominated by the Central Association of Bankers, 6 by the London Chamber of Commerce, and 9 are co-opted by the Council as a whole. The principal object of the Corporation is the protection of the interests of the holders of foreign securities. It keeps elaborate records regarding the economic and financial condition of the various States with whose debts it is

called upon to deal. The Council appoints the British representative on the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt. As a general rule the Council acts through the various **Bondholders' Committees** associated with it. There are usually from fifteen to twenty separate **Bondholders' Committees** affiliated to the Corporation. The Council finds the Committees house-room, supplies them with skilled assistance, and advances such sums as may be required to defray the necessary expenses connected with the negotiations. The ordinary expenditure of the Corporation averages between £9,000 and £10,000 a year. The President receives £1,000, the Vice-President £500, and the other members of the Council £100 each. The Corporation has been concerned in the settlement of debts aggregating not much short of £1,000,000,000. **President**, Lord Avebury; **Vice-President**, Sir C. W. Fremantle, K.C.B.; **Secretary**, J. P. Cooper; **Office**, 17, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Fruitarian Society. **President**, Dr. Josiah Oldfield, Harley Street, W.; **Office**, 169, Camberwell Road, S.E. **Hon. Sec.**, M. E. Barnes.

Gas Engineers, Institution of (Incorporated), 39, Victoria Street, S.W. **President**, Corbet Woodall, J.P., M.Inst.C.E.; **Sec.**, W. T. Dunn, F.C.I.S.

General Medical Council. Controls the education and registration of the medical and dental professions. **Registrar for England**—N. C. King; **Scotland**—J. Robertson, 54, George Square, Edinburgh; **Ireland**—R. J. E. Roe, 35, Dawson Street, Dublin. **President**, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D. **Office**, 299, Oxford Street, W.

Gymnastic Teachers' Institute, Incorporated. Founded 1897, incorporated 1907. Holds examinations and grants certificates (recognised by L.C.C. and other educational authorities) to teachers of Physical Education, and also Elementary School Teachers Drill Certificate. **Hon. Sec.**, T. Williams, 79, Manor Park, Lee, S.E.

Highways Protection League (with which is incorporated the Road Union). Aims at retaining a speed limit for motor cars, enabling local authorities to impose lower limits in towns and villages, and diminishing dust, noise, etc. **Secretary**, L. H. Barnes, 7, Fig Tree Court, Temple, London, E.C.

Horological Institute, The British, has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade. Technical classes and examinations are held by the Institute, and certificates of competency are granted. **Secretary**, James Savidge. **Office**: 35-6, Northampton Square, E.C.

Howard Association, The (founded 1866) was instituted, under the patronage of Lord Brougham, to promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism. The principles of the great philanthropist, John Howard, have been generally embodied in the work of the Association. It collects information both at home and abroad bearing on the present systems of punishment and prevention of crime. Many books and pamphlets dealing with prison management, pauperism, boarding-out neglected children, vagrancy, and kindred subjects, have been disseminated by this Association. **Secretary**, Thomas Holmes. **Office**, 43, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

Humanitarian League, The, founded in 1891, proposes a thorough revision and more

humane administration of the criminal law and prison system, deprecates the various provocations to aggressive warfare, urges the need of amending present social conditions, advocates the prohibition of vivisection, condemns cruel sports, and aims at the mitigation of the sufferings to which animals are subjected in the cattle traffic and the shambles. **Hon. Sec.,** Henry S. Salt. **Office,** 53, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Institute of International Law (*Institut de Droit International*), founded in '73. The first meeting was at Ghent in '74, and since then the Institute has assembled annually at various places on the Continent and in England. The idea of the founders was that since the rules which govern the intercourse of states are established out of respect for the public opinion of the civilised world, and since this public opinion in turn is mainly derived from the leading international jurists of Europe, the incorporation of those jurists into a society whose resolutions should form a *corpus juris gentium*, could not but facilitate the development of the reign of law and justice among nations. The maximum number of its members is 60, and of its associates 60, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The Institute was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1904. **General Sec.,** M. Albéric Rolin, 99, Rue de Namur, Louvain, Belgium.

Irish Industries Association, Royal, for the promotion of Irish industries and the organisation of exhibitions and sales of Irish cottage-made work. **Offices,** 76, Grafton Street, Dublin; and 23, Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London.

Journalists, The Institute of, established March 9th, 1889, by conversion of the National Association of Journalists, founded in '84, and incorporated by Royal Charter in March '90. The objects of the Institute include the devising of examination or other practical tests for candidates for membership; "the promotion of whatever may tend to the elevation of the status and the improvement of the qualifications of all members of the journalistic profession"; ascertainment, and where necessary amendment, of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties, and the promotion by all reasonable means of the interests of journalists and journalism. In pursuance of its objects, amongst other matters, it has an Orphan Fund, a Provident Fund (including a section for National Health Insurance), and an Unemployment Fund. There are 2,500 members, organised in 120 districts, sub-districts, and local committees. The Annual Conference in 1912 was held at Brighton. Robert Donald, of London, was elected President for 1913. **Secretary,** Herbert Cornish. **Hall,** Tudor Street, London, E.C.

Land Nationalisation Society. The Society was established in '81 to transform the present land system into one of public instead of private ownership. It proposes to do this gradually, and it advocates the payment of fair compensation to present owners. It numbers nearly 100 members of Parliament among its vice-presidents. It has prepared a Bill to enable public authorities, including a National Land Commission, to acquire land on the basis of the taxable value, and this Bill received the support of the Government at the second reading stage on April 19th, 1912. It has since been endorsed by 160 county, town, and urban

district councils. **President,** Alfred Russel Wallace, O.M.; **Secretary,** Joseph Hyder. **Office,** 96, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Law Association (1817), 3, Gray's Inn Place, W.C. **President,** Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G. **Sec.,** E. E. Barron.

Law Society, The, was established in 1825, and a Royal Charter was obtained in Dec. '31. In '45 it was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by supplemental charters in '72, 1903 and 1900. Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of 40 ordinary and 10 extraordinary members. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the Council. The members of the Society at present number over 9,000. Its buildings are situated in Chancery Lane, and comprise a handsome hall, a common room opened by King Edward in 1904, and a library of upwards of 51,000 volumes. The Society takes charge of the training, character, and interests of solicitors. The Society instituted lectures on law in '33, and in '36 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then Preliminary, Intermediate, Final and Honours Examinations have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under statute, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court, which has the power of striking the names of the offenders off the Roll or suspending them from practice. The committee has never undertaken the duty of prosecuting offenders against the criminal law, and no such duty, expressor implied, is cast upon it by charter or statute. The committee, however, places any evidence it obtains at the disposal of the Public Prosecutor. **Secretary,** S. P. B. Bucknill; **Offices,** Bell Yard, W.C.

L'Entente Cordiale, founded in 1897, has about 500 members. Its objects are to maintain and perpetuate friendly social intercourse between the two nations. Two scholarships, enabling elementary scholars to spend a month in France, are offered for competition; and two scholarships are open to University students on condition that they go through a course at a French University. It also gives four Conferences in the spring and autumn, followed by afternoon tea, free to members. A ball is also arranged for some object of Anglo-French charity. **Chairman,** A. Barton Kent, 31, Marlborough Place, N.W.

Liberty and Property Defence League, The (motto "Self-help versus State-help"), was established in 1882 for maintaining security and freedom of contract, for upholding proprietary rights, and for resisting socialistic legislation. Federated with the League are about 220 Defence and Protection Societies, representing the chief industries in the kingdom. **Chairman,** Earl of Wemyss. **Central offices,** 25, Victoria St., S.W.

London Municipal Society. The Society is established to maintain and promote the effective and economical working of the existing system of London government, so that the City

Corporation and the Metropolitan Boroughs may make the best possible use of their municipal privileges and powers, and that the important duties assigned to the London County Council may be performed to the utmost public advantage. It urges the necessity for adequate control of capital expenditure and for strict economy in general administration; advocates a uniform system of municipal accounts and an audit conducted by qualified and independent auditors, as recommended by the report of the Select Committee on Municipal Trading, 1903; holds that the primary duty of a municipal body is to perform services which are essential to the whole community, and cannot be provided with equal advantage by private enterprise; that a municipal body ought not to prejudice the efficient and economical performance of such services by undertaking trading enterprises which involve excessive demands upon the time of its members and the purse of the ratepayers; advocates the reform of the Municipal Franchise in order to secure votes for limited liability companies and other incorporated bodies paying rates; and opposes the growth of Municipal Socialism. **President**, The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., P.C., K.G.; **Chairman of Council**, Capt. H. M. Jessel, M.P.; **Hon. Sec.**, the Hon. Henry Lygon, L.C.C.; **Sec.**, W. G. Towler, 33, Tothill Street, S.W.

London Reform Union. Inaugurated Oct. '92. A non-party organisation having connections in many of the Metropolitan parliamentary constituencies. Its object is to improve the municipal government of London, the administration of its public affairs, and the collective organisation of its civic life. The Union is in general agreement with the policy of the Progressive Party on the London County Council. It has instituted an annual "Citizen Sunday" in London, and does much educational work. **Chairman**, Harold Spender; **Treasurer**, Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P.; **Sec.**, F. W. Galton. **Offices**, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C. Telephone 1972 Central.

London Society, The. Established in 1912 with the object of drawing together all lovers of London, whether their interest lies in preserving its old charms or in influencing new developments. The aim of the London Society is to build up a strong public opinion and to provide a means by which Londoners can bring their influence to bear upon matters of artistic, antiquarian, and practical interest, so that by concerted action they may achieve something definite, and for the lasting good of this great city. The Society is managed by a Council and Executive Committee, and has the support of the Royal Academy of Arts, the Royal Institute of British Architects, and other organisations. **Hon. Sec.**, H. J. Leaning, 28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Marine Engineers, Institute of, 58, Romford Road, Stratford, E. **President**, Summers Hunter; **Hon. Sec.**, James Adamson.

Medical Defence Union. Established to promote honourable practice; to suppress unqualified medical practice; to defend members when attacked in cases involving professional principle; and to advise generally members on all professional medico-legal matters. **General Sec.**, A. G. Bateman, M.B. **Office**, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

Medical Education and Registration, General Council of, 299, Oxford Street. **Presi-**

dent, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D.; **Registrar**, Norman C. King.

Medical Officers of Health, Society (Incorporated) of, 1, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, W.C. **Secretary**, William A. Lawton.

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association. The acquisition and laying-out of open spaces, disused burial grounds, churchyards, squares, and other vacant sites, the provision of seats and the planting of trees both in gardens and thoroughfares, the formation of public gymnasia and children's playgrounds, encouragement of outside window gardens in poor localities, and opposition to threatened encroachments upon, and to Bills in Parliament endangering, commons, open spaces, gardens, etc., are part of the work of this society. Income in 1911, £2,700; expenditure £2,780. **Patrons**, H.M. the King and H.M. the Queen; **Chairman and Hon. Treasurer**, The Earl of Meath, K.P.; **Secretary**, Basil Holmes, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

National Canine Defence League. **Sec.**, C. R. Johns. **Office**, 27, Regent St., S.W.

National Free Labour Association. Founded by W. Collison, May 1893, "for the purpose of aiding in the liberation of labour from injurious restrictions, and for securing to the industrious the full, fair, and free exercise of the right to work." There are District Offices at Manchester, Glasgow, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Leeds, and Cardiff. **General President**, J. Chandler; **General Sec. and Manager**, W. Collison. **Offices**, 5, Farringdon Avenue, E.C. Telephone, Post Office Central, 1981.

National Health Society, 53, Berners Street, W. **Sec.**, Miss Lankester.

National League for Physical Education and Improvement, with which is amalgamated the Mansion House Council on Health and Housing. Founded in 1905 to check Infant Mortality, promote physical training of school children, and generally to assist efforts to benefit the health of the people. **Chairman of Executive Council**, Bishop W. Boyd Carpenter, Canon of Westminster; **Chairman of London Branch Council**, Lord Alverstone. **Sec.**, Miss J. Halford; **Office**, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.

National Vigilance Association, for the suppression of the "white slave traffic" and the repression of criminal vice and public immorality. National committees co-operate in every country in Europe, in the Argentine, Egypt, and South Africa, and in the United States of America. **Secretary**, W. A. Coote. **Office**, St. Mary's Chambers, 161A, Strand, W.C.

Naval Architects, Institution of, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. **Sec.**, R. W. Dana, M.A.

Nurses, Royal British Association, is a professional organisation of trained nurses, with a membership of over 3,000. Its objects are to improve the status of the nursing profession, to grant a diploma in nursing after examination according to a given standard, to establish a Register of Trained Nurses, and to carry out benevolent schemes for the advantage of members. **Secretary**, Isabel Macdonald. **Club Rooms, Library, and Offices**: 10, Orchard Street, London, W.

Patent Agents, Chartered Institute of, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C. **Secretary and Registrar**, H. Howgrave Graham.

Pharmaceutical Society, 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. **President**, Charles B. Allen; **Sec. and Registrar**, Richard Bremridge.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Founded 1824, has branches in most of the large towns of England, and is supported only by voluntary contributions. The Society obtains improvements in the law protecting animals, watches the administration of the existing laws, issues warnings against the committal of offences, employs over 180 officers to report on all cases of cruelty in the streets, etc., and publishes monthly the *Animal World* and *Band of Mercy*. **Patrons**, Their Majesties the King and Queen; **President**, H.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; **Chairman**, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; **Sec.**, E. G. Fairholme; **Office**, 105, Jermyn St., S.W.

Royal Society of St. George (English Patriotic Society), 241, Shaftesbury Avenue, Bloomsbury. **Patrons**, H.M. the King, H.M. the Queen, H.M. Queen Alexandra; **Founder and Hon. Sec.**, Howard Ruff.

Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society, The, Ltd., Edinburgh, is the society for Scotland which performs the same kind of work as the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society of England. **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A., 6, North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

Secret Commissions and Bribery Prevention League, Incorporated. Founded in 1906 (incorporated 1908) to see that the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, is enforced. **President**, Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B.; **Secretary**, Mr. R. M. Leonard, 3, Oxford Court, Canon Street, London, E.C.

Social and Political Education League. Founded 1877 by the late Sir John Seeley for the gratuitous delivery of lectures on social and political topics from a strictly non-partisan standpoint. **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. R. E. Bax, 12, New Square, Lincoln's Inn. Application for lectures may be made by letter only to the **Organising Sec.**, A. H. Reed, 23, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Social Service, The British Institute of, was established in 1904 to collect, classify, register, and disseminate information relating to all forms of social service and industrial betterment adaptable to the needs of the United Kingdom, and to promote the initiation and development in this country of the most beneficial and successful forms of social service. **President**, Earl of Meath; **Chairman of Council**, Earl of Lytton; **Chairman of Executive Committee**, Sir Edward O'Malley; **Hon. Treasurer**, Walter Hazell; **Hon. Secretary**, Percy Alden, M.A., M.P.; **Quarterly Organ**, *Progress, Civic, Social, Industrial*. Inquiries freely answered. Register for employment of voluntary social workers. Supported by contributions. **Offices and Library**, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.

Sociological Society. Founded in 1903. Annual subscription, £1 1s.; life membership, £10 10s. Quarterly publication, *Sociological Review*. **President**, The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; **Hon. Sec.**, S. K. Ratcliffe, 21, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Sociology, The International Institute of, is an association founded, under the presidency of Lord Avebury, by the most eminent sociologists of different countries in '93. The **General Secretary** is Dr. René Worms, 115, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris.

State Children's Association (with which is incorporated the Boarding-out Association). **Object**, to obtain individual treatment for

children under the guardianship of the State so that the children may be brought up, where possible, in families; and to obtain for the State further powers of control over neglected children. **Chairman**, the Right Hon. the Earl of Lytton; **Hon. Treasurers**, Mrs. R. Oliver and Miss Franca Buxton; **Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. S. A. Barnett; **Gen. Sec.**, F. P. Philp; **Office**, 53, Victoria Street, S.W.

Sunday League, National, established 1855. Aims at promoting intellectual and elevating recreation on Sunday. The founder of the League was the late Mr. R. M. Morrell. **President**, Alderman Sir W. P. Treloar, J.P.; **Sec.**, Henry Mills, J.P. **Offices**, 34, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, W.C.

Sunday Society. Established to maintain the opening of museums and galleries on Sundays. **Hon. Sec.**, Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.

Surveyors' Institution, The, incorporated by Royal Charter to secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor. The Institution has over 5,000 members, and consists of fellows (F.S.I. or Chartered Surveyor), professional associates (P.A.S.I. or Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor), associates, honorary members, and Colonial fellows, with a class of students attached. The annual subscriptions are: Students, £1 1s.; associates and professional associates, £2 2s.; and fellows, £3 3s. An entrance fee of £3 3s. is paid by both classes of associates, and one of £5 5s. by fellows. **President**, the Hon. Edward Gerald Strutt; **Secretary**, A. Goddard. **Offices**, 12, Great George Street, Westminster.

Water Engineers, Institution of. Incorporated 1911. **President**, Joseph Spiers Pickering, M.I.C.E.; **Secretary** and editor of Transactions, Percy Griffith, M.I.C.E., F.G.S. **Offices**, 20, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Weights and Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of. **President**, Major-General the Right Hon. Lord Chelyesmore, K.C.V.O., D.L.; **Sec.**, R. Robertson, Watford.

West India Committee, The. Incorporated by Royal Charter. An association of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras, founded circa 1750. **Sec.**, Algernon E. Aspinall, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C.

Women Journalists, Society of, 10, St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet Street, E.C. **Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. Llewelyn Roberts.

Women's Imperial Health Association. **Object**, to instruct the women of the Empire in elementary principles of hygiene and in the care and nurture of children by meetings, establishing local branches, health caravan tours, leaflets and literature, a central bureau of information, watching legislation, establishing schools for mothers, and the Juvenile Health Crusade, etc. **Sec.**, Miss E. M. James, 7, Hanover Square, W.

Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, National Union of. Its objects are to promote the welfare of women, to focus and redistribute information likely to be of service to women workers, and to federate women's organisations. The governing body is the **National Council of Women**. A Conference is held annually, when subjects of special interest are discussed. **Patroness**, Her Majesty the Queen. **Sec.**, Miss Norah E. Green; **Office**, Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., Westminster.

NAVAL AND MILITARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

British Red Cross Society. Founded 1905. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1908. Its primary object is to furnish aid to the sick and wounded in time of war, supplementing to that furnished by the medical departments of the Navy, Army and Territorial Force. The Society offers such additional comforts and such general help as may be beyond the reasonable scope of the official bodies. It further examines, systematises and co-ordinates all offers of aid, and so prevents waste and overlapping. The Admiralty and War Office have accorded their official recognition to the Society as the organisation responsible for the Red Cross movement throughout the empire. Pursuant to the War Office "Scheme for the Organisation of Voluntary Aid in England and Wales," the Society undertakes the raising and training of Men and Women's Voluntary Aid Detachments wherever their formation is delegated by the County Associations. The Society has already raised 1481 Detachments which are registered and numbered by the War Office. Lists, by counties, of registered Detachments are published half-yearly in Army Orders. **Patron,** H.M. the King; **President,** H.M. Queen Alexandra; **Chairman of Council,** Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O.; **Chairman Executive Committee,** Edward A. Ridsdale; **Sec.,** Frank Hastings. **Offices,** 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutes, Church House, Westminster. **Sec.,** Col. E. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G.

Corps of Commissionaires. The members of this institution, which was founded in 1859 by the late Capt. Sir E. Walter, K.C.B., are retired soldiers and sailors of His Majesty's regular forces; their number now exceeds 4,300. There are divisions in Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, and Cardiff. The men may be engaged for permanent or temporary service in a great variety of capacities. **Office,** Exchange Court, 419, Strand, W.C.

National Artillery Association, 52, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. **President,** H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. **President of Council,** Col. the Earl of Stradbroke, A.D.C., C.B., V.D.; **Hon. Sec.,** Lieut.-Col. E. T. Lea.

National Association for Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers. The object of this association is to introduce to employers of labour and others ex-soldiers of good character only, who have returned to civil life on completion of their service with the colours, as clerks, poor-law officers, indoor servants and valets, grooms and coachmen, attendants (asylum and hospital), messengers, caretakers, drill and gymnastic instructors, chauffeurs, night-watchmen, hall and light porters, porters, labourers, carmen and horsekeepers, mechanics and handymen, etc., etc. No fees are charged either to employers or employed. **Chairman:** Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I. **Secretary:** Capt. H. F. Wilkinson. **Office:** 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

The Navy League was founded in 1895, and is a non-party organisation formed to urge upon Government and the electorate the paramount importance of an adequate navy as the best guarantee of peace. The League, which has branches throughout the world, carries on its work by the distribution of literature, public

meetings, the delivery of lectures, and by educational propaganda in public and other schools. *The Navy*, the official organ of the League, is published monthly. **President,** R. A. Yerburch; **Secretary,** P. J. Hannon. **Offices,** 11, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Navy Records Society. **Sec.,** L. G. Carr Laughton, 5, Ruvigny Mansions, Putney, S.W.

Royal Naval Fund. Established 1893. For the relief of widows, orphans, etc., of seamen and marines dying in the service of the Crown since Jan. 1st, 1893, and who are not eligible for pension or gratuity from the Admiralty. **Sec.,** J. F. Phillips, c/o Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.

Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W. Established in 1831, for the promotion of naval and military art, science, and literature. The Museum, which occupies the old Banqueting House of the once famous Palace of Whitehall, contains, besides Rubens' celebrated ceiling, recently restored, the famous models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics and trophies, models of ancient and modern war-vessels, ordnance, and small arms. Admission 6d. daily, 10 to 5. **President,** H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. **Chairman of Council,** Lieut.-General J. H. Bor, C.B., C.M.G., Eq. (extra) Royal Marine Artillery. **Secretary,** Lieut.-Col. A. Leatham.

St. John Ambulance Brigade. This Brigade, which is a branch of the Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England (which see), comprises 22,000 members of all ranks available for the ordinary civil first-aid work. It also provides, for national service in time of war, 8 bearer companies, a royal naval auxiliary sick-berth reserve (strength 700), a military home hospitals reserve (strength 2,283), and is now furnishing under arrangement with the County Associations a number of St. John Voluntary Aid Detachments (strength 5,000), for service with the Territorial Forces in case of invasion. The Brigade furnished more than 2,000 hospital orderlies in the South African War. **Head-quarters,** St. John's Gate, E.C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. Founded 1885. Assists by temporary grants the wives and families of men of all branches of the British land and sea forces, in time of peace or war, serving with the colours. There is also an **Officers' Branch** ('86), which provides apartments, rent free, for the widows and unmarried daughters of officers of both services, and makes small grants to necessitous officers' widows. A **Nursing Branch** ('02) for nursing the sick families of soldiers and sailors in their own homes. A **Clothing Branch** ('95) for providing clothing for wives and families of soldiers and sailors, especially those coming home from hot climates. The "Edgar" Boat Fund, and the "Orwell" Fund are also administered free of all expense by the Association. **Office,** 23, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

Veterans' Relief Fund. Founded in 1907 by the efforts of Lord Roberts "to save our veterans from the humiliation of the workhouse and a pauper's funeral." **Sec.,** Major Tudor Craig, 122, Brompton Road, S.W.

(See also CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES, p. 552.)

DIARY OF THE YEAR.

December 1911.

2. The body of the Marquess of Waterford was found in the river behind Curraghmore House, his seat in co. Waterford. He had evidently wandered out of the beaten track while walking in the dark, and slipped into the water. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned.

— Inquests were held on the bodies of "Lord" George Sanger, retired showman, aged 84, who was murdered at East Finchley on Nov. 28th, and Herbert Cooper, a farm hand, who was found decapitated on the railway near Highway Station two days later. Cooper, who had been accused of theft, attacked the old man with a hatchet, and afterwards committed suicide.

4. Long litigation on the subject of diamond mining rights in Rhodesia was terminated by a judgment of the House of Lords in the case of the British South Africa Company *v.* De Beers Consolidated Mines (Limited). The final Court of Appeal unanimously confirmed the validity of an agreement under which the sole right of mining for diamonds was granted to the De Beers Company.

5. Isinglass, the famous racehorse, died at Newmarket. He had won £57,450 in stakes, and was claimed to be the best racehorse seen by the present generation.

6. An aeroplane accident at Filey resulted in the deaths of Mr. Herbert Oxley, aeronaut, and Mr. Robert Weiss, a pupil. The planes buckled, and the machine fell from a height of 600 feet.

7. Third reading of the National Insurance Bill carried in the Commons by 320 votes to 223. (See p. 432.)

— In the Bankruptcy Court a receiving order was, on his own application, made in respect of the estate of Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P.

11. National Insurance Bill read a second time in the House of Lords. (See p. 432.)

12. Coronation Durbar at Delhi. Mr. Asquith read in the House of Commons His Majesty's announcement of the decision to transfer the seat of the Government of India to Delhi. (See p. 149.)

— Commander Garnett and 17 other officers and men were injured by an explosion in H.M.S. *Orion*.

13. A verdict of "Accidental death caused by a dust explosion" was returned at an inquest on the victims of an explosion which occurred at Messrs. J. Bibby and Sons' oil cake mill, Liverpool, on Nov. 24th. The building was wrecked, 37 men were killed, and over 100 injured.

— In the early hours of the morning the P. & O. steamer *Delhi*, among whose passengers were the Princess Royal, the Duke of Fife, and their daughters, the Princesses Alexandra and Maud, ran ashore three miles south of Cape Spertel, near Tangier. The British warships *London* and *Duke of Edinburgh* and the French cruiser *Friant* went to her assistance, but owing to the heavy seas the naval authorities decided that it would be safer to land the Royal party by means of a boat belonging to the *Duke of Edinburgh* than to attempt transhipment. While still some distance from the shore the boat filled and sank; but the whole party, who were all wearing life-jackets, were able with assistance

to float into shallow water, and wade ashore, though for a few moments the Princess Alexandra entirely disappeared under water. Rain was falling in torrents, and a fierce gale was blowing; and the Princesses, who were clad only in night-dresses and coats, had to struggle for four miles over a rocky path to Cape Spertel lighthouse. Sir Reginald Lister, the British Minister, arrived later in the day with mules, and the Royal party rode for three hours over a rough road in the pouring rain to Tangier. The Princesses displayed splendid courage, and endured their sufferings with the utmost cheerfulness. All the passengers and crew were saved, but three seamen of the *Friant* who were attempting rescues in that vessel's *vedette* were drowned. The *Delhi* subsequently became a total wreck.

15. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Homicide against some person unknown" in the case of Eliza Mary Barrow, a lady of 69, who died on Sept. 14th while lodging with Frederick Henry Seddon and his wife in a house in Tollington Park, Holloway, and whose body after exhumation was found to contain traces of arsenic. Seddon, who had already been arrested, was charged with the murder, it being alleged that the poison had been administered by means of water in which arsenical fly-papers had been soaked.

16. Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Lloyd George were the principal speakers at a meeting held at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, "to inaugurate the women's suffrage campaign." On leaving the building the Chancellor of the Exchequer was assaulted by Allan McDougall, a male associate of the "militant" suffragists, who hurled a small leather attache case packed with books into Mr. Lloyd George's motor-car, striking him on the head. McDougall was subsequently sentenced to two months' hard labour.

18. Alfred William Carpenter, formerly managing director of the "Charing Cross Bank," was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the second division for obtaining money and credit by false pretences. The jury recommended him to mercy on account of his age (69) and "temperament," and Mr. Justice Channell intimated that but for this recommendation the sentence would have been one of three years' penal servitude. (See edition of 1912, p. 571.)

19. Judgment was delivered in the Admiralty Division in cross actions arising out of the collision between the White Star liner *Olympic* and H.M. cruiser *Hawke* in the Solent in September last. (See edition of 1912, p. 576.) The Court found that the collision was due to faulty navigation on the part of the *Olympic*, which was in charge of a pilot.

— Serious riots, arising out of a strike of carters and dock labourers, occurred at Dundee. The strike was settled four days later through the mediation of Sir George Asquith, the men securing considerable concessions from their employers.

20. At a meeting of the Miners' Federation held in Caxton Hall, Westminster, it was resolved to take a ballot of the men on the question, "Are you in favour of giving notice to establish the principle of a minimum wage for every man and boy working underground in the mines of Great Britain?" It was

pointed out that a majority of two-thirds would be necessary to the declaration of a strike.

— Mr. A. M. Anderson, the newly appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, was defeated on offering himself for re-election in North Ayr. (See p. 108.)

21(?). The British steamer *Guillemot* foundered in the Bay of Biscay. Sixteen of her crew of twenty-three were drowned, the others being saved by the Manchester steamer *Lincairn*.

22. The workpeople employed at a cotton-mill at Nelson having declared a strike on account of the employment of a non-union workman, the Committee of the North and North-East Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association met in Manchester, and resolved on the closing of all mills until the question at issue should be settled.

27. In accordance with the mill-owners' resolution of the 22nd inst., 160,000 cotton operatives in Lancashire were locked out, and it was announced that 150,000 more would go on short time.

— Samuel Millstein, a Polish eating-house keeper, and his wife were murdered at their place of business in Hanbury Street, Spitalfields, and the house was set on fire.

31. A riot took place among the soldiers at Longmoor Military Camp, near Petersfield. Serious damage was done to the buildings, much furniture was destroyed, and several men received injuries. It was stated that a quarrel between a section of a Scottish company and a section of a Yorkshire regiment over a football match had led to a free fight.

January 1912.

1. Mr. C. H. Brookfield, author of "Dear Old Charlie" and other plays, took up his appointment as Joint Examiner of Plays, and the retirement of Mr. G. A. Redford, who for many years had held the office of Examiner of Plays, was announced. Mr. Brookfield's appointment led to a renewed agitation among dramatic authors for the abolition of the censorship. (See p. 497.)

— The Receiver of the Thames Ironworks—which had gone into liquidation in November, after failing to obtain an Admiralty contract—offered to build two new cruisers. The Admiralty replied that the acceptance of the terms proposed would involve a loss to the public of over £81,000. They had, however, sought to procure the intervention of a firm strong enough to undertake and complete a contract at ruling trade prices, and fully competent to give the Thames its best possible chance of establishing itself on an economic basis. It was intimated that unless this could be effected the orders, which were already overdue, must be given elsewhere. At meetings of the workmen which were subsequently held, the men resolved by a large majority to accept a reduction of wages if this would enable the contract to be secured, but strong opposition was offered to an increase in the hours of labour. All attempts to secure an Admiralty contract ultimately failed.

— The National Telephone Company's undertaking was transferred to the Post Office. (See p. 367.)

7. King George and Queen Mary left Calcutta for England. (See p. 2.)

8. A memorandum was issued by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, an-

nouncing the formation of a War Staff for the Navy. (See p. 188.)

10. Emily Wilding Davison, a "militant" Suffragist, was sentenced by the Recorder at the Central Criminal Court to six months' imprisonment, without hard labour, for dropping a parcel saturated with kerosine into a post-office letter-box in Fleet Street. The sentence was subsequently confirmed by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

16. Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. John Redmond, and others having arranged to address a Home Rule meeting in Ulster Hall, Belfast, on Feb. 8th, the Standing Committee of the Ulster Unionist Council met and passed a resolution expressing its resolve to prevent such a meeting from being held "in the centre of the loyal city."

— Mrs. Margaret Seddon was placed, with her husband, in the dock at the North London Police Court, and charged, conjointly with him, with the murder of Miss Eliza Barrow. Both were subsequently committed for trial. (See Dec. 15th.)

18. As the result of conferences held by Sir George Askwith, the dispute in the cotton trade was brought to an end. The employers proposed that work should be resumed at once on the undertaking that there should be a six months' truce, and that thereafter, if Sir G. Askwith should fail to find a solution of the non-unionist question, neither side should take any action involving the stoppage of machinery without giving six months' notice. These terms were accepted on behalf of the men.

— At a meeting of the Miners' Federation held in Birmingham, the result of the ballot on the question of declaring a general coal strike for a minimum wage (see Dec. 20th) was announced as follows: For a strike, 445,801; against, 115,721. It was at the same time announced that the men's representatives were prepared to continue negotiations with the representatives of the masters for a settlement of the dispute. The men were instructed to give notice to terminate their employment at the end of February.

— During a gale the Liverpool steamer *Wistow Hall* was driven upon the rocks known as the Bullers of Buchan, off the Aberdeenshire coast, and fifty-three out of the crew of fifty-seven perished, the captain and three lascars, who were washed ashore, being the only survivors.

23. Lord Grey was presented with the freedom of the City of London in recognition of his services as Governor-General of Canada.

25. In a letter addressed to the Marquess of Londonderry, Mr. Churchill wrote that very grave responsibility would attach to his Lordship if serious rioting took place in Belfast on the occasion of the proposed Home Rule meeting there. If, as he gathered, the principal objection of the Ulster Unionists was directed against the use of Ulster Hall for the meeting, he was prepared—though he regarded the Unionist claim as neither just nor reasonable—to recommend the Liberal Association to hold the meeting in another part of Belfast. It had, however, become of importance to the public liberties that the meeting should be held on the day appointed.

26. Mr. Bonar Law addressed at the Albert Hall in London his first great political meeting since his election as leader of the Unionist

Party. He denounced the Home Rule policy of the Government, and appealed to Unionist Free Traders to help the Unionist Party in the present crisis.

— Mr. Deputy C. J. Cuthbertson was elected Alderman of the City of London for the ward of Farringdon Without. Shortly after leaving Cutlers' Hall, where the result was announced, he was seized with faintness, and was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was found to be dead.

February.

2. In connection with the threatened coal strike a schedule of wages was framed by the Miners' Federation, embodying minimum rates varying from 7s. 6d. per day in Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire to 4s. 10d. in the Forest of Dean and Cleveland. It was further resolved to demand that no underground worker, except in a few specified districts, should receive less than 5s. a shift, and no boy less than 2s. a day.

— During flotilla exercises off the Isle of Wight, Submarine A 3, with fourteen officers and men on board, came while submerged into collision with the *Hazard*, sea-going depot for submarines. The A 3 sank immediately, and the escaping air showed all within view that she was flooded and her crew drowned. (See p. 108.)

3. Mr. Bertrand Stewart, a London Solicitor, after a trial of four days before the Supreme Court of the German Empire at Leipzig, was found guilty of attempted betrayal of military secrets to the English Intelligence Bureau, and was sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress for three years and six months. (See p. 286.)

4. The King and Queen arrived at Portsmouth on their return from the Coronation visit to India. They proceeded to London on the following day, and drove to Buckingham Palace amid enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome.

6. Their Majesties drove in state to St. Paul's Cathedral, and attended a service of solemn thanksgiving for their safe return from India, among those present being Queen Alexandra, their Majesties' children, Princess Victoria and Prince Arthur of Connaught. A brief address was delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

7. Before Mr. Justice Phillimore at the Central Criminal Court began the trial of Ernest Terah Hooley, the well-known financier, on the charge of obtaining by false pretences £2,000 from Mr. David Thompson and Mr. G. L. Tweedale. After a four days' hearing he was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the second division. (See edition of 1912, p. 577.)

8. Mr. Churchill and Mr. John Redmond addressed a meeting of over 5,000 people in Belfast in favour of Home Rule. In consequence of the Unionist opposition to the use of Ulster Hall for the purpose, the meeting was held in a temporary building erected for it in the Celtic Park Club's Football Ground, situated in the heart of the Fall's Road Nationalist district of the city. The First Lord of the Admiralty was subjected to imprecations and menaces as he drove through Belfast accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, but no violence was attempted, and, assisted by a steady downpour of rain, the police succeeded in preserving order throughout the day, the only disturbance at the meeting being created by some "Suffragettes." On his return Mr. Churchill drove to the station by back streets.

10. Addresses of welcome were presented to the King by the City Corporation and the London County Council.

— The Order of the Garter was conferred upon Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the first Commoner (with the exception of two heirs apparent to peerages) to receive the honour since Sir Robert Walpole.

12. Abdication of the Emperor of China. (See p. 263.)

14. The new Session of Parliament was opened in state by the King, who was accompanied by the Queen. (See p. 391.)

— At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of Mr. Horatio Bottomley, a scheme of arrangement submitted by the debtor was accepted by a large majority, the dissenting creditors being the Prudential Assurance Company and Miss Excell. (See Dec. 7th.)

16. An impressive service was held at Westminster Abbey in memory of Lord Lister, who, by his own wish, was buried by the side of his wife in Hampstead Cemetery.

17. Mr. Douglas Graham Gilmour was killed by a fall with a monoplane at Richmond.

20. Prolonged negotiations for the settlement of the coal strike having met with no success, the Prime Minister intervened.

23. Mr. Lloyd George addressed a great meeting at the Albert Hall in favour of Woman Suffrage. Several "Suffragettes" created a disturbance, but were saved from expulsion by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's intervention on their behalf.

— Judgment was delivered at the Board of Trade in the matter of the loss of the P. & O. steamer *Delhi* (see Dec. 13th). The master of the vessel was found to be in default, but in view of his unblemished character and his behaviour after the disaster his certificate was not affected.

24. At the South-Western Police Court in London George Hamilton Izzard and Rhoda Izzard, his wife, were charged with obtaining money by fraud from Thomas Syms, a solicitor, who had recently been convicted at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of misappropriating money belonging to his clients. Mr. Syms was an "ardent inquirer into spiritualism and spiritualistic phenomena," and it was alleged that the accused man and woman obtained considerable sums from him under the pretence of sending the money to spirits with whom they pretended to be in communication.

26. The intervention of the Prime Minister having failed to settle the coal dispute, and the bulk of the notices given by the miners having expired, the coal strike began, and within a few days upwards of 800,000 miners were idle.

27. A great meeting in opposition to Woman Suffrage was held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, the principal speakers being the Earl of Cromer, Earl Curzon, and Miss Violet Markham.

28. The body of the Duke of Fife, who had died at Assouan on Jan. 29th, was temporarily interred in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The funeral service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the King and Queen accompanied the Princess Royal and her daughters as chief mourners.

29. Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., and Mr. W. J. Wenham, solicitor, appeared before three judges in the King's Bench Commission to answer charges of contempt of Court in having

attempted by threats to prevent the Prudential Assurance Company from opposing the proposed scheme of arrangement in connection with Mr. Bottomley's affairs. A fine of £100, with costs, was imposed on each of the respondents.

— The Prime Minister, addressing a delegation of miners at the Foreign Office in reference to the coal strike, announced that in the opinion of the Government a case had been made out for ensuring to the underground workers, with adequate safeguards, a reasonable minimum wage, and they did not intend that the resistance of a minority of employers should definitely delay the attainment of this object. (See p. 394.)

March.

1. Some hundreds of women connected with the "militant" Suffragist organisations sallied forth in the early evening carrying hammers concealed in muffs, and, distributing themselves over streets in the West End, simultaneously broke the plate-glass windows of shops, doing many hundreds of pounds' worth of damage. Mrs. Pankhurst, one of the prime leaders of the movement, with two other women, was arrested while throwing stones at the windows of the Prime Minister's residence in Downing Street. Altogether 124 arrests were made.

4. Further window-smashing by "Suffragettes" was carried out in Kensington and other parts of the West End in the morning, and a large number of additional arrests were made. At night an attempt was made to raid the Houses of Parliament, but it was frustrated by the police. Bands of young men in retaliation broke the windows of the office of the "Women's Press" in Charing Cross Road, and the "International Suffrage Shop" in Adam Street, Strand. Of the women charged with window-breaking and other offences during the two days of window-breaking, 76 were summarily sentenced to short terms of hard labour, and 42 to imprisonment in the second and third divisions, while over a hundred were committed for trial. Mrs. Pankhurst was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

5. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Tuke, leading members of the Women's Social and Political Union, were arrested on charges of conspiring to commit damage to property and incite others to commit similar offences. Miss Christabel Pankhurst, against whom a warrant was also issued, succeeded in evading arrest, and subsequently escaped to Paris. Mrs. Pankhurst, who was already under arrest and sentence, was included in the charge. After several hearings Mrs. Tuke was discharged, and the others were committed for trial.

— A bye-election in South Manchester resulted in the defeat of Sir Arthur Haworth, newly appointed Junior Lord of the Treasury, and a gain of a seat to the Opposition. (See p. 116.)

7. Capt. Amundsen, of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, arrived at Hobart, Tasmania, and announced his discovery of the South Pole. (See p. 453.)

8. A joint conference between coal-owners and ministers at the Foreign Office was brought about by the efforts of the Prime Minister. It was estimated that upwards of a million and a half workmen were by this time

idle, work in many industries being largely stopped through lack of coal supplies.

9. The King, who was accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary, laid the foundation stone of the new London County Hall at Westminster Bridge. (See p. 139.)

14. At the conclusion of a trial lasting for ten days Frederick Henry Seddon was found guilty of the murder of Miss Eliza Barrow by poison obtained from arsenical fly-papers, and was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Bucknill. Mrs. Seddon was acquitted. The verdict was subsequently upheld on appeal, and Seddon was executed on March 18th. (See Dec. 15th.)

15. The joint conference in regard to the coal strike having failed, the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons the immediate introduction of a Minimum Wages Bill (see p. 394). In consequence of the strike the King postponed State visits to foreign Courts which had been arranged for this year.

16. The P. & O. steamer *Oceana*, bound for Bombay, came into collision with the German four-masted steel barque *Pisagua* off Beachy Head at four o'clock in the morning, and sank six hours later. There were forty passengers on board, most of whom were saved in their night attire, but owing to the swamping of a boat seven passengers and seven of the crew were drowned.

19. Mr. Tom Mann, the well-known labour leader, was arrested on a charge of having, in speeches at Salford and in the pages of the *Syndicalist*, incited soldiers to mutiny by bidding them refuse to fire when called out to quell industrial riots.

20. Ellen Pitfield, a nurse and "suffragette," was sentenced at the Old Bailey to six months' imprisonment for setting fire to a basket of shavings soaked with paraffin at the General Post Office.

21. The scheme for the formation of a public park at Shadwell as a memorial to King Edward was adopted by the Memorial Committee.

— The third reading of the Minimum Wage (Miners) Bill was carried in the House of Commons. (See p. 394.)

22. Guy Bowman, journalist, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to nine months' hard labour for having in the *Syndicalist* incited soldiers to mutiny; and the brothers Buck, the printers of the paper, were each sentenced to six months' hard labour.

26. At the London Sessions the trial of 126 woman Suffragists committed for window-breaking at the beginning of the month began. In the majority of cases sentences of imprisonment ranging from three to six months were passed.

28. The Conciliation (Woman's Suffrage) Bill was rejected in the House of Commons by 222 votes against 208. (See p. 405.)

— It was resolved by the miners' leaders, in view of the passing of the Minimum Wage Bill, to take an immediate ballot on the question of ending the coal strike.

30. The Oxford and Cambridge Boatrace was rowed in very rough weather, and both boats sank. The race was rerowed two days later, and Oxford won. (See p. 514.)

April.

1. Captain Scott's vessel, the *Terra Nova*, arrived at Akaroa, New Zealand, announcing that the British Antarctic Expedition would

remain another winter to continue investigations. Captain Scott had not then reached the South Pole. (See p. 453.)

6. The coal strike was declared to be at an end. The miners' ballot showed a small majority against resuming work, but the leaders decided that the strike could not be continued with a majority of less than two-thirds in its favour. The total loss in wages alone through the strike was estimated at nearly twelve million pounds.

9. A Royal Commission was appointed under the presidency of Lord Inchcape to inquire into the Natural Resources and Improvement of Trade of the Empire. (See p. 24.)

11. Home Rule Bill introduced in the House of Commons. (See p. 394.)

15. At about half-past ten at night the White Star liner *Titanic*, the largest vessel in the world (see p. 351), on her maiden voyage from Queenstown to New York, struck an iceberg near Cape Race. The shock was slight, and caused little alarm at the time, as the vessel was believed to be unsinkable; but she was soon found to be filling, and all the passengers were ordered on deck with life-belts on. The boats were got out, and the men were ordered to stand back while the women were got in; but it afterwards appeared that many third-class women passengers had failed to reach the boat-deck. In perfect order the boats—which, however, were not filled to their full capacity, and were only capable of holding less than a third of those on board—were got away, and soon afterwards the *Titanic* went down, carrying with her more than a thousand passengers and crew, but few of whom were picked up by the boats. By wireless telegraphy the *Titanic* had signalled for help immediately after the collision, but it was not till four o'clock in the morning that the Cunard liner *Carpathia* arrived on the scene of the disaster and rescued the survivors, many of whom had suffered severely from the bitter cold and the exposure. The *Titanic* carried 1,308 passengers and a crew of 898, making 2,206 persons in all, of whom 703 were saved—493 passengers and 210 of the crew, the master, Captain Smith, being drowned. Of the 815 passengers lost, 661 were men, 101 women (81 being third-class passengers), and 53 children (all third-class). The drowned included Mr. W. T. Stead, the famous publicist; Major Archibald Butt, aide-de-camp to President Taft; Mr. Thomas Andrews, jun., of Messrs. Harland & Wolff, the designer of the *Titanic*; Mr. Jaques Futrelle, novelist; Mr. F. D. Millet, artist; Mr. Christopher Head, ex-Mayor of Chelsea, and several well-known American capitalists, among them Colneel John Jacob Astor (who was on his honeymoon), Mr. George Widener, Mr. Benjamin Guggenheim, and Mr. Isidor Straus (whose wife refused to leave him and was drowned with him).

19. The *Carpathia* arrived in New York with the survivors of the *Titanic* disaster. Of the 493 passengers saved, 126 were men, 315 women, and 52 children. Among them were Mr. Bruce Ismay, chairman of the White Star Line, and Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon. An inquiry ordered by the American Senate was at once opened in New York, under the presidency of Senator Smith, whose methods occasioned much comment both in this country and in the United States. In England an im-

pressive memorial service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral.

23. At an Irish Nationalist Convention held in Dublin a resolution welcoming the Home Rule Bill as an "honest and generous attempt to settle the Irish question" was carried unanimously.

24. Owing to a strike of firemen of the White Star liner *Olympic*, who declared themselves dissatisfied with the provision of boats, though 24 extra Berthon boats had been provided, the departure of that vessel from Southampton for New York was delayed. Fifty-three men were arrested, and subsequently charged before the magistrates at Portsmouth with disobeying their captain's commands.

27. At the Central Criminal Court, Claud Hamilton Izzard and his wife were charged with having obtained a number of five-pound notes from Mr. Thomas Syms on the pretence of sending them to spirits with whom they professed to be in communication. In cross-examination Mr. Syms admitted that he had been guilty of immoral associations with Mrs. Izzard while she was supposed to be under the control of the spirits, and that he was the father of her child. The Recorder stated that he had never heard in a Court of Justice a more shocking story, and at his suggestion the jury at once returned a verdict of not guilty against both prisoners, the Recorder at the same time advising them not to resume the holding of seances, or they would be liable to be proceeded against as rogues and vagabonds. (See Feb. 24th.)

28. Most of the surviving members of the crew of the *Titanic* arrived at Plymouth on board the steamer *Lapland*. Some adverse comment was created by the restrictions placed upon the men's movements at the instance of the Board of Trade pending their appearance as witnesses before the proposed Court of Inquiry.

30. Mr. Ismay and the surviving officers of the *Titanic*, who had been detained in Washington for the American inquiry, were allowed to leave for England.

— The cable-ship *Mackay-Bennell* arrived at Halifax, N.S., with the bodies of 190 *Titanic* victims on board.

May.

2. A strike of West End tailors and tailoresses for higher wages and better conditions of labour began in London. The East End tailors afterwards joined the strike, and some thousands of workers were rendered idle. The strike proved only partial, however, and eventually the men and women returned to work without securing any substantial part of their claims.

3. A Court of Inquiry into the loss of the *Titanic*, with Lord Mersey as Wreck Commissioner, was opened at the London Scottish Drill Hall in Westminster. The investigation lasted 36 days, closing on July 2nd; 98 witnesses were called, and over 25,600 questions were asked.

— Speaking at the Queen's Hall, Mr. Bottomley announced that he would probably retire from Parliament rather than seek the sanction of the law to the scheme of arrangement which he had submitted to his creditors—a course which would expose him to a second edition of "mud-throwing, insult, and slander."

4. Decision was given by the Portsmouth magistrates in the case of the 53 seamen and others of the *Olympic* who were charged with insubordination. They found the charge proved, but taking into consideration that the men had been unnerved by the *Titanic* disaster, discharged them under the Probation of Offenders Act. (See April 24th.)

7. This being the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert Browning, a commemorative celebration was held in London, a service in Westminster Abbey being followed by meetings in Westminster College Hall and Caxton Hall, at which addresses on the poet and his works were delivered by Lord Crewe, Sir Arthur Pinero, Mr. Henry James, and others.

— It was announced that a special committee of the British Medical Association, formed to secure the "cardinal points" demanded by its members in respect of the National Insurance Bill, had taken steps to secure the provisional resignation of all club and other contracts by practitioners holding them, accompanied by an undertaking not to accept any such re-signed appointments. An undertaking not to accept any appointment under the Act until their specified terms were conceded, had already been signed by 25,000 practitioners.

8. During a Fleet inspection in Weymouth Bay, the King, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, made a lengthy run in Submarine D 4, during which the vessel was submerged.

9. Second reading of the Home Rule Bill carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 101. (See p. 394.)

13. Mr. E. V. B. Fisher, aeronaut, and Mr. Victor Mason, a wealthy American who was accompanying him as a passenger, were killed in an aeroplane accident at Brooklands. The machine heeled over and fell when about 200 ft. from the ground.

14. Death of the King of Denmark.

15. At Manchester Assizes Mr. Tom Mann was found guilty of attempting to seduce soldiers to mutinous conduct, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Second Division. (See March 19th.)

20. Mr. Justice Darling heard, in the King's Bench Division, an action for libel brought by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, against the proprietors and publishers of *Blackwood's Magazine* in respect of some verses suggesting that when a prisoner at Pretoria during the South African War he "broke his prison and parole." The defendants expressed their unqualified regret and apology, and the record was withdrawn, the Judge remarking that the case disposed once and for ever of every rumour of the sort referred to in the verses complained of.

— Enrico Malatesta, who was said to have been known to the police for a number of years as an anarchist of a very dangerous type, was at the Central Criminal Court found guilty of a defamatory libel on one Ennio Bellilli, a professed Anarchist. The Recorder sentenced Malatesta to three months' imprisonment, and ordered him to be recommended for expulsion as an undesirable alien.

21. Six thousand lightermen employed in the Port of London went out on strike, and the Transport Workers' Federation ordered their members not to assist during the dispute by forwarding by land goods usually carried by water. The cause of the dispute was the

refusal of the Port Authorities to dismiss one man who had declined to join the Lightermen's Union. He was a member of the foremen's union, but was no longer employed as a foreman, and the strike leaders contended that the union to which he belonged was an employers' and not a workmen's body. The Government at once decided to institute an inquiry into the dispute, and appointed Sir Edward Clarke to conduct it.

22. The trial of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst on charges of conspiracy in connection with the recent window-breaking campaign by "Suffragettes" was concluded at the Central Criminal Court before Mr. Justice Coleridge, who sentenced them to nine months' imprisonment in the Second Division, at the same time ordering Mr. Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst to pay the costs of the prosecution.

23. The Executive Council of the Transport Workers' Federation, under the presidency of Mr. Harry Gosling, proclaimed a general strike of transport workers in London in consequence of the lightermen's dispute with the Port of London Authority. No ballot of the men was taken.

24. Mr. Bottomley having retired from Parliament (see May 3rd), a bye-election took place in South Hackney, and the Liberal candidate was returned by a greatly decreased majority. (See p. 113.)

25. By invitation of the Paris Municipality, 500 London school children, and many from other parts of England and Wales, visited Paris for the week-end to take part in an international musical festival. Many prizes were taken by the British children, schools at Blackpool, West Ham, and Romilly (Wales) being among the most successful.

28. Sir Edward Clarke issued his report in the Port of London dispute. On the main question his decision was in favour of the employers, holding that the charges of breach of agreement against them wholly failed. On five minor points, however, his finding was in favour of the men.

31. Members of the Government met the leaders of the London Dock Strike, but the employers refused an invitation to attend.

June.

6. A great ball at the Albert Hall, at which the dancers appeared in the costumes of "One Hundred Years Ago," was attended by the King and Queen and many other members of the Royal Family.

8. The first "Aerial Derby," consisting of a flight of 81 miles round London, was won by Mr. Gustav Hamel.

— The French submarine *Vendémiaire* was run down off Cap de la Hague by the battleship *Saint Louis*, with a loss of 27 lives.

10. Miss Malecka, a British subject of Russian extraction who had been sentenced to penal servitude in Russia for treason, was released owing to the efforts of the British Government, the sentence being commuted to one of perpetual expulsion from Russia. (See p. 312.)

11. At a great meeting held in the Guildhall, London, Earl Curzon, on behalf of a thousand admirers, made a presentation to Sir Henniher Heaton in acknowledgment of his services to the British Empire and the world in the matter of postal reform.

14. Judgment was given by the Lord Chief Justice in an action for libel brought by Dr. Robert Bell against Dr. Ernest Francis Bashford and the British Medical Association in respect of an article which appeared in the *British Medical Journal*, headed "Cancer Credulity and Quackery," in which the plaintiff's theories and method of treating cancer were strongly criticised. Dr. Bell was awarded £2,000 damages.

20. In the House of Lords final judgment was given in a case arising out of the refusal of Canon Thompson, Vicar of Eaton, to administer Holy Communion to Mr. Banister, who had married his deceased wife's sister, and to Mrs. Banister. The case had been decided against Canon Thompson both in the Arches Court of Canterbury and the Court of Appeal, and Lord Loreburn, in dismissing the appeal, said the vicar was not entitled to act as he had done, and expressed his regret that there had remained on the pleadings an allegation that Mr. and Mrs. Banister were "open and notorious evilivers."

23. The Prince of Wales, on attaining the eighteenth anniversary of his birthday, came of age as heir to the Throne. The King of Spain conferred on his Royal Highness the Order of the Golden Fleece.

— Mr. Tom Mann was released from prison after serving six weeks and three days of his sentence of six months' imprisonment. (See May 9th.)

24. Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence were released from prison, both having refused to take food. Mrs. Pankhurst had been forcibly fed. Mr. Pethick Lawrence was released a few days afterwards.

25. A visit to South Wales was begun by the King and Queen. On the following day His Majesty laid at Cardiff the foundation stone of the National Museum of Wales.

— Judgment was given in the matter of the sinking of the P. & O. liner *Oceana* on March 16th. The Court found that the catastrophe was due to the wrongful act of the chief officer, and that the loss of life was due to errors in judgment on the part of the chief officer and the master.

26. "Alexandra Day," when Queen Alexandra entered upon the fiftieth year of her residence in England, was celebrated in London. About 10,000 ladies, dressed in white relieved by a red-edged white sash—the Danish colours—sold artificial wild roses for the benefit of hospitals, convalescent homes, and similar institutions, and a sum of nearly £13,000 was realised. Many ladies of title were among those selling the flowers in the streets.

27. A great meeting of domestic servants in opposition to the National Insurance Act was held at the Albert Hall under the presidency of Ellen Lady Desart. On the same day the Domestic Servants' Insurance Society was formed under the Act at the house of Lady St. Helier, and within a few months it had a membership of upwards of 50,000.

28. After a service in the Chapel of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea the body of Field-Marshal Sir George White was taken to Euston Station for conveyance to Ireland. Thousands of persons lined the route of the procession, in which nearly all the senior officers of the army then in England took part. The interment took place at Ballymena.

July.

1. Their Majesties paid the first formal visit ever received from a sovereign to a variety entertainment, a "command performance" by star artists being attended by them at the Palace Theatre.

— Stringent restrictions on the movements of cattle were imposed by the Board of Agriculture in consequence of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease.

2. A Congress of Universities of the Empire was opened in London by Prince Arthur of Connaught, and an address of welcome was delivered by Lord Rosebery as Chancellor of the University of London.

3. Mr. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, accompanied by other members of the Canadian Ministry, arrived in England to confer with the Government on Imperial defence and other matters. (See pp. 169 and 185.)

7. Serious disturbances arising out of the Home Rule agitation occurred at the Belfast Shipyard, and many Roman Catholic workmen ceased work. Messrs. Harland & Wolff threatened to close the works unless the disturbances ceased.

8. The King and Queen while on a visit to Lord and Lady Fitzwilliam at Wentworth Woodhouse drove to Elsecar Colliery, where His Majesty descended the pit and worked for a few minutes with the pick. Their Majesties took tea at Conisborough Castle.

9. A terrible colliery accident happened in the Cadeby Main pit under the shadow of Conisborough Castle, and near Wentworth Woodhouse, where the King and Queen were staying. An explosion first occurred in a portion of the pit where 32 men were at work, and all but two of them were killed. A rescue party had descended, when a second explosion took place, more than doubling the number of victims, among whom were Mr. W. H. Pickering, Chief Inspector of Mines for the district, Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Pickle, Inspectors of Mines, and Mr. Douglas Chambers, Manager of the Denaby Colliery, all of whom were among the rescue party. There were 88 victims in all. The King and Queen visited the scene and helped to console the bereaved relatives.

— An inspection of the Fleet, organised by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, for the members of both Houses of Parliament, took place at Spithead. (See p. 198.)

12. A Unionist demonstration took place at Belfast on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. A great procession of Orange lodges moved from Belfast to a field at Cloughfern, three miles distant, where an enormous gathering was addressed by Mr. F. E. Smith and others in opposition to the Home Rule Bill.

13. Helen Craggs, a "Suffragette," was arrested in the grounds of Nuneham House, Oxfordshire, the residence of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Harcourt. In a basket near by were a can of methylated spirit, a tin of spirit of petroleum, and a bottle of petroleum, and burglarious implements were also found. Another woman who was in her company escaped. Helen Craggs was subsequently charged with being on enclosed premises with the supposed felonious purpose of setting fire to the house.

— Intense horror and indignation were aroused by the publication of Sir Roger

Casement's report on the methods of rubber collection and the treatment of Indians in Putumayo, a region dominated by the Peruvian Amazon Company. The report revealed the systematic perpetration of appalling atrocities committed by Peruvian agents of the Company, and a select Committee of the House of Commons was subsequently appointed to inquire into the matter. (See p. 305.)

15. The King and Queen attended a thanksgiving service at Winchester Cathedral for the preservation of the building from disaster and its restoration to stability and beauty. A knighthood was conferred upon Mr. Francis Fox, the engineer who saved the Cathedral by means of underground work in a bed of peat upon which much of it rested.

16. The 250th anniversary of the Royal Society was celebrated by a service in Westminster Abbey and by a banquet at which Sir Archibald Geikie presided and the Prime Minister and Viscount Morley were the principal speakers.

18. About 7,000 guests attended a garden party given by the King and Queen at Windsor Castle.

— At the close of the first of two variety performances in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, where the Prime Minister was to speak on the following evening, Miss Gladys Evans, a "Suffragette," poured some inflammable fluid on the curtain of a box in which she was sitting and then set light to it. The flames were promptly extinguished and the woman was arrested. Other arrests in connection with the offence were subsequently made. (See Aug. 7th.)

— While the Prime Minister and Mr. John Redmond were passing the General Post Office in Dublin in a carriage Mrs. Mary Leigh, a "Suffragette," threw a hatchet at Mr. Asquith. It missed the Prime Minister, but struck Mr. Redmond on the ear, inflicting a slight wound.

— Negotiations with the leaders of the London Dock Strike having failed, Lord Devonport, Chairman of the Port Authority, definitely announced on behalf of that body that they would assent to no conditions precedent to the men returning to work.

19. Mr. Asquith addressed a great meeting in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in support of the Home Rule Bill. Some Suffragists attempted to parade outside the building, but they were set upon by a mob and had to take refuge in the Post Office.

20. At a representative meeting of the British Medical Association in Liverpool it was resolved by an overwhelming majority to adhere to the minimum demands in reference to the National Insurance Act which were formulated in February.

24. Much indignation was caused by an incident on Tower Hill, when Mr. Ben Tillett, Secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation, called on a meeting of strikers to join in the prayer, "May God strike Lord Devonport dead." Mr. Tillett's action was strongly repudiated by the Labour leaders generally.

— Lord Lansdowne, speaking at the annual meeting of the Rural League, outlined the future policy of the Unionist Party with regard to the Land Question, which, he said, would include a discriminating measure of State-aided land purchase. (See p. 339.)

— Mr. Balfour was the principal speaker at

a dinner inaugurating the first International Eugenics Conference, held under the presidency of Major Leonard Darwin. (See p. 452.)

— Unionists gained a seat at a by-election at the Crewe division of Cheshire. (See p. 110.)

25. Nine girls lost their lives in a terrible fire which occurred on the top floor of a factory in Moor Lane, City. They were engaged in making Christmas cards in which celluloid was used.

27. Mr. Bonar Law, addressing a Unionist demonstration at Blenheim, said that if an attempt were made without the clearly expressed will of the people of this country, and as part of a corrupt Parliamentary bargain, to deprive the Ulster Unionists of their birthright, they would be justified in resisting by all the means in their power, including force.

29. Death of the Emperor Mitsuhiro of Japan. (See p. 294.)

— The London Dock Strike came to an end, the strikers confessing themselves beaten and agreeing to return to work unconditionally.

30. Lord Mersey delivered the finding of the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the *Titanic*. The Court found that the collision with an iceberg was due to the excessive speed at which the ship was navigated, but in view of the fact that the late Captain Smith had been following an invariable practice they absolved him from blame. They declared to be unfounded a charge which had been made against Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon of having bribed the seamen in charge of the boat in which he accompanied his wife not to return to pick up the drowning; and they also found unjustified imputations which had been cast upon Mr. Ismay, who, in Lord Mersey's opinion, was under no obligation to wait on board till the vessel foundered. Lord Mersey, the Commissioner, further expressed the opinion that the steamship *Californian*, from which rockets were seen, was within ten miles of the *Titanic*, and that had she pushed her way through the ice, as she could have done without serious risk, she might have saved many, if not all, of the lives which were lost. Among other recommendations the Court advised that vessels should be compelled to carry sufficient boats for all on board.

August.

1. Aeroplane tests with a view to finding a machine to satisfy military requirements were begun on Salisbury Plain. It was subsequently announced that the first prize, £4,000, had been won by Mr. F. S. Cody, with his "Cody" biplane. (See p. 471.)

3. Mr. Lindsay Campbell, an Australian airman, was killed by the fall of his machine, a Bristol aeroplane, near Brooklands.

4. Nine boy scouts belonging to a Walworth troop were drowned owing to the capsizing of a cutter off the coast of Sheppey. Fifteen scouts and five adults who were in the boat were saved by a coast-guard cutter and by the efforts of the Scoutmaster in charge, Mr. Sydney Marsh, and others.

— Four members of the Caius College Mission at Battersea, who were in camp at Rottingdean, were drowned, three of them in the effort to save the fourth, who was seized with cramp while bathing.

7. Mrs. Mary Leigh, Miss Gladys Evans, Miss Mabel Capper, and Mrs. Lizzie Baker were indicted before Mr. Justice Madden in Dublin on charges of having been concerned

together in an attempt to burn down the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on July 18th. Mr. Healy, K.C., M.P., who appeared for the defence of Mrs. Leigh, declared that when the object for which the accused stood indicted—the enfranchisement of women—had been achieved they would be held in honour and respect. Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude; Miss Lizzie Baker, who pleaded guilty to a charge of causing malicious damage, was ordered seven months' hard labour, and the charge against Miss Capper was withdrawn. A further charge against Mrs. Leigh of having thrown a hatchet at the Prime Minister and injured Mr. John Redmond was postponed.

8. The remains of the Duke of Fife, which had reposed at Windsor pending the construction of a vault for their reception, were laid to rest with an impressive Highland funeral service in the private chapel at New Lodge, Braemar.

— A by-election in North-west Manchester resulted in a Unionist gain. (See p. 116.)

9. Forty thousand persons visited St. John's Church, Walworth, to view the coffins of eight of the boy scouts who were drowned on the 4th inst. On the following day many thousands of people lined the route of the funeral procession to Nunhead cemetery, where seven of the lads were buried together. The ninth body was recovered at Margate three days later.

10. Mr. Winston Churchill addressed to the Chairman of the Liberal party in Dundee a letter vigorously denouncing recent speeches by Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, whom he described as having on repeated occasions incited the Orangemen to wage civil war upon their fellow countrymen. "No doubt," he added, "it is true that these foolish and wicked words go far beyond the intentions of the speakers, and that they would be unspeakably shocked and frightened if all this melodramatic stuff were suddenly to explode into real bombs and cannons." In a reply addressed to the *Times*, Mr. Bonar Law wrote: "Mr. Churchill is quite right in thinking that I do not anticipate civil war . . . there would have been a real danger of civil war if the Government had been allowed to move blindly towards the precipice without a clear warning of the dangers in front of them. They now know that if they attempt, without first obtaining the sanction of the electors, to drive Ulster out of the Union, the attempt will be resisted not only by the loyalists of Ireland, but by an overwhelming majority of the people of Great Britain, and the attempt will not be made."

13. Mr. R. C. Fenwick, who was piloting an aeroplane of which he was the inventor and constructor, fell with his machine from a height of 500 ft. during the military aeroplane tests over Salisbury Plain, and was killed instantaneously.

14. Captain Stanley Lord, master of the steamer *Californian*, issued a statement in reply to the finding of the *Titanic* Court of Inquiry as regards his vessel. He wrote: "The evidence is conclusive that none of the responsible officers of the *Californian* were aware of the serious calamity that had taken place. That any seaman would wilfully neglect signals of distress is preposterous and unthinkable—there was everything to gain and nothing to lose."

19. Robert Henry Money, a dairyman, who had falsely represented himself to be an ex-officer in the army, murdered his wife and three children, and attempted to murder his wife's sister, who was the mother of two of the children, in a house at Eastbourne. He then committed suicide and set fire to the house. The wife's sister, Florence Paler, ran out of the house severely wounded, after witnessing the murder of her children. At the close of the inquest three weeks later, the coroner's jury found a verdict of murder and suicide against Money, and almost unanimously expressed the opinion that he was of unsound mind.

— Four "Suffragettes" were released from prison in Dublin at the expiration of their sentences. It was stated that they had fasted for 92 hours before their release.

20. Death of General Booth. Two days later it was announced at the Army's headquarters that Mr. Bramwell Booth, his eldest son, had succeeded under his father's nomination to the command, the nomination being contained in a sealed packet which had been deposited with a firm of solicitors. (See p. 535.)

24. President Taft signed the Panama Canal Bill. (See p. 252.)

25 6. After more than three weeks of unusually wet weather tremendous downpours occurred in many parts of the country. In the neighbourhood of Norwich nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches were recorded within 29 hours. The lower parts of the city were flooded, thousands of persons were rendered temporarily homeless, and three were drowned. Many bridges were partially destroyed, railway communication with the north of Norfolk was for a time cut off, and immense damage was done to crops.

29. After lying in state for four days at the Clapton Congress Hall the remains of General Booth were interred in Abney Park Cemetery, amid extraordinary manifestations of public sympathy and respect. Forty bands marched in the funeral procession. On the previous evening a memorial service at Olympia, at which the King and Queen were represented, was attended by about 20,000 people.

— One man was killed and twenty persons were injured in a railway accident at Vauxhall Station on the South Western line.

31. The centenary of the first British vessel propelled by steam, Henry Bell's *Comet*, was celebrated in Glasgow and other towns in Scotland. At Port Glasgow a commemorative tablet was unveiled by Mr. James Reid, a grand-nephew of the *Comet*'s builder.

September.

2. The Trade Union Congress was opened at Newport. In the course of the discussions Syndicalism was condemned by an overwhelming majority of the members.

4. Professor Schäfer, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the British Association, upheld the theory of the gradual evolution of living from non-living matter, and expressed his belief in the possibility of producing life from lifeless substance in the laboratory. The address gave rise to a warm controversy in scientific and religious circles. (See p. 448.)

5. The Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed the Welsh National Eisteddfod at Wrexham. Some suffragists who interrupted

and were ejected were very roughly treated by the crowd outside.

— Two men were killed and several injured by the fall of a water-tank down the shaft at the Shakespeare Colliery, Dover.

6. Captain Patrick Hamilton and Second-Lieut. A. Wyness-Stuart, officers of the Royal Flying Corps, lost their lives in an aeroplane accident over Graveley. (See p. 475.)

10. Two more officers of the Royal Flying Corps, Lieut. C. A. Bettington and Second-Lieut. E. H. Hotchkiss, were killed by the fall of an aeroplane over Wolvercote. (See p. 475.)

12. Mr. Winston Churchill, in a speech at Dundee, suggested the application of the federal system to England as well as Scotland and Wales, with ten or twelve separate legislative bodies for the discharge of functions entrusted to them by the Imperial Parliament. He explained that he was merely speaking his own thoughts in the matter, so that the idea might be considered in the political discussions of the country. (See p. 408.)

13. Funeral of the Emperor of Japan. Count Nogi and his wife committed suicide. (See p. 295.)

14. Serious faction fighting took place at Celtic Park, Belfast, and over a hundred persons were injured, sixty being treated at the hospitals.

16. Important military manœuvres began in the eastern counties and continued for three days, during two of which the King was present.

17. Fifteen persons were killed and about forty injured in a railway accident at Ditton Junction, two miles from Widnes. The engine drawing an express train from Chester to Liverpool jumped the metals, the front coach crashed into the platform at the station, and two others caught fire, several passengers being burnt to death in the sight of would-be rescuers, who were powerless to help them.

— The first of a series of eleven great Unionist demonstrations in Ulster, leading up to the signing on "Ulster Day" of a solemn covenant to resist Home Rule, was held at Enniskillen. The meetings were addressed by Sir Edward Carson, Mr. F. E. Smith, Lord Hugh Cecil, and others.

20. The army airship *Gamma* was wrecked near Devizes. The car was smashed in descending, but the crew were able to jump out without sustaining injury.

— It was officially announced that Mrs. Mary Leigh, who had been sentenced to penal servitude for the attempt to burn down the Theatre Royal, Dublin, had been released from prison. She had practised the "hunger-strike" for forty-four days, and had been forcibly fed till her release under medical advice. Mrs. Lizzie Baker had already been set at liberty, and Miss Gladys Evans was released a few days later. (See Aug. 7th.)

21. Mr. H. J. D. Astley, aeronaut, was killed during some exhibition flights at Belfast.

— Mr. Lloyd George opened at Llanstumdwy a village institute to which he had contributed £1,000 awarded to him in a libel action. "Suffragettes" were again roughly handled.

24. The Chinese Government having declined the conditions of a loan from the "Six-Powers Group," a loan of £5,000,000 was successfully floated by Messrs. C. Birch Crisp. (See p. 25.)

27. An Armenian tailor named Stephen Titus went into the bar of the Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, and fired a revolver, killing Miss Towers, the manageress, and wounding a barmaid. Rushing out of the hotel he shot and severely wounded a man, and two other men, John Starchfield, a news-vendor, and Thomas Johns, were also shot and wounded, the latter fatally, while seizing and detaining Titus till the arrival of the police.

— At midnight revolver shots were heard from a taxi-cab in Fenchurch Street, and a woman named Florence Duiley, a music-hall artist, jumped out, crying that she was shot. Policemen went to arrest a man named Edward Hopwood, who was in the cab with a revolver in his hand, and he immediately shot himself in the temple. The woman died shortly after admission to the hospital, but the man recovered.

28. "Ulster Day." (See p. 395.)

30. Further heavy rains in East Anglia caused destructive floods, hundreds of acres of land which had only just become free of water being again submerged.

October.

2. Mr. Mark Wilks, a teacher under the London County Council, who had been imprisoned for non-payment of the tax on the income of his wife, Dr. Elizabeth Wilks, was released. Dr. Elizabeth Wilks, a lady of independent means, had herself refused to pay the tax as a protest against the disability of women to exercise the franchise. The Lord Chancellor subsequently acknowledged in the House of Lords that the state of the law which led to Mr. Wilks's imprisonment was indefensible.

4. Submarine *B2* was sunk in collision with the Hamburg-American liner *Amerika* near Dover. (See p. 198.)

7. Parliament reassembled. (See p. 395.)

8. Montenegro declared war against Turkey. (See p. 242.)

9. Police-Inspector Walls was shot dead outside the house of Countess Sztaray at Eastbourne. A man who gave the name of John Williams was subsequently arrested in London, taken to Eastbourne, and charged with the crime.

10. Drury Lane Theatre celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the opening of its existing structure, an address by Mr. Stephen Phillips being read by Mr. H. B. Irving.

14. Three men entered the shop of a jeweller in Edgware Road, threatened the manager and his assistants with a revolver, made off with a quantity of jewellery, and escaped by means of a taxi-cab. The incident caused disquietude owing to its similarity in method to the crimes committed by "motor bandits" in Paris. (See p. 278.)

17. Turkey declared war against Bulgaria and Serbia, and Greece declared war against Turkey. (See p. 242.)

19. It was publicly announced that Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence had left the Women's Social and Political Union, being unable to approve of a new policy of "militant suffragism" which had been outlined by Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence resumed control of *Votes for Women*, and a new journal was started as the official organ of the Union.

— Helen Craggs was tried before Mr. Justice Ridley at the Oxford Assizes on the charge of having on July 13th been found with pick-

locks, keys, and other articles with intent to break into the house of Mr. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., and set fire to it. She was found guilty, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

21. Mr. Justice Parker heard in the Chancery Division an action brought by Mr. T. Gibson Bowles, ex-M.P., against the Bank of England, which raised the question of the right of the Bank to deduct income-tax from dividends before the tax had been imposed by statute. The purpose of the action was to challenge the right of the Government to act upon a simple resolution of the House of Commons and to collect taxes in anticipation of the passing of a Budget Bill. Mr. Bowles, who conducted his own case, was highly complimented by the Attorney-General, who appeared for the Bank of England, on the way in which he had presented his case, and judgment was reserved.

22. In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Government had decided to increase the sum available for the provision of medical benefit under the Insurance Act, so as to bring the payment up to 8s. 6d. per head of insured persons, including drugs, the result being, it was represented, a payment to the doctors of 7s. or 7s. 6d. per head. (See p. 436.)

23. A Select Committee of the House of Commons, with Sir Albert Spicer as chairman, began an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the negotiation and completion of the agreement between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. and the Postmaster-General with regard to the establishment of a chain of Imperial wireless stations. (See p. 462.)

30. It was announced that Helen Craggs had been released from prison after serving twelve days of her sentence. She had from the first refused to take food, and it was stated that her health was such as to render dangerous a continuance of artificial feeding. (See Oct. 19th.)

31. Mr. Justice Pickford and a special jury in the King's Bench Division concluded the ten days' hearing of an action for libel brought by Mr. C. H. Stevens, managing director of Stevens & Co., Ltd., who described himself as a "consumption specialist," against the British Medical Association in respect of statements in their book, "Secret Remedies." Four qualified doctors gave evidence that they had used the plaintiff's "remedy," called "lung-sava," with successful results, and several witnesses testified to marvellous restorations to health which they attributed to the plaintiff's treatment. For the defence, Dr. Theodore Dyke Acland, Sir Richard Powell, and other medical witnesses expressed the unqualified opinion that the medicine was absolutely useless in the treatment of consumption, Dr. Acland declaring that no honest man could believe in its efficacy, though he subsequently modified this declaration, admitting that a doctor who came to an erroneous opinion could not fairly be called dishonest. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

November.

1. Triennial elections of councillors took place in the 27 Metropolitan Boroughs and the City of Westminster. (See p. 142.)

3. In the early morning a fire broke out at Messrs. John Barker & Co.'s stores in High Street, Kensington, and seventeen young

women who were sleeping on the premises were cut off by the flames. Five of these lost their lives and six others were seriously injured. Eleven women and two men were rescued by the fire brigade, two of whose members also sustained injuries.

4. Mr. Justice Parker delivered judgment in the case of Gibson Bowles v. the Bank of England, upholding the plaintiff's contention that the income-tax could not legally be deducted from dividends on stock before the tax had actually been imposed by statute. The Chancellor of the Exchequer subsequently announced that legislation would be introduced to meet the difficulty in which this judgment would place the Treasury.

5. Mr. Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, was elected President of the United States. (See pp. 324 and 327.)

— In consequence of the defeat of an amendment to the Home Rule Bill to establish woman's franchise in Ireland, more window-breaking was indulged by "Suffragettes" in London, damage to the extent of about £400 being done in Bond Street. Two arrests were made.

6. A suit brought by Mr. Alfred George Temple, art adviser to the Corporation of the City of London, against Sir George Donaldson, claiming commission on the sale of pictures to the value of £148,000 bought from the defendant by Senator Clark, of New York, was brought to a finish before the Lord Chief Justice. A special jury found for the plaintiff, and awarded him £6,150. Stay of execution was granted with a view to an appeal.

9. Speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, the Prime Minister made an important announcement on the subject of the Balkan War. (See p. 245.)

10. At the Central Criminal Court Stephen Titus was found guilty of murder in Tottenham Court Road (see Sept. 27th), but was declared to be insane. He was accordingly ordered to be confined during His Majesty's pleasure.

11. The Government were defeated in the House of Commons on an amendment to the Home Rule Bill moved by Sir F. Banbury. (See p. 396.)

— The report of the Royal Commission on Divorce was issued. (See p. 446.)

13. A disorderly scene occurred in the Commons, and the Speaker adjourned the House till the following day. (See p. 396.)

14. The Prime Minister, at the suggestion of the Speaker, moved the adjournment of the House till the 18th inst.

22. The Prime Minister and Mr. Redmond addressed a Liberal demonstration at Nottingham. Mr. Asquith announced that the Government was engaged in the careful consideration of a scheme for the reconstitution of the House of Lords.

26. Grave anxiety which had been felt for some days on account of tension between Serbia and Austria-Hungary and military preparations by Austria-Hungary and Russia was this day relieved by a semi-official assurance in the *North-German Gazette* that the Albanian and Adriatic questions would not be treated as isolated questions, but would be deferred, as Mr. Asquith had suggested (see p. 245), for the general settlement. (See OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.)

27. A cabman named Albert George Bowes fired at and seriously wounded Sir Edward Henry, Chief Commissioner of Police.

OBITUARY, 1912.

- H. M. Frederick VIII.**, King of Denmark. Born June 3, '43; succeeded to the throne Jan. 29, 1906; died May 14, 1912
- H. M. Mutsuhito**, Emperor of Japan. Born Nov. 3, '52; succeeded to the throne Feb. 13, '67; died July 30, 1912
- H. R. H. Wilhelm Alexander**, Grand Duke of Luxemburg. Born April 22, '52; succeeded Nov. 19, 1905; died Feb. 25, 1912
- H. R. H. Maria Teresa**, Infanta of Spain. Born Nov. 12, '82; died Sept. 23, 1912
- H. H. Prithvi Bir Bikram-Shamsher**, Maharajah-Dhiraj of Nepal. Born Aug. 8, '75; succeeded May 17, '81; died Dec. 11, 1911
- H. R. H. Marie**, Princess-Dowager of Belgium, Countess of Flanders (Nov. 26), 67
- Aehrenthal**, Count, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs since 1906 (Feb. 17), 67
- Alderson**, Lieut. Colonel Edward Mott, Crimean veteran (Sept. 30), 76
- Alma-Tadema**, Sir Lawrence, O.M., R.A. (June 25), 76
- Allchin**, Sir William Henry, M.D., physician-extraordinary to the King (Feb. 8), 65
- Allen**, the Rev. Thomas, D.D., President Wesleyan Conference in 1900 (Aug. 14), 75
- Alleyne**, Sir John Gay Newton, 3rd Bart., engineer (Feb. 21), 91
- Angus**, Sir William, formerly President National Liberal Federation (July 6), 80
- Bagot-Chester**, Colonel Heneage Charles, Indian Mutiny veteran (Aug. 9), 76
- Baker-Wilbraham**, Sir George Barrington, 5th Bart. (Aug. 28), 67
- Barker**, J. E., K.C., Recorder of Leeds 1880-96 (Aug. 20), 80
- Barr**, Robert, journalist and novelist (Oct. 21), 62
- Barton**, Clara, founder of the American Red Cross Society (April), 90
- Bashforth**, the Rev. Francis, B.D., Vicar of Minting, Lincs., for 51 years; recipient of a Government grant of £2,000 and a pension for his researches on the velocity of projectiles (Feb. 12), 93
- Bayley**, Captain E. R. W., Military Knight of Windsor and a Crimean veteran (May)
- Beale**, Charles Gabriel, three times Lord Mayor of Birmingham (Sept. 1), 69
- Beerndert**, Auguste, Belgian Minister of State (Oct. 6), 83
- Belleville**, Louis Delaunay, inventor of the Belleville boiler (Feb. 10), 68
- Beresford**, C. H. W., County Court Judge (Feb. 13)
- Bernard**, Percy Brodrick, heir-presumptive to the Earldom of Bandon; M.P. (C.) Bandon 1880 (July 18)
- Bigelow**, John, American author and diplomatist (Dec. 19, 1911), 94
- Blackwood**, William, editor of *Blackwood's Magazine* since '79 (Nov. 10), 76
- Blake**, Edward, K.C., Premier of Ontario '71-2; leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion Parliament '78-87; M.P. (Nat.) for South Longford '92-1907 (March 1), 78
- Bond**, the Ven. John, Archdeacon of Stow (May 14), 71
- Bonnor**, George John, the Australian cricketer (June 28), 67
- Boord**, Sir Thomas William, 1st Bart, M.P. (C.) Greenwich '73-95 (May 2), 73
- Booth**, William, founder of the Salvation Army (Aug. 20), 83
- Bostock**, Frank, showman and lion-tamer (Oct. 8), 46
- Bovey**, Henry Taylor, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., Rector of the Imperial College of Science, May to Dec. 1909 (Feb. 2), 59
- Brayn**, Sir Richard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., formerly medical superintendent of the Broadmoor Asylum (March 12), 61
- Brisson**, Henri, President of the French Chamber of Deputies (April 14), 76
- Brown**, Colonel Edward, Indian Mutiny veteran (Nov. 5), 84
- Brown**, Major-General George Rodney, Punjab and Mutiny veteran (Jan. 24), 84
- Browning**, Robert Wiedemann Barrett, artist, son of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning (July 8), 63
- Bruce**, the Rt. Hon. Sir Gainsford, M.P. (U.) for Holborn '88-92; Judge of the High Court '92-1904 (Feb. 24), 77
- Bruce**, Sir William Walter, 10th Bart., of Nova Scotia (March 23), 55
- Bruen**, the Rt. Hon. Henry, M.P. (C.) County Carlow '57-80 (March 8), 83
- Buccleuch**, Louisa, Duchess of (March 16)
- Buckingham**, Colonel Sir James, C.I.E. (Feb. 27), 68
- Busteed**, Brigade-Surgeon H. E., C.I.E., M.D., Indian Mutiny veteran; historian of Calcutta (Feb. 1), 79
- Butlin**, Sir Henry, 1st Bart., President Royal College of Surgeons in 1909 (Jan. 24), 66
- Byers**, Margaret, LL.D., founder and for many years principal of Victoria College, Belfast (Feb. 21).
- Calthorpe**, Somerset John, 7th Baron, Lieut.-General, K.C.B., Crimean veteran (Nov. 16), 81
- Cameron**, J. McDonald, M.P. (Ind.) for Wick Burghs 85-92 (Sept. 3), 65
- Campbell**, Sir Francis Alexander, C.B., K.C.M.G., Assistant Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs since 1902 (Dec. 28, 1911), 59
- Canalejas**, José, Spanish Premier since Feb. 1910; assassinated (Nov. 12), 58
- Carlisle**, Charles, 10th Earl of, M.P. (U.) South Birmingham from 1904 until his succession to the peerage in 1911 (Jan. 20), 44
- Carmichael**, Alexander, LL.D., Gaelic scholar (June 6), 79
- Cartwright**, the Right Hon. Sir Richard John, G.C.M.G., Finance Minister of Canada '73-8; Minister of Commerce '96-1911 (Sept. 24), 76
- Castle**, Edward James, K.C., Recorder of Bristol (April 27), 60
- Chalmer**, Colonel Reginald, C.B. (Dec. 28, 1911), 67
- Christison**, David, M.D., LL.D., antiquary (Jan. 21), 81
- Church**, the Rev. Alfred John, classical author (April 27), 83
- Cockburn**, Captain John Jeken, Crimean veteran (June), 82
- Cohen**, the Hon. Henry Emmanuel, Judge of the Supreme Court, New South Wales, since '96 (Jan.), 71

- Coke, Major-General John Talbot (Feb. 2), 70
 Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel, musical composer, (Sept. 1), 37
 Compton, Lord Alwyne, D.S.O., served with the 10th Hussars in the Sudan, and with Compton's Horse in South Africa; M.P. (U.) Biggleswade Div. of Beds '95-1906; and for Brentford Div. of Middlesex in 1910 (Dec. 16), 66
 Cons, Emma, first lady alderman of the London County Council (July 24), 74
 Considine, Sir Hefferman, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General, Royal Irish Constabulary (Feb. 12), 65
 Corner, Engineer Rear-Admiral John Thomas, C.B. (Aug.), 73
 Cosby, Major-General Thomas Prittie, Crimean veteran (Aug. 13), 79
 Courtenay, Sir Irving, electrical engineer (Oct. 22), 75
 Coxhead, the Rev. John James, for many years member of the London School Board (Sept. 7), 75
 Crawley-Boevey, Sir Thomas, 5th Bart. (March 15), 74
 Crofton, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd Baron (Sept.), 77
 Cruddas, William Donaldson, M.P. (U.) Newcastle-on-Tyne '95-1900 (Feb. 8), 80
 Cruise, Sir Francis Richard, President of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland '84-6 (Feb. 26), 77
 Cuffe, Capt. the Hon. O. F. S., heir-pres. to the barony of Desart (Jan.)
 Cumberland, Prince George William of (May 20), 31
 D'Aguiar, General Sir Charles Lawrence, G.C.B., Colonel Commandant R.H.A. Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran (Nov. 2), 91
 Dalrymple-Hay, Admiral Sir John, 3rd Bart., G.C.B., F.R.S., distinguished seaman; M.P. (C.) Wakefield '62-5; Stamford '66-80; Wigton Burghs '80-6; member Board of Admiralty '66-70 (Jan. 28), 90
 Darling, Moir Tod Stormonth, Judge of the Scottish Court of Session '90-1909 (June 2), 68
 Davies, Sir Horatio, M.P. (U.) Chatham '95-1906; Lord Mayor of London '97-8 (Sept. 18), 70
 Dawson, General Francis, C.B. (Dec. 1911), 84
 De la Pole, Sir Edmund Reginald Talbot, 10th Bart. (Aug. 26), 67
 Dent, Clinton Thomas F.R.C.S., distinguished surgeon and Alpine climber (Aug. 26), 61
 Dickens, Colonel F. A., Sikh War and Indian Mutiny veteran (Feb. 20), 84
 Dimsdale, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Cockfield, 1st Bart., K.C.V.O., M.P. (U.) for the City of London 1900-6; Lord Mayor 1901; City Chamberlain since 1902 (Aug. 10), 63
 Dryden, Sir Alfred, 8th Bart. of Ambrosden and 5th Bart. of Canons Ashby (April 2), 90
 Dunn, James, Assistant Director of Naval Construction '94-7 (July 17), 74
 Dunn, Sir William, Bart., M.P. (L.) Paisley '91-1906 (March 30), 73
 Dyke, Vice-Admiral Henry Hart (July 12), 64
 Dykes, the Rev. James Oswald, D.D., Principal of the Presbyterian College '88-1907 (Jan. 1), 76
 Eaton-Swettenham, Major-General Thomas, Crimean veteran (Jan. 30), 77
 Edwards, Enoch, M.P. (Lab.) for Hanley since 1906; Pres. Miners' Federation (June 28), 60
 Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab '77-82 (Sept. 30), 85
 Ekins, Major-General Charles Chester, Indian Mutiny veteran (Feb. 7), 80
 Ellis, Sir Herbert Mackay, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.C.S., a survivor of the *Victoria* disaster; Director-General Medical Department of the Navy 1904-8 (Sept. 30), 61
 Ellis, Sir John Whittaker, Bart., Lord Mayor of London '81-2; first Mayor of Richmond; M.P. (C.) Mid Surrey '84-5; Kingston Div. '85-92 (Sept. 20), 83
 Ellis, the Right Rev. Rowland, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney (Dec. 11, 1911), 70
 Epps, Washington, M.D., well-known homœopathic physician (Oct. 13), 64
 Erskine, Sir Ffoliot Williams, 3rd Bart. (Jan. 9), 61
 Espinasse, Francis, author and journalist (Jan. 3), 88
 Euston, Henry James, Earl of, eldest son and heir of the Duke of Grafton (May 10), 64
 Evans, Rear-Admiral Robley Dunglison ("Fighting Bob"), U.S. Navy (Jan.), 65
 Faber, Beryl (Mrs. Cosmo Hamilton), actress (May 1)
 Fairbairn, the Rev. Andrew Martin, D. Litt., D.D., distinguished theologian and Congregationalist minister (Feb. 9), 73
 Feilden, Sir William Leyland, 3rd Bart. (June 9), 77
 Fellers, Sewallis Edward Shirley, 10th Earl (July 26), 65
 Festing, Major-General Edward Robert, C.B., F.R.S., Indian Mutiny veteran; Director of the Science Museum, South Kensington, '93-1904 (May 16), 73
 folkes, Sir William Havell Browne, 3rd Bart., M.P. (L.) King's Lynn, '80-5 (May 9), 72
 Field, Admiral Edward, C.B., M.P. (C.) Sussex, Eastbourne Div., '85-1900 (March 26), 83
 Fife, Alexander William George, 1st Duke and 6th Earl of, K.G., K.T., husband of the Princess Royal (Jan. 29), 63
 Fitzgerald, Colonel Sir Charles Oswald, K.C.B. (Feb. 28), 71
 Fitzgerald, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., formerly Accountant-General of the Navy (Oct. 11), 79
 Forbes, Colonel George, Indian Mutiny veteran (July 13), 75
 Ford, Colonel Hugh Ingram Everard, Indian Mutiny veteran (Aug. 28), 71
 Fortesque, George Knottesford, Keeper of the Printed Books at the British Museum since '99 (Oct. 26), 64
 Fouillée, Alfred, French philosophical writer (July 16), 77
 Fraser, the Rev. Duncan, Honorary Canon of St. Albans (Jan. 17), 97
 Fry, Sir Theodore, 1st Bart., M.P. (L.) Darlington, '80-95 (Feb. 5), 76
 Furness, Christopher, 1st Baron, shipowner and shipbuilder (Nov. 10), 60
 Gage, Henry Charles, 5th Viscount (April 18), 58
 Gairdner, James, C.B., LL.D., historian (Nov. 6).
 Gallwey, Sir Michael Henry, Chief Justice of Natal, '90-1901 (July), 86
 Gibson, Sir James Puckering, Bart., M.P. (L.) East Edinburgh since 1909 (Jan. 11), 62

Gill, the Ven. Hugh Stowell, Archdeacon of the Isle of Man since '95 (May 13), 81

Gillespie, the Very Rev. John, LL.D., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1903; a leading authority on agriculture (Feb. 14), 75

Gilliat, John Saunders, Governor Bank of England '83-4; M.P. (U.) Clapham and Battersea '86-92; Lances., Widnes Div., '92-1900 (Feb. 12), 82

Glyn, Lieut.-General Sir John Carr, K.C.B., Crimean veteran (March 28), 74

Gordon, General George Grant, C.B., C.V.O., C.I.E., Crimean veteran (Jan. 24), 76

Gore-Browne, Colonel Henry George, V.C.; one of the Lucknow garrison in the Indian Mutiny (Nov. 15), 83

Gough, General Sir Charles, V.C., K.C.B., Indian Mutiny veteran (Sept. 6), 80

Graham, the Right Rev. Charles Morice, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Plymouth 1902-11 (Sept. 2), 78

Gratwicke, Major George, V.D., editor and manager of the *Devon and Exeter Gazette* (Sept. 3), 62

Green, Major-General Sir William, K.C.S.I., Crimean veteran and Indian administrator (Sept. 9), 89

Grey de Ruthin, Rawdon George, 24th Baron (Aug. 31), 54

Grierson, Sir Alexander, 9th Bart. (April 1), 54

Grinlinton, Sir John Joseph, C.E.; served as lieutenant in the Crimea; subsequently a member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon (May 12), 84

Grossmith, George, actor and entertainer (March 1), 65

Hamilton, Admiral Sir Vesey, G.C.B., First Sea Lord '89-91 (Sept. 18), 83

Hampton-Lewis, Colonel Thomas Lewis, Crimean veteran; six times mayor of Beaumaris (March 10), 78

Hanbury-Lennox, the Hon. Spencer, M.P. (C.) Hertfordshire '52-8; Leominster '58-65 (March 22), 84

Harington-Stuart, Colonel Robert, Crimean veteran (Dec. 27, 1911), 77

Harrison, James William, head of the firm of Harrison & Sons, printers in ordinary to his Majesty (May 15), 81

Harvey, Lieut.-Colonel H., Crimean, Indian Mutiny, and Ashanti veteran (March 23), 86

Harwood, George, M.P. (L.) for Bolton since '95 (Nov. 7), 67

Hay, Colonel Charles, Warden of Christ's Hospital '86-92 (Feb. 10), 68

Heathcote, John Moyer, "the greatest amateur tennis player of modern times" (Aug. 3), 78

Henniker-Major, Major-General the Hon. A. H., C.B. (Feb. 6), 56

Hensley, Sir Robert Mitton, chairman Metropolitan Asylums Board 1901-4 (Aug. 6), 72

Herbert, Admiral F. A. (Dec. 24, 1911), 84

Hertford, Hugh de Grey, 6th Marquess of (March 23), 68

Hill, Octavia, the eminent philanthropist (Aug. 13), 73

Hodgson, Shadworth Hollway, LL.D., Fellow of the British Academy, metaphysician and psychologist (June 13), 79

Holden, Angus, 1st Baron, M.P. (L.) Bradford, E., '85-6, Yorkshire, Buckrose Div. '92-1900 (March 25), 79

Holmes, the Right Rev. George, D.D., Bishop of Athabasca (Feb. 3), 62

Hooker, Sir Joseph, O.M., G.C.S.I., traveller and botanist (Dec. 10, 1911), 94

Hooper, William Harcourt, eminent wood-engraver (Feb. 24), 77

Hopton, Lieut.-General Sir Edward, K.C.B., Colonel Connaught Rangers; Crimean and Mutiny veteran (Jan. 19), 74

Hudson, George Bickersteth, M.P. (U.) Herts, Hitchin Div., '92-1905 (Feb. 29), 66

Hume, Allan Octavian, C.B., distinguished Indian Civil servant and naturalist (July 30), 83

Hutchings, the Rev. William Henry, D.D., Chancellor of York Minster since 1907 (Jan. 7), 76

Hylton-Jolliffe, Captain the Hon. William, M.P. (C.) Petersfield, '74-80 (Jan. 19), 70

Inglis, Sir James Charles, General Manager Great Western Railway since 1903 (Dec. 19, 1911), 60

Innes, Sir John, 12th Bart. (May 2), 71

James, William, C.V.O., of West Dean Park, Chichester (March 22), 57

Jenkins, Sir James, K.C.B., M.D., R.N., formerly Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets and hon. surgeon to the King (April 5), 93

Jenkins, Sir John Lewis, K.C.S.I., member of Council of the Governor-General of India since 1910, and member-designate of the Council of the Secretary of State (Jan. 13), 54

Jex-Blake, Sophia, M.D., pioneer of medical education for women; founder of the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women (Jan. 7), 72

John, the Rev. Griffith, D.D., eminent Congregational missionary in China (July 25), 80

Johnson, the Right Rev. Edward Ralph, Bishop of Calcutta '76-98 (Sept. 11), 84

Jones, Humphrey Owen, F.R.S., Fellow and Lecturer in Physics at Clare College, Cambridge; killed with his wife in an Alpine accident (Aug. 15), 35

Jones, Admiral Loftus, Crimean veteran (June 22), 75

Jordan, Jeremiah, M.P. (Nt.) for Irish constituencies '85-1911 (Dec. 31, 1911), 82

Judith, Mdma., the famous French actress (Oct. 27), 85

Kelly, George, M.P. (Lab.) for S.W. Manchester 1906-10 (Dec. 18, 1911), 63

Kelly, the Rev. James Davenport, Canon and Sub-dean of Manchester Cathedral (Feb. 27), 83

Kendall, Surgeon-Major Bernard, Mutiny veteran (Sept. 3), 81

Keswick, William, M.P. (U.) Surrey, Epsom Div., since '99 (March 9), 77

Kinahan, Vice-Admiral Richard George, Crimean veteran (Dec. 28, 1911), 74

Kinloch, Sir Alexander, 10th Bart. (March 11), 82

Kirk, George Harley, formerly M.P. (N.) for Co. Louth (March 13)

Kitchener, Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Walter, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief Bermuda since 1908 (March 6), 53

Kithin, the Very Rev. George William, D.P., Dean of Durham (Oct. 13), 84

Knight, the Rev. Charles Edward, rector of Chawton, Hants, and great-nephew of Jane Austen (April 27), 65
Kuhe, William, musician (Oct.), 87

Labouchere, the Right Hon. Henry, M.P. (L.) Windsor '65, Middlesex '66-8, Northampton '80-1905; founder of *Truth* (Jan. 15), 80

Lang, Andrew, critic, poet, and historian (July 20), 68

Langlois, General Hippolyte, French soldier, senator, and academicien (Feb. 12), 72

Latham, Hubert, distinguished French airman, killed by a buffalo in the French Congo (June 7), 29

Laurie, Lieut.-General John Wimburn, C.B., Crimean and Mutiny veteran; Colonel Royal Munster Fusiliers and 63rd Halifax Rifles; M.P. (U.) Pembroke Boroughs '95-1905 (May 20), 76

Leech, Sir Bosdin, "father" of the Manchester City Council (April 16), 75

Leigh-Clare, Octavius Leigh, Vice-chancellor of the County Palatine (July 16), 71

Leroy-Beaulieu, Anatole, French historian and political writer (June 16), 70

Liddell, Captain John, R.N., Crimean veteran (July 23), 74

Lister, the Right Hon. Joseph, 1st Baron, O.M., F.R.S., the inventor of aseptic surgery (Feb. 10), 84

Lister, the Hon. Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., British Minister at Tangier since 1908 (Nov.).

Littleton, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Algernon (June 19), 68

Llangattock, John Alan, 1st Baron, M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire, '80-5 (Sept. 24), 75

Long, Colonel Charles Wigram, M.P. (U.) for S. Worcestershire '95-1910 (Dec. 13, 1911), 69

Lowe, the Rev. Edward Clarke, Canon-Residentiary of Ely since '73 (March 31), 88

Lowther, the Hon. William, Minister to the Argentine Republic '67; M.P. (C.) West moreland '68-85, Appleby Div. '85-92 (Jan. 23), 30

Loyson, Charles (Father Hyacinthe), French preacher and theologian (Feb. 9), 84

Lushington, Vernon, K.C., County Court Judge, '77-1900 (Jan. 24), 79

McCarthy, Justin, journalist, historian, politician, and novelist; M.P. Longford Co. '79-85, N. Longford '85-6 and '92-1900, Derry '86-92 (April 24), 81

McLaren, Walter Stowe Bright, M.P. (L.) for Cheshire, Crewe Div. '86-95 and since 1910 (June 23), 59

McNalty, Lieut.-Colonel George William, C.B., Army Medical Staff (March), 74

Macquoid, Thomas Robert, R.I., artist (April 7), 92

Maddison, Canon Arthur Roland, Prebendary and librarian of Lincoln Cathedral (April 24), 68

Mahon, Inspector-General Edward Elphinstone, C.B., R.N. (Feb. 26), 61

Malahari, Behramji Marwanji, eminent Indian author and social reformer (July 12), 58

Marschall von Bieberstein, German Ambassador in London (Sept. 24), 69

Martino, the Chevalier Eduardo de, M.V.O., for many years Marine Painter to Queen Victoria (May 21), 74

Marzials, Sir Frank Thomas, C.B., Accountant-General of the Army, '98-1904 (Feb. 14), 71

Mason, the Rev. James, Honorary Canon of Peterborough (July 2)

Massenet, Jules, the eminent French musical composer (Aug. 13), 70

Maurice, Major-General Sir Frederick, K.C.B., military historian (Jan. 12), 70

Mayne, the Rev. Jonathan, Hon. Canon of Gloucester (Aug. 29), 74

Meade, the Right Rev. William Edward, Bishop of Cork (Oct. 12), 80

Miller, the Hon. William, senior member of the Canadian Senate (Feb. 24), 78

Milovanvitch, Milovan, Servian Foreign Minister 1908-11, Premier since 1911 (July 1), 50

Molesworth, Sir William Lewis, 11th Bart. (May 29), 58

Molyneux, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. C., Indian Mutiny veteran (March 7), 75

Moneyppenny, William Flavelle, biographer of Lord Beaconsfield (Nov. 23), 46

Morgan, the Rev. Henry Arthur, D.D., Master of Jesus College, Cambridge (Sept. 3), 82

Morrell, R. M., founder of the National Sunday League (Sept. 12), 89

Morris, Sir George, M.P. for Galway '67-8 and '74-80 (Sept. 11), 80

Morris, Sir John Henry, K.C.S.I. (Sept. 14), 84

Moss, Sir Charles, Chief Justice of Ontario (Oct. 12), 72

Mostyn, Sir Piers, 9th Bart. (May 10), 65

Moule, the Right Rev. George Evans, D.D., Bishop in Mid-China '80-1908 (March 3), 83

Mountgarret, Henry Edmund, 14th Viscount (Oct. 2), 67

Murray, Abijah, Secretary to the Local Govt. Board for Scotland since 1909 (Feb. 19), 69

Murray, George Robert Milne, F.R.S., Keeper of the Department of Botany, British Museum, '95 to 1905 (Dec. 16, 1911), 53

Murrell, William, M.D., F.R.C.P., senior physician to the Westminster Hospital (June 28)

Nabha, Sir Hira Singh, Raja of (Dec. 1911), 68

Nicholson, E. W. B., Bodley's librarian since '82 (March 17), 62

Nolan, Colonel John Philip, R.A., served in the Abyssinian War; M.P. (Nat.) Galway Co. '74-85, Galway Co. N. '85-95 and 1900-6 (Jan. 30), 73

Oakley, Sir Henry, for 28 years General Manager Great Northern Railway (Feb. 8), 88

O'Connor, Richard, leader of the Commonwealth Senate 1901-3; judge of the High Court since 1903 (Nov. 18), 61

Ogle, William, M.D., Superintendent of Statistics, General Register Office, '80-1903 (April 12), 84

Oppenheim, Henry Maurice William, financier and art collector (May 4), 76

Orlebar, the Rev. Augustus, for 54 years vicar of Willington, Bedfordshire; schoolfellow of Tom Hughes at Rugby, and one of the characters in "Tom Brown's Schooldays" (Sept. 30), 88

Osbaldeston-Mitford, Edward Ledwich; travelled by land in '39-40 from Calais to Ceylon, where he served for 25 years in some of the highest administrative positions (May 14), 100

Otway, the Right Hon. Sir Arthur, Bart., M.P. (L.) Stafford '52-7, Chatham '65-74, Roches-

- ter '78-85; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs '68-71, Chairman of Ways and Means '83-5 (June 8), 89
- Outram, Sir Francis Boyd, 2nd Bart., Indian Mutiny veteran (Sept. 23), 76
- Parry, Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Coleridge, Indian Mutiny veteran (March 1)
- Pascoli, Giovanni, Italian poet (April 6), 56
- Passy, Frédéric, French advocate of international peace (June 12), 90
- Pearson, Admiral Sir Hugo Lewis, K.C.B. (June 11), 69
- Peel, Arthur Wellesley, 1st Viscount, youngest son of the great Sir Robert Peel, and Speaker of the House of Commons '84-95 (Oct. 24), 53
- Pendred, Vaughan, editor of the *Engineer* '65-1905 (Oct. 12), 76
- Penley, William Sydney, actor (Nov: 11), 60
- Perry, Brigade-Surgeon George, Crimean veteran (Jan. 21), 78
- Perry, Walter Copland, Ph.D. (Dec. 28, 1911), 97
- Philipps, the Rev. Sir James, 12th Bart., Canon of Salisbury since '70 (Feb. 21), 87
- Pickering, W. H., Chief Inspector of Mines for Yorkshire; killed while leading a rescue party after an explosion in the Cadeby Main Colliery (July 9), 54
- Poincaré, Henri, eminent mathematician and philosopher (July 17), 58
- Pontifex, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E., legal adviser to the India Office '82-92 (July 27), 81
- Pope, the Rev. Henry John, D.D., eminent Wesleyan minister (July 16), 76
- Powell, Sir Francis, M.P. (C.) for Wigan, '57-9, and '85-1909; Cambridge '63-8; Yorks, N.W. Riding, '72-4 (Dec. 24), 84
- Pritchard, Lieut.-General Sir Gordon Douglas, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant R.E., Indian Mutiny veteran (Jan. 23), 76
- Proctor-Beauchamp, Sir Reginald, 5th Bart. (Nov. 10), 59
- Pullar, Sir Robert, M.P. (L.) for Perth City 1907-10 (Sept. 9), 84
- Randegger, Alberto, musical conductor, composer, and teacher (Dec. 17, 1911)
- Randell, David, M.P. (L.) Glamorganshire, Gower Div., '88-1900 (June 5), 57
- Reiberg, Thomas, Archdeacon of Launceston, Tasmania, '61-73; Premier and Colonial Secretary '77-8; Speaker '87-91 (Feb.), 90
- Rendall, the Rev. Frederic, for 33 years a master at Harrow (April 21), 89
- Reynolds, Osborne, I.L.D., F.R.S., for 40 years Professor of Engineering at Owens College (Feb. 21), 69
- Richards, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick, First Sea Lord '93 9 (Sept. 28), 78
- Richardson, J. Maunsell, M.P. (U.) Lincolnshire, Brigg Div., '94 7; rode the winners of the Grand National in 1873 and 1874 (Jan. 22), 65
- Richardson, Tom, famous Surrey bowler (July 4)
- Ripley, the Rev. William Notridge, Honorary Canon of Norwich (Feb. 4), 87
- Ritchie, Sir James Thomson, Bart., Lord Mayor of London 1903-4 (Sept. 18), 76
- Ritchie, Sir Richmond Thackeray, K.C.B., C.S.I., Permanent Under-Secretary at the India Office (Oct. 12), 58
- Roberts, the Rev. Ernest Stewart, Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (June 16), 65
- Robeson, the Rev. Hemming, Canon of Bristol (June 16), 79
- Roffey, Sir James, K.C.B., Chief Inspector of Machinery, R.N. (May 1)
- Rogers, Thomas Lawes, M.D., Crimean veteran (Aug. 7), 83
- Russell, Major-General Frank Shirley, C.M.G., M.P. (U.) Cheltenham, '95-1900 (March 21), 71
- Rybot, Lieut.-Colonel George Oliver, Indian Mutiny veteran (Aug. 20), 84
- St. John, Florence, musical comedy actress (Jan. 30), 58
- St. John of Bletso, Sir Beauchamp Moubray, 16th Baron (May 10), 67
- St. Petersburg, Antonius, Metropolitan of (Nov. 15), 62
- Salmon, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Nowell, V.C., G.C.B. (Feb. 14), 76
- Sassoon, Arthur, C.V.O. (March 13), 71
- Sassoon, Sir Edward Albert, Bart., M.P. (U.) Hythe since '99 (May), 55
- Scanlan, Sir Thomas Charles, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Cape Colony '81; legal adviser to British South Africa Co. '94-1908 (May), 77
- Scobell, Major-Gen. Sir Henry, K.C.V.O., C.B., commanding Cape of Good Hope District (Feb. 1), 63
- Scott, Sir John Murray, 1st Bart., K.C.B., private secretary to Sir Richard Wallace '70-90; Chairman of Trustees of the Wallace Collection (Jan. 17), 64
- Seeböhm, Frederic, historian (Feb. 6), 78
- Shaw, Richard Norman, R.A., the eminent architect (Nov. 17), 81
- Sheepshanks, the Right Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Norwich '93-1910 (June 3), 78
- Shepstone, Arthur Jesse, C.M.G., Chief Native Commissioner in Natal (Sept. 29), 60
- Sherborn, Charles William, eminent designer of book-plates (Feb. 10), 80
- Sherer, John William, C.S.I., served with Havelock's force in the Mutiny (Dec. 30, 1911), 83
- Sherman, James Schoolcraft, Vice-President of the United States (Oct. 30), 57
- Shillingford, Isaac, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., served as a military surgeon in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny (March 9), 87
- Shrewsbury, Theresa, Dowager Countess of (July 29), 74
- Sim, James Duncan Stewart, C.B., at one time Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies (Sept. 5), 63
- Simonds, W. Barrow, M.P. (C.) Winchester '65-80 (Feb. 29), 91
- Sinclair, Sir John George Tollemache, 3rd Bart., page to Queen Adelaide at the marriage of Queen Victoria; M.P. (L.) Cathness '70-85 (Sept. 30), 87
- Sitwell, Robert Sacheverell Wilmot, Solicitor-General of Victoria, '57; at one time High Sheriff of Derbyshire (Nov. 16), 88
- Skeat, the Rev. Walter William, Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge since '78; the eminent etymologist (Oct. 6), 76
- Skewes-Cox, Sir Thomas, M.P. (U.) Kingston Div. of Surrey '95-1906 (Nov. 15), 63
- Smith, Stephen Catterton, portrait painter; for 20 years secretary Royal Hibernian Academy (Nov. 24), 63
- Smith, Sir William James, Judge of the Supreme Court, Pretoria, 1902-12 (Nov. 15), 59

OBITUARY.

- Snape, Thomas, M.P. (L.) Lancashire, Heywood Div. '92-5 (Aug. 9), 77
- Soldene, Emily, vocalist and actress (April 8), 72
- Souttar, Robinson, D.C.L., M.P. (L.) Dumfriesshire '95-1900 (April 4), 63
- Sparks, George Whifield, assistant-surgeon Royal Artillery in the Crimea (Nov. 22), 83
- Spicer, Edward, paper-maker (Oct. 23), 73
- Stalbridge, the Right Hon. Richard de Aquila, 1st Baron; M.P. (L.) Flintshire '61-86; Chief Government Whip '80-6; Chairman L. & N.W. Railway since '91 (May 18), 75
- Stanmore, Arthur Hamilton-Gordon, 1st Baron; M.P. (L.) Beverley '54-7; Governor successively of New Brunswick, Trinidad, Mauritius, Fiji, New Zealand, and Ceylon, and High Commissioner Western Pacific (Jan. 30), 82
- Stannard, Mrs. Arthur ("John Strange Winter"), author of "Bootles' Baby" and many other stories (Dec. 13, 1911), 55
- Stead, William Thomas, the eminent journalist, drowned in the disaster to the s.s. *Titanic* (April 15), 63
- Stephenson, the Rev. T. Bowman, D.D., eminent Wesleyan minister (July 16), 73
- Stoker, Abraham ("Bram"), the friend and biographer of Sir Henry Irving (April 20), 65
- Stoker, Sir Thornley, Bart., distinguished Irish surgeon (June 1), 67
- Stone, the Very Rev. William Henry, Dean of Kilmore since '86 (Feb.), 85
- Stonor, Monsignor the Hon. Edmund, Archbishop of Trebizond (Feb. 28), 82
- Stopford, the Rev. Frederick Manners, hon. chaplain to Queen Victoria, King Edward, and King George (Feb. 24), 80
- Storer, William, famous Derbyshire wicket-keeper (Feb. 28), 44
- Strindberg, Johann August, Swedish dramatist and novelist (May 14), 63
- Strutt, the Hon. William Maitland, son of Lord Rayleigh and nephew of Mr. Balfour (Nov. 22), 26
- Sutherland, John F., M.D., Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland since '94 (Dec. 30, 1911), 57
- Sutherland, Mary Caroline, Duchess of, widow of the 3rd Duke, and wife of Sir Albert Kaye Rollet (May 25), 63
- Suvorin, Alexis, editor of the *Novoe Vremya* (Aug. 24), 78
- Sweet, Henry, LL.D., eminent philologist (April 30), 66
- Taylor, General Sir Alexander, G.C.B., Indian Mutiny veteran (Feb. 25), 87
- Taylor, Sir John, K.C.B., Surveyor of Public Buildings '66-98 (May 1), 78
- Tegetmeier, William Bernhard, naturalist (Nov. 19), 96
- Terry, Edward, actor (April 2), 67
- Thomas, Abel, K.C., M.P. (L.) for East Carmarthen since '90 (July 23), 64
- Tristram, Thomas Hutchinson, K.C., D.C.L., Chancellor of the Dioceses of London, Hereford, Ripon, Wakefield, and Chichester (March 8), 86
- Trotter, Captain Lionel James, Punjab and Mutiny veteran and a prolific writer (May 5), 84
- Troutbeck, John, coroner for Westminster since '88 (Feb. 29), 51
- Truro, the Right Rev. Charles William Stubbs, 4th Bishop of (May 4), 66
- Turner, Sir Adolphus Hildgrove, Attorney-General for Jersey since '89 (Dec. 13, 1911)
- Twining, Louisa, Poor Law reformer (Sept. 25), 91
- Utterson, Major-General Archibald Hamilton, C.B., Crimean veteran (July 29), 76
- Verrall, Arthur Woolgar, King Edward VII. Professor of English Literature in Cambridge University (June 18), 61
- Viasemsky, Prince, first secretary Russian Embassy in London (Nov.)
- Voysey, the Rev. Charles, founder of the "Theistic Church" (July 20), 84
- Wallace, the Rev. Charles Hill, Hon. Canon of Bristol (May 18), 79
- Waller, Mrs. Lewis, actress (Nov. 14),
- Walters, the Rev. William, Archdeacon of Worcester '80-1912 (Sept.)
- Wandsworth, Sydney James, 1st Baron, M.P. (L.) Stowmarket Div. '91-5 (Feb. 10), 67
- Waterpark, Henry Anson Cavendish, 4th Baron (Aug. 3), 73
- Welch, Captain Sir David, K.C.V.O., R.N., master of H.M.Y. *Fairy* '48-65; commander H.M.Y. *Alberta* '65-71 (Feb. 1), 91
- Wenlock, Beilby Lawley, 3rd Baron, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Governor of Madras '91-6 (Jan. 15), 62
- Wernher, Sir Julius, 1st. Bart., head of the firm of Wernher, Beit & Co. (May 21), 62
- West, Sir Raymond, K.C.I.E., LL.D., eminent Anglo-Indian jurist (Sept. 8), 79
- Whaite, H. C., landscape painter (June 5), 83
- Wharton, the Right Hon. John Lloyd, M.P. (U.) Durham '71-4; Yorks. W. Riding, Ripon Div., '86-96; Chairman North-Eastern Railway (July 11), 75
- Whitburgh, Sir Thomas Borthwick, 1st Baron, President Midlothian Liberal Association (July 31), 77
- White, Sir George, M.P. (L.) N.W. Norfolk since 1900 (May 11), 71
- White, Field-Marshal Sir George Stuart, V.C., G.C.B. O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., the Defender of Ladysmith (June 24), 76
- Whyte, Admiral William Henry, Crimean veteran (Sept. 9)
- Wills, Sir Alfred, for 21 years a Judge of the High Court (Aug. 9), 83
- Willson, Major-General Sir Mildmay, K.C.B. (Feb. 20), 64
- Wingfield, the Rev. William Wriothsley, vicar of Gulval, Penzance, for 73 years (Nov. 16), 97
- Wood, Sir John Page, 5th Bart. (Oct. 20), 52
- Wrench, E. M., M.V.O., F.R.C.S., served as a military surgeon in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny (March 12), 78
- Wright, Wilbur, the pioneer of man-flight (May 30), 45
- Yorke, John Reginald, M.P. (C.) Tewkesbury '64-8; Gloucestershire, E., '72-85; Tewkesbury Div. '85-6 (March 27), 76
- Young, Alfred Harry, LL.D., M.B., F.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy at Owens College '85-1909 (Feb. 22)
- Zeal, Sir William Austin, K.C.M.G., Senator of the Australian Federal Parliament 1901-7 (March 11), 81

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

UNIVERSAL TIME.

Generally speaking, Greenwich time — or Greenwich time plus or minus a number of hours—is now in use all over the world. Thus:—

Greenwich time	Great Britain, Spain, Belgium, France, Portugal, St. Thomas and Principe Islands, Whydah.
1 h. fast on G.T.	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portuguese West Africa.
2 h. " " "	Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Portuguese East Africa.
3 h. " " "	Natal, Turkey, Egypt.
4 h. " " "	Mauritius and Dependencies (except Chagos), Seychelles.
5 h. " " "	Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India.
5½ h. " " "	India.
6½ h. " " "	Burma.
8 h. " " "	West Australia, Coast of China from Newchang to Swatow, up Yangtse to Hankow, Hong Kong, Labuan, British North Borneo, Macao, Portuguese Timor.
9 h. " " "	Japan, Philippines.
9½ h. " " "	South Australia.
10 h. " " "	Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania.
11 h. " " "	New Zealand.
1 h. slow " "	Iceland, Madeira, Portuguese Guinea.
2 h. " " "	Azores, Cape Verde Islands.
4 h. " " "	Atlantic America, British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Tobago, St. Vincent, Martinique, St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Antigua, Barbuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Montserrat, Tortola.
4½ h. " " "	Venezuela.
5 h. " " "	Eastern America, Jamaica, Bahamas.
6 h. " " "	Central America, British Honduras.
7 h. " " "	Mountain America.
8 h. " " "	Pacific America.

Holland adopted Greenwich time in 1894, but in 1908 adopted Amsterdam time—19 mins. 40 secs. slow on Greenwich. Russia and Ireland also keep their own time. A Bill for extending the application of Greenwich time to Ireland was introduced into the House of Lords in 1912, and passed its third reading on July 29th. Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, on behalf of the Government, said that they offered no opposition to the Bill, but in view of the fact that there was not complete unanimity on the subject, they could not undertake to give special facilities to it, or to make the Bill their own.

ENGLISH VALUE OF FOREIGN MONEYS.

(Revised by Thos. Cook & Son, Bankers, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.)

Country.	Chief Coin.	Engl. Value.
Argentina . . .	Peso (gold) . . .	s. d
" . . .	" (paper) . . .	4 0
Austria-Hungary . . .	New currency	1 9
" . . .	Krone (100 hellers) . . .	0 10
Belgium . . .	Franc (100 centimes) . . .	0 9½
Brazil . . .	Milreis (paper) . . .	1 4½
Bulgaria . . .	Leva (100 stotinkis) . . .	0 9½
Canada and United States . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	4 1
Ceylon . . .	Rupee . . .	1 4½
Chili . . .	Peso (gold), new	1 6
" . . .	Paper . . .	0 9½
China . . .	100 Candareens = 10 mace = tael of silver (a weight)	2 10½
" . . .	1 Dollar, silver (Local currency)	2 1½
Cuba . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	4 1
Egypt . . .	Piastre . . .	0 2½
" . . .	50 Piastre (gold piece) . . .	10 3
" . . .	Egyptian £ (100 piastres) . . .	20 6
Finland . . .	Markka (100 penni) . . .	0 9½
France . . .	Franc (100 centimes) . . .	0 9½
Germany . . .	Mark (100 pfennig)	0 11½
" . . .	20 Mark (gold)	19 6
Greece . . .	Drachmè (100 leptà) . . .	0 9½
Holland and Java . . .	1 Gulden of 100 cents . . .	1 8
Hong-Kong . . .	British Dollar (silver) . . .	2 0½
India . . .	Rupee (silver) . . .	1 4½
Italy . . .	Lire (100 centesimi) . . .	0 9½
Japan . . .	100 Sen = 1 Yen . . .	2 0½
Mexico . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	2 0
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark . . .	Kroner (100 ore)	1 1½
Peru . . .	Libra (gold) . . .	20 0
" . . .	Sol (silver) . . .	2 0
Portugal . . .	Milreis (paper) . . .	3 10½
Roumania . . .	Ley (100 baniis) . . .	0 9½
Russia . . .	Rouble (100 kopeks) . . .	2 1½
Servia . . .	Dinar (100 paras) . . .	0 9½
Spain . . .	Peseta (100 centesimas) . . .	0 8½
Straits Settlements . . .	Dollar (silver) . . .	2 4
Switzerland . . .	Franc (100 cents) . . .	0 9½
Turkey . . .	Piastre . . .	0 2½
" . . .	Turkish £ (100 piastres) . . .	18 0
Uruguay . . .	Peso (gold) . . .	4 2

Exchange fluctuates considerably in countries where gold is at a premium and silver and paper form the currency in general circulation,

THE INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

The Labour Department of the Board of Trade has published a series of tables comparing by index numbers the price of the food of working-class families in London year by year. The percentages of increase since 1900 are thus stated in the table:

Bread . . .	14·8	Eggs . . .	12·0
Flour . . .	20·6	Currants . .	26·4
*Beef . . .	13·5	Raisins . . .	5·6
*Mutton . .	4·4	Tapioca . . .	5·8
Pork . . .	5·2	Oatmeal . . .	13·9
Bacon . . .	38·9	Sugar . . .	24·3
Butter . . .	6·4	Jam, etc. . .	9·4

* Mean of prices for British and foreign meat.

Cheese, tea, and cocoa show no change; the price of potatoes has fallen 20 per cent., and that of rice 6·5 per cent.; but the general level of retail prices (including coffee and milk) has risen nearly 10 per cent. A more thorough inquiry into the statistical aspect of the question has been undertaken by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Government, but it cannot alter the fact that a considerable rise has taken place, and that it has been in progress for some years. Mr. Sauerbeck's recent analysis (published in the *Times*) shows that the prices of food and materials (taken together) were higher in September 1912 than at any time since 1880. Some of the index numbers given are as follows (1867-77 = 100):—

	1878-87 (Average)	1890-99 (Average)	1902-11 (Average)
Food . . .	84	68	71
Materials . .	76	64	77
	1909 (Feb.)	1911 (Dec.)	1912 (Sept.)
Food . . .	70·8	78·9	79·5
Materials . .	72·6	82·3	91·9

A letter from Mr. A. Mosely to the *Times* (Aug. 27th, 1912) suggested, as reasons for the increase, that hitherto improved means of conveyance, and especially cold storage, have for some time enabled growing urban populations to get food from various quarters of the world—particularly North America—at abnormally cheap rates. But now this "fool's paradise" is coming to an end owing to the advance in the price of land, and to the development of a superior class of farmers. Formerly land in the United States and Canada was cheap, and the somewhat primitive farmers were content to sell their produce for what it would fetch, quite irrespective of its real cost, which, indeed, they could not properly estimate. Since then the farmer has become a business man, who studies the best methods of production and, still more, of distribution; and who carefully calculates the return on his capital. "As a consequence of these calculations," Mr. Mosely says, "it is found that articles of consumption cannot be produced at anything like the old level, and as in addition the price of land is steadily upwards, . . . the price of foodstuffs and raw materials will not only not recede, but will continue to rise over a series of periods."

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons (April), said that the recent increased cost of living was almost entirely due to the fact that new countries had not been developed—especially as regards railways—to the same extent as previously because, between 1899 and 1906, capital had been diverted from such investments by the South African War. There-

upon Mr. Steel-Maitland wrote to the *Times* showing that railway mileage had considerably increased during that period in Canada and Argentina. To this Mr. Lloyd George replied that, taking Canada, Australia, India, the United States, and Argentina (all to a great extent dependent upon British capital), 97,261 miles of new railway were constructed in the prosperous years from 1880 to 1890, while in the next ten years, owing to the collapse of credit, that figure fell to 49,398. But credit improved by 1899, and the fact that only 33,000 miles of railway were opened in the above five countries from 1900 to 1905 was primarily due to the South African War.

In this connection may be noted Sir Algeron Firth's address at the meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, when he mentioned that, though the prices of food had risen 11·6 since 1900, yet, "compared with 1879, the earliest year for which they had wages figures, wages to-day were 17 per cent. higher and commodities 30 per cent. lower."

President Taft, adopting the suggestion of Professor Fisher, of Yale University, has recommended an inquiry on the cost of living by an International Commission sitting at Washington. In New Zealand the Report of a Commission of Inquiry estimated that the cost of living had increased 16 per cent. in the last seventeen years—prices of rent, food, and clothing having increased 20 per cent. At the same time a considerable rise in the standard of living has taken place.

In New York the abnormally high price of butter and eggs resulted in a boycott organised by the "Housewives' League"; and subsequently an inquiry was instituted by the District Attorney. In Germany there has been a continued agitation, especially on the part of the Socialist party, on the question of the high price of food—particularly of meat, which during the last twelve years has gone up, on an average, over 2½d. a pound. The chief demands have been for the removal of restrictions and of duties on importation. In February there was an important debate in the Reichstag on the subject. As a consequence, a scheme has been put forward by the Prussian Government as a temporary relief measure, by which large distributing centres may import foreign meat without the usual rigid restrictions, on condition that it is sold direct to the consumers, under municipal control; a large rebate on customs duties will also be allowed to local authorities importing foreign meat; and the State railways are to lower their freights; but, for what are claimed to be reasons of public health, the restrictions on the importation of frozen meat are not to be suspended.

The 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 editions contained summaries of five reports giving the results of inquiries by the Board of Trade into working-class rents, housing, and retail prices, together with the rates of wages in the building, engineering, and printing trades in the chief industrial towns (1) of the United Kingdom—with a comparison between the conditions in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland [Cd. 3864]; (2) of the German Empire—with a comparison between the conditions in England and Germany [Cd. 4032]; (3) of France [Cd. 4512], 4s. 1d., of Belgium [Cd. 5065], 2s. 2d., and of the United States [Cd. 5609], 5s. 1d.

PATENTS AND THE PATENT OFFICE.

Patents for the United Kingdom are issued by the Comptroller-General of Patents at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

The law relating to patents is embodied in the Patents Acts of 1907 and 1908. The procedure to be observed in applying for a patent is regulated by the Patents Rules. The Acts, Rules, and other official publications are on sale at the Patent Office, and can be obtained through the post. A circular containing a large amount of useful information can also be obtained free on application at the Patent Office. The Library of the Patent Office, which is free to all comers, contains all the official publications, the specifications of all patents granted in the United Kingdom, and in the United States, France, Germany, and other foreign states, and an extensive collection of technological journals and textbooks, both British and foreign.

Patents are usually, though not necessarily, taken out through professional patent agents. A list of Registered Patent Agents may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, or through any bookseller.

The official fees to be paid, before a patent is sealed (which must be as soon as possible, and not after 15 months from the date of application), amount to £5, of which £1 is paid on application and £3 on the filing of a complete specification (or £4 on filing complete specification with first application), and £1 on sealing. A patent is granted for a term of fourteen years from the date of application, subject to the payment of the prescribed fees. Further fees of £50, on certificate of renewal before end of 4 years from date of patent, and £100 before end of 8 years, are payable; or, in lieu of these further fees, annual payments of £10 may be made from the fourth to the seventh year, £15 eighth and ninth years, and £20 tenth to thirteenth years. Under exceptional circumstances the patent may be prolonged for a further period not exceeding fourteen years.

An application for a patent may be made by any person who claims to be "the first and true inventor," and must be accompanied by either a provisional specification or a complete specification. If a provisional specification is filed in the first instance, a complete specification must be filed within the six months after application. After the complete specification has been left, the Examiner has a special investigation to see whether the invention has been wholly or in part claimed within the preceding fifty years; but such investigation does not in any way guarantee the subsequent validity of the patent. Novelty and utility are the essentials; and, in case of dispute, the Court gives the ultimate decision. If the reasonable requirements of the public with reference to any patented invention have not been satisfied, the patentee, on a petition being made to the Board of Trade, may be ordered by the Court to grant a licence on reasonable

terms; or may even have his patent revoked. On the other hand, a patentee is not allowed to impose unduly onerous restrictions in contracts with customers or licencees.

Patents may be obtained for inventions communicated from abroad. Inventions which have already been patented in certain foreign and colonial states may be patented in the United Kingdom as of the date of the first foreign application, provided that the British application is made, in company with a complete specification, in this country twelve months from the date of the first foreign application. The complete specification, in this case, whether accepted or not, becomes open to public inspection on the expiry of the twelve months. By an International Convention similar rights are accorded in the same foreign and colonial states to British patentees.

Section 27 of the Act of 1907 provides for the revocation of patents that are worked exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom. Any person may now make an application for this purpose to the Comptroller, from whose decision there is a right of appeal to the Court. During 1911, five applications were made under this section; in two of these cases the patent was revoked, in one the application was dismissed, in one the patent expired after proceedings had begun, and the remaining case was pending.

The total number of specifications received during 1911 was 38,186, as compared with 39,873 in 1910—a decrease of 1,687. The number of patents granted in 1911 was 17,164, as compared with 16,269 in 1910. The following table gives the figures for the chief countries from which applications for patents were received:

	1909.	1910.	1911.
United Kingdom	21,520	20,927	19,579
British Dominions and Possessions	754	741	841
United States	2,787	2,818	2,670
Germany	3,038	3,221	3,304
France	997	1,075	1,143

The receipts from patent fees in 1911 amounted to £283,204, as compared with £276,904 in 1910—an increase of £6,300. Inventions were mainly concerned with motor-vehicles (especially as regards the wheels, clutches, variable speed-gearing, and engine-starting devices); with aeroplanes also, but to a lesser extent; with improvements in threading shuttles for spinning; with the synthetic production of rubber and of ammonia; with the gyroscope as a substitute for the magnetic compass, as an anti-skidding appliance, and as a means of stabilising aeroplanes; and with processes for the extraction of fibre from flax, ramie, and other plants, both for spinning and paper-making.

In 1911 a Conference of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property met at Washington. A full report is published in a Blue-book [Cd. 5842].

Association of Trade Protection Societies of the United Kingdom. Established in 1848 to protect and develop the trade of the country, to promote Parliamentary measures, and to aid the interests of the commercial community, and oppose measures injuriously affecting these interests. There are 114 affiliated societies directly representing over 50,000 manufacturers, merchants, and traders in the

United Kingdom. The Association is managed by a Committee elected by the Societies, which also are mutual and managed by committees elected by the members. The Association communicates directly with Government departments upon all matters affecting trade. An annual meeting is held in London. President, George M. Chamberlin, D.L., J.P.; Sec., J. H. Hadwen. Offices, 66, Berners Street, W.

PRINCIPAL POST-OFFICE CHARGES.

Inland Letter Post. Not exceeding 4 oz., 1d.; for every additional 2 oz., ½d.

Halfpenny Post (Inland). Limit of weight, 2 oz.

Foreign and Colonial. Letters to British Possessions generally to Egypt, the United States of America, British Postal Agencies in Morocco, and to H.M. ships of war serving abroad, 1d. oz. To all other places, 2½d. for the first oz., and 1½d. for each additional oz.

Printed and Commercial Papers, and Samples. Per 2 oz., ½d.; minimum for Commercial Papers, 2½d., and for Samples, 1d.

Parcel Post (Inland).

Not exceeding 1 lb.	3d.
" " 2 "	4d.
" " 3 "	5d.
" " 5 "	6d.
" " 7 "	7d.
" " 8 "	8d.
" " 9 "	9d.
" " 10 "	10d.
" " 11 "	11d.

Telegrams (Inland): 6d. for first 12 words, and ½d. for each additional word.

Postal Orders. Amount of Order. Poundage.

6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., or 2s. 6d.	½d.
3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s., 7s. 6d., 8s., 8s. 6d., 9s., 9s. 6d., 10s., 10s. 6d., 11s., 11s. 6d., 12s., 12s. 6d., 13s., 13s. 6d., 14s., 14s. 6d., or 15s.	1d.
15s. 6d., 16s., 16s. 6d., 17s., 17s. 6d., 18s., 18s. 6d., 19s., 19s. 6d., 20s., or 21s.	1½d.

Money Orders.

Inland Ordinary: For sums not over £1, 2d.; £3, 3d.; £10, 4d.; £20, 6d.; £30, 8d.; £40, 10d.

Inland Telegraph: Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of 2d. and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

Foreign and Colonial Ordinary: For sums not over £1, 3d.; £2, 6d.; £4, 9d.; £6, 1s.; £8, 1s. 3d.; £10, 1s. 6d.; and, for countries on which Orders may be issued for more than £10, 3d. for every additional £2 or portion of £2.

Foreign Telegraph: Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Foreign Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of 6d. and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

Canadian Magazine Post. Newspapers and magazines registered for the purpose, and posted in covers open at both ends, 1d. a lb.

Wireless telegrams may be despatched from any postal telegraph office *via* Caistor-on-Sea, North Foreland, Niton, Bolt Head, Lizard, Seaforth, Rosslare, Crookhaven, Cullercoats, or Malin Head, to any vessel fitted with the necessary receiving apparatus when within a distance of about 100 miles from the radio-station. The usual charge to an ocean liner is 10½d. a word, but there are lower rates to vessels making short voyages. **Long-distance communication** (up to about 1,500 miles) can be established with certain ships by the Marconi station at Poldhu. The charge is 3s. a word. Such radio-telegrams must bear the name of the station "Poldhu" in the address. The Poldhu station only communicates with ships at night.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

The number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31st, 1911, was estimated as follows:—

	Number.	Increase per cent. over 1909-10	Average Number for each Person.
Letters	3,047,500,000	3'4	67'7
Postcards	871,400,000	0'5	19'4
Halfpenny packets	1,044,100,000	7'2	23'2
Newspapers	196,300,000	*1'7	4'4
† Parcels	121,800,000	3'0	2'7
Total	5,281,100,000	3'4	117'4

* Decrease.

† This figure includes parcels sent from this country abroad.

The numbers of undelivered postal packets were: Letters, 12,588,000, and postcards, 3,508,000; halfpenny packets, 17,004,000; newspapers, 555,000; and parcels, 297,000. The number of packets of all descriptions posted without any address and of articles found loose in the post during the year is estimated at 467,000, as compared with 427,000 in the preceding year. Among the articles found loose was a letter of credit for £1,000, which had been deposited in a pillar-box.

Inland money orders by post and telegraph numbered 10,626,000, representing an amount of £41,951,000; and foreign and colonial orders numbered 3,810,000, representing a value of £10,935,000. **Postal orders** numbered 132,262,000, representing a value of £50,225,000.

The number of telegrams sent was 86,707,000.

There were 24,098 post offices open on March 31st, 1911, with a staff of 212,814, of whom 46,741 were women.

The number of parcels sent to and received from places abroad was: Despatched, 3,419,902; received, 1,769,818. According to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the goods exported and imported by Parcel Post during the last three years was:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Exports	5,170,786	5,387,888	6,771,676
Imports	1,444,496	1,488,489	1,599,877

In the Post Office Savings Bank during 1910, £46,205,870 was deposited and £45,861,181 withdrawn. The interest-bearing accounts were as follows:—

	Active Accounts.	Amount Deposited.	Average Deposit.
		£	£ s. d.
England and Wales	7,540,144	149,772,784	19 16 4
Scotland	392,415	7,187,509	18 5 6
Ireland	439,230	11,929,922	27 2 6
U.K.	8,371,789	168,890,215	20 2 7

The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor showed a decrease of 1s. 6d. as compared with 1909.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

The Board of Customs and Excise, London, E.C., controls the collection of the duties at the offices of the kingdom. **Chairman**, Sir Laurence N. Guillemaud, K.C.B.; **Deputy Chairman**, F. Sydney Parry, C.B.; **Commissioners**, Sir Richard F. Crawford, K.C.M.G., Sir Arthur J. Tedder, George E. P. Murray. **Secretaries**, J. P. Byrne, I.S.O., E. C. Cunningham.

The following are the principal Customs duties:
Beer, 8s. 3d. to 38s. 8d. per barrel.

Cards, 3s. 9d. per doz. packs.

Chicory, raw, 13s. 3d. per cwt.

" roasted, 2d. per lb.

Cocoa Butter, 1d. per lb.

Preparations of Cocoa, per cwt. (charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901).

Coffee, 14s. per cwt.

" roasted or ground, 2d. per lb.

Currants, 2s. per cwt.

Figs, French Plums, Prunes, and Raisins, 7s. per cwt.

Motor Spirit, 3d. per gallon (half charge if cars are used for commercial purposes).

Spirits—Brandy, Rum, Gin, etc., 15s. 1d. and 15s. 2d. per proof gallon. 1s. extra if in bottle.

Soap, Transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, 3d. per lb.

Sugar, 10d. to 1s. 10d. per cwt.

Tea, 5d. per lb.

Tobacco, cigars, and Snuff manufactured, 4s. 5d. to 7s. per lb.

Tobacco, unmanufactured, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 1½d. per lb.

Wine in cask, 1s. 3d. to 3s. per gallon, and 3d. for every degree above 42 degrees proof spirit.

Wine in bottle (still) 1s. and (sparkling) 2s. 6d. a gallon additional.

The chief excise duties are:—

On beer 7s. 9d. per barrel of 1055 deg. sp. gr.

On spirits 14s. 9d. per proof gallon.

Chicory grown in U.K., 12s. 1d. per cwt.

Coffee mixtures, ½d. per ¼ lb.

On solid glucose 1s. 2d. per cwt.; liquid glucose 10d. per cwt.;

Railway passengers—5 per cent. on all fares exceeding 1d. a mile, except urban traffic, which is only liable to 2 per cent.

On saccharin 7d. the oz.

Tobacco, grown in U.K., viz. Cavendish or negrohead, manufactured in bond, 4s. 8d. per lb.

Ditto, unmanufactured, 3s. 6d. and 3s. 11d. per lb. according to percentage of moisture.

LICENCE DUTIES.

The chief licence duties are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Armorial bearings (annual)	1	1	0
" if used on carriage	2	2	0
Auctioneer's (annual)	10	0	0
Banker's	30	0	0
Carriage (annual), four wheels for two or more horses	2	2	0
" four wheels for one horse	1	1	0
" less than four wheels	0	15	0
" hackney carriages (horse)	0	15	0
" motor-cars, according to horse-power, from £2 2s. to 42 0 0 (See p. 469.)			
" motor cycles	1	0	0
" motor hackneys	0	15	0
" " " from 1 to 2 tons	2	17	0
" " " " 2 to 5 tons	3	18	0

* Half the duty is remitted to medical practitioners on account of cars kept for professional purposes.

	£	s.	d.
Dogs (Great Britain)	0	7	6
" (Ireland)	0	2	6
Ecclesiastical lecturer	0	10	0
" building for solemnisation of marriages	0	10	0
Game. If taken out after July 31st and before Nov. 1st to expire July 31st following)	3	0	0
" After July 31st, to expire Oct. 31st following	2	0	0
" After Oct. 31st, to expire July 31st	2	0	0
" For fourteen days continuous	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's	2	0	0
Game dealer's	2	0	0
Gun. To expire July 31st	0	10	0
Hawker's (annual)	2	0	0
House agents letting houses at rent above £25 a year	2	0	0
Male servants (annual)	0	15	0
Marriage—special	15	0	0
" not special	0	10	0
Medicines (patent) (makers or vendors)	0	5	0
Pawnbroker's (annual)	7	10	0
" trading in plate, irrespective of weight, an additional	5	15	0
Pedlar's	0	5	0
Plate, dealers in gold and silver (annual). Over 2 dwt. and under 2 oz. gold, or over 5 dwt. and under 30 oz. silver in one article	2	6	0
" 2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver and upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold and silver (annual)	5	15	0
Tobacco, growers of (annual)	0	5	0
" and snuff, dealers in (annual)	0	5	3
" " " manufacturers of, from	5	5	0
† The stamp duties, etc., bring this sum up to about £30.			
The Chief Liquor Licences are:—			
Dealers' Manufacturers' {	Brewer's (for sale)—£1 for first 100 barrels and 12s. for every further 50 barrels; beginners, £1; not for sale, 9s. or 4s.		
	Distiller's—£10 for 50,000 gallons and £20 up to 100,000 gallons, and £10 for every 25,000 gallons more.		
	Rectifier, or compounder—£15 15s.		
	Sweets (liquor) maker—£5 5s.		
	Spirit dealer—£15 15s.		
	Beer dealer—£10 10s.		
	Wine dealer—£10 10s.		
	Sweets (liquor) dealer—£5 5s.		
	Spirit retailer (publican's licence)—£5 to £35 in Great Britain, according to population.		
	Spirit retailer (publican's licence)—£5 or £7 10s. in Ireland, according to population.		
Dealers' {	Spirit retailer (off-licence)—From £10 to £50, according to annual value of premises.		
	Beer retailer (on-licence)—One-third of annual value of premises, but subject to a minimum duty in Great Britain of from £3 10s. to £23 10s., and in Ireland of £3 10s. or £4, according to population.		
	Beer retailer (off-licence, including cider)—£1 10s. to £10, according to value of premises.		
	Cider retailer (off-licence)—£2.		
	Wine retailer (on-licence)—£4 10s. to £12, according to value of premises.		
	Wine retailer (off-licence)—£2 10s. to £10, according to value of premises.		

INCOME TAX.

The income tax is 1s. 2d. in the pound under all schedules (A, B, C, D, and E); but where the total income does not exceed £160 it is exempt from taxation, and there are certain cases of abatement.

There is an abatement of—

£	£	£
160 on incomes over 160 and not over 400		
150 " " " 400 " " " 500		
120 " " " 500 " " " 600		
70 " " " 600 " " " 700		

An individual who claims before Sept. 30th in the year for which the tax is chargeable, and proves, that his income from all sources does not exceed £2,000, is chargeable at the rate of 9d. in the pound—or, in the case of an income exceeding £2,000 but not exceeding £3,000, at the rate of 1s. in the pound—upon any portion of such income which is derived by him from his exercise of a trade or profession, or from an office or employment of profit held by him, or from a pension for past services in such employment.

Allowance may be claimed for the amount of premiums paid for the insurance of the life of a taxpayer or his wife in an approved company up to one-sixth of the net personal income.

Parents whose incomes do not exceed £500 may claim freedom from taxation for £10 of the income for every child or step-child who is under 16 at the beginning of the financial year.

In certain cases, when the joint income of husband and wife does not exceed £500, the wife can separate her claim for abatement or exemption from that of her husband on account of her personal earnings, provided that the husband's income is not connected with the business of the wife.

A super-tax is charged on incomes exceeding £5,000, the additional duty being at the rate of 6d. for every pound of the amount by which the total income exceeds £3,000.

A YEAR'S COINAGE.

The following table gives the number of Imperial coins bearing date 1911, and their value as struck at the Royal Mint:

	Number.	Value.	
		£	s. d.
Sovereigns . . .	30,044,105	30,044,105	0 0
Half-sovereigns . . .	6,104,106	3,052,053	0 0
Half-crowns . . .	2,914,573	364,321	12 6
Florins . . .	5,951,284	595,128	8 0
Shillings . . .	20,065,901	1,003,295	1 0
Sixpences . . .	9,155,310	228,882	15 0
Fourpences (Maundy) . . .	1,768	29	9 4
Threepences . . .	5,843,975	73,038	8 9
Twopences (Maundy) . . .	1,635	13	12 6
Pence (Maundy) . . .	1,913	7	19 5
Pence . . .	23,079,168	96,163	4 0
Halfpence . . .	12,570,880	26,189	6 8
Farthings . . .	5,196,800	5,413	6 8
Total . . .	£120,930,518	35,488,641	3 10

From a report by Dr. Rose on the life and wear of the country's silver coins, it appears that sixpences live the shortest life and return to the Mint in the worst condition. The ages at which the silver coins reach the stage of illegibility are shown in the following table:

Half-crowns . . .	64'66 years.
Florins . . .	45'41 " "
Shillings . . .	41'61 " "
Sixpences . . .	28'22 " "
Threepences . . .	32'76 " "

NOBEL PRIZES.

The Nobel Foundation is based upon the will of Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the Swedish engineer and chemist, and inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896, and left part of his great fortune to constitute a fund, the interest of which he directed to be awarded annually in prizes to those persons who shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind during the preceding year. There are five prizes, each worth about £8000, to be awarded for the most important discoveries or improvements in (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, and (3) Physiology or Medicine; for (4) the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature, and (5) for the best effort towards the fraternity of nations and the promotion of peace. No consideration is paid to the nationality of the candidates, but it is essential that every candidate shall be proposed in writing by some qualified representative of science, literature, etc., in the chief countries of the civilised world, such proposals to reach the Committee before the 1st of February in each year, the awards being made on the following 10th of December. The Nobel Foundation is administered by a Board of Control at Stockholm, consisting of five members with a president appointed by the King of Sweden. The Peace Prize is awarded by a committee of the Norwegian Parliament. This prize may be awarded to an institution or an association, not only to an individual. Any proposal must be accompanied by a statement of the grounds on which it is based, and by all documents to which reference is made. To carry out scientific investigations as to the value of the discoveries and improvements, and to promote the other objects of the Foundation, Nobel Institutes are established for Physical Chemistry and for Literature and Peace.

Of the 1912 prizes, the following awards had been announced up to Nov. 30th:

Medicine—Dr. Alexis Currel, of New York.
Literature—Gerhart Hauptmann.

Gentlemen-at-Arms. A bodyguard to the sovereign instituted in 1509 by Henry VIII., and the oldest corps in H.M. service except the Yeomen of the Guard. It contains over forty members, all ex-commissioned officers of distinction. It is only mustered for duty on such occasions as drawing-rooms, levées, and great state ceremonies. The captain of the corps changes with the Ministry.

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children. Incorporated 1904; founded 1843; supported by voluntary contributions. In the two training-ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester*, lying off Greenhithe, Kent, boys, of good character only, are trained for the Navy, Merchant Service, or Marines; it also wholly maintains ten Homes on shore for boys and girls. In these Homes and ships there is accommodation for 1,100 children.

Applicants for admission are seen every morning, except Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at the London Home and Offices. The age for admission to the Homes is from 5 to 12, but boys for the ships must be between 13 and 15, and physically fit. As many as 17,000 boys and 3,000 girls have been received and sent out into the world since the establishment of the Society. Receipts in 1911 amounted to £34,005. **Patrons**, Their Majesties the King and Queen. **Joint Secs.**, H. Bristow Wallen and Henry G. Copeland. **Head Offices**, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

BOYS' BRIGADES—HOMES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

BOYS' BRIGADES.

The Boys' Brigade. Companies are formed in connection with the Church or other Christian organisation, and the boys are trained largely by means of military drill and discipline. The total number of boys enrolled in the United Kingdom is 65,000, and their ages vary from 12 to 17. The officers number 6,500, and 2,200 staff-sergeants. The strength of the Brigade throughout the world is 110,000. **Brigade Secretary,** Sir Wm. A. Smith, 30, George Square, Glasgow. **London Secretary,** Mr. Roger S. Peacock, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.

The Boys' Life Brigade. Founded 1898. Connected with the Sunday School Union. **Secretary,** H. E. Norton, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.

Boy Scouts. A movement initiated and organised by **Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell**, who has given the following description of its objects: "To help the boys of whatever class to become 'all-round' men, to give them 'character,' and to make them capable of looking after themselves in whatever circumstances they are placed. The method of the movement is the education of the boys by means which really appeal to them—namely, scoutcraft, or backwoodsmanship, and its manly attributes. The administration is based on decentralisation of authority and responsibility—each district conducting its own affairs, under the administrative guidance of the Headquarters." The movement has been subjected to some criticism, principally on the ground of its supposed tendency to militarism. On this point Sir R. Baden-Powell says: "I can only repeat what is fully explained in our handbook—viz. 'Scouting has not, necessarily, anything to do with soldiering.' Under our principle of decentralisation it is permissible for scoutmasters to specialise in any particular aspects of scouting that they may select, such as ambulance, woodcraft, seamanship, marksmanship, or any other item. But this must not lead people to suppose that the aim of the movement is solely to make boys proficient in any one particular subject, or that one branch should be taken up to the exclusion of all the others, or that that branch is soldiering. As regards religion, the movement is purely undenominational, and is not connected with any one church or school of thought. Its general intention is to endeavour, without interfering with the spiritual training or form of religious observance already given to the boys by their parents or pastors, to make them good citizens and upright men, and to teach them to put their religion, of whatever form it may be, into practice in their everyday life." **Headquarters,** 116, Victoria Street, S.W.

The Church Lads' Brigade. Founded in 1891, in order to promote a spirit of discipline and respect among the elder lads of a parish. It combines strict discipline with systematic religious education. **Seco.,** W. M. Gee, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, W.C.

Church Scout Patrols, incorporated. It has frankly borrowed what seemed to be the best features of the Boy Scouts. But the I.C.S.P. stands from the start as a Church organisation, and avows as its objects the teaching of boys the habit of prayer and public worship with participation in the Sacraments, as well as the lessons of discipline and self-content. **Vice-Presidents,** the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. **Commandant,** Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, London, W.C.

Church of England Incorporated Society for providing Homes for Waifs and Strays, otherwise known as "Waifs and Strays" (Patrons, T.M. the King and Queen). Incorporated in 1893. This Society was founded in the year 1881 by the Rev. Prebendary Rudolf, at that time a layman, with the express sanction of the then Archbishop of Canterbury, for the reclamation and care of outcast, orphan, neglected, crippled, and cruelly treated children. There are now over 4,300 children for whose maintenance the Committee is responsible, either in the Society's 114 Homes (which are distributed throughout England and Wales, two being in Canada) or boarded out in the country under responsible supervision. Over 17,000 children have been provided for since the commencement of operations. Printing, farming, shoemaking, carpentry, tailoring, dressmaking, needlework, knitting, gardening, basketmaking, laundrywork, and other industries are taught in the Homes. The girls are chiefly trained for domestic service. There are five special Homes for Cripples which are largely supported by an organisation of many thousand children called the Children's Union (Patron, H.M. Queen Alexandra). Any one may recommend children for admission to the Homes; there is no voting—the most destitute and friendless case being considered the most deserving. **Head Offices:** Kennington Road, London, S.E. **Secretary:** The Rev. Prebendary Rudolf.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes: National Incorporated Association. Founded by the late Dr. T. J. Barnardo in the year 1866, these Homes have now attained a position of national importance. From the first they have admitted destitute children (or girls in moral danger) without any qualification. They have 156 houses and branches in operation in London, the provinces, and Canada, including **Industrial Homes** for boys in London; a **Village Home** for girls at Barking, Essex; a **Boys' Garden City** at Woodford Bridge, Essex; **Babies' Castle** at Hawkhurst, Kent; **Dame Margaret's Home,** Washington, Co. Durham; **Watts Naval Training School,** Elmham, Norfolk, with training ship and naval base at Yarmouth; **Rescue Home** for girls in danger; **her Majesty's Hospital** at Stepney Causeway, and the **Australasian Hospital** at Barking; **Convalescent Seaside Homes** at Felixstowe, Hove, Llandudno, Scarborough, and Weymouth; **Homes** for younger boys at Jersey, Clapham, and Epsom; **Homes** for girls in London and at Exeter, Cambridge, Middlesbrough, Shirley, and Northampton; **Homes** for Cripples and Incurables at Birkdale, Harrogate, and Tunbridge Wells; **Home** for deaf and dumb and blind children; **13 Ever-Open Doors** in Belfast, Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Cardiff, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, and Southampton; and **4 Emigration Centres** in Canada. The Homes emigrate to Canada about 1,000 young people every year; 24,249 have been already emigrated; 98 per cent are successful. The whole work is supported by voluntary contributions. **Patrons,** Their Majesties the King, the Queen, and Queen Alexandra; **President,** the Duke of Somerset; **Honorary Director,** William Baker, M.A., LL.B.; **Hon. Treasurer,** Howard Williams; **General Secretary,** Claude Wright; **Head Offices,** 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

INSANITY—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

THE INCREASE OF INSANITY.

The figures given below are taken from the last published reports of His Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy.

The number of lunatics, and the proportion per 10,000 of the population in the three kingdoms, were as shown in the following table on Jan. 1st in each of the years named:

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1859	36,762 18'67	6,015 19'8	—
1869	53,177 23'93	*6,975 *21'5	—
1879	69,885 27'54	†8,878 †24'8	‡12,982 ‡25'0
1889	84,340 29'65	11,664 29'5	16,026 33'7
1899	105,086 32'06	14,979 34'5	20,863 46'3
1909	128,787 36'35	18,197 37'8	23,931 54'7
1910	130,553 36'01	18,337 37'8	24,144 55'2
1911	133,157 36'82	18,636 38'1	24,394 55'8
1912	135,661 37'12	19,034 38'6	24,655 55'3

* Average 1866-70. † Average 1876-80. ‡ 1880.

As to sex, the figures for 1912 are as follows:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Males ..	63,128	9,401	12,868
Females	72,533	9,633	11,787
	135,661	19,034	24,655

There are three classes into which the insane may be divided—private, pauper, and criminal. The numbers of these classes in the three countries are:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Private	11,136	2,608	906
Pauper	123,400	16,371	23,581
Criminal	1,125	55	168
	135,661	19,034	24,655

The Report of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded [Cd. 4202], which was summarised in the 1909 edition, estimated that there were in England and Wales about 150,000 mentally defective persons, apart from certified lunatics, and that of this total 66,000 were urgently in need of being provided for, either in their own interest or for the public safety. The Mental Deficiency Bill, introduced by the Government in 1912, but abandoned in November owing to lack of time, provided for the care of such of these persons as might be found wandering, neglected, cruelly treated, or charged with the commission of offences, or be habitual inebriates, or be a danger to the community. The Bill, as amended in Committee, provided for the creation of a Commission of 15 members, including the eight Lunacy Commissioners, and for the appointment by county councils and county boroughs of committees to register and supervise within their respective areas defectives coming within the terms of the Bill. To the Commissioners would fall the duty of providing and maintaining such State institutions as might be necessary and of administering a Parliamentary grant of £150,000 a year.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The duty of registering the birth of all children who are born alive is by law imposed upon the parents, one of whom must, within 42 days after the birth, give information to the Registrar, and sign the register in his presence. Failing the parents, the law requires the occupier of the house where the birth took place, or some person present at the birth, or the person having charge of the child, to register the birth. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar is requested to attend at the house where the birth took place, when the fee is 1s. A small fee is charged for a certified copy of the entry in the register. There are provisions by which, in case of failure of registration within 42 days, the registrar may require any of the above-named persons to register; but after twelve months the birth cannot be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. Still-born children are not registered. The name of the father of an illegitimate child can be entered on the register only at the joint request of himself and of the mother.

In districts where the Notification of Births Act 1907 is adopted, within 36 hours after the birth notice must be given by post, or otherwise, at the office or residence of the Medical Officer of Health.

The duty of registering a death similarly rests upon the nearest relatives present at the death or during the last illness, or living in the same district; failing them, upon those present at the death, or the occupier of the house, or the person ordering the burial. Registration should be made within five days of the death, either personally or in writing; but in the latter case the written notice must be accompanied by a medical certificate of the cause of death, and the register must still be signed within fourteen days. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar attend at the house where the death took place, when the fee is 1s. After fourteen days and within twelve months the registrar may, failing the receipt of the information as to the death, require any person who should have effected the registration to attend and give the information required. But after twelve months no death can be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. A certificate of death in the ordinary course is given without fee, and this certificate must be delivered to the person who buries or performs any funeral service for the burial of the deceased.

Statistics (United Kingdom), 1890-1910.

	Births.		Deaths.	
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1,000.	No. Registered.	Rate per 1,000.
1890 .	1,096,717	29'2	727,102	19'4
1895 .	1,154,898	29'4	735,244	18'7
1900 .	1,159,922	28'2	757,732	18'4
1905 .	1,163,535	26'9	669,638	15'5
1908 .	1,173,759	26'3	675,186	15'1
1909 .	1,145,813	25'5	667,570	14'8
1910 .	1,122,925	25'0	630,386	14'0

MARRIAGE REGULATIONS AND STATISTICS.

In Great Britain marriage can be had in four ways—by special licence, by common licence, by publication of banns, and before a registrar or some other "authorised person." In the case of a licence, one of the parties must have resided at least fifteen days in the parish or district where the ceremony is to be performed.

(1) The common licence can be obtained at the registry office of the bishop of the diocese, or from any surrogate of such bishop, or at the Faculty Office, or the Vicar-General's Office, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C. One of the parties must personally apply for the licence, and make affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. The fees amount to from £2 2s. 6d. to £3 3s. The common licence fixes the time and place of the ceremony.

(2) The special licence can only be obtained by one of the parties attending at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons. The granting of special licences rests solely with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who considers each application on its merits. On an average about 40 per annum are issued. The fees amount to about £30, and the licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, in any place, and without previous residence in that place.

(3) In the case of banns, they must be published in the church of the parish in which both parties or each of them reside for three separate Sundays, and the ceremony must be performed within three months of the final publication in one of the two churches, a certificate of the publication in the other church being given to the minister performing the ceremony. After three months the banns become useless. Marriages can also be solemnised in church within three months of the issue of a registrar's certificate, as explained below.

(4) If the marriage is to be before a registrar, or some other authorised person, one of the parties must give notice to the registrar of the district, in which he must have dwelt for seven days. If the parties are in two districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. Notice will then be placed on the notice board of the office for twenty-one days, after which the certificate issues and the marriage may be celebrated (a) at the superintendent registrar's office without a religious ceremony, or (b) in any building registered for marriage in presence of the district registrar. The fees for the marriage are 2s. to the superintendent registrar, and 5s. to the registrar before whom the marriage is solemnised, and 2s. 7d. is charged for each certificate of marriage. If desired, the presence of the registrar may be dispensed with in registered buildings, other than Church of England churches, certified to the Registrar-General as places of religious worship, and for him may be substituted any "authorised person." In such a case a fee of 4s. is to be paid to the superintendent registrar on the issue of a certificate for a marriage, or if the marriage is by licence an additional fee of 6s. 6d. The registrar may also issue a licence which dispenses with some of the above formalities. The fees are, for the licence, £2 4s. 6d. to the superintendent registrar, and

10s. to the registrar. All marriages, except those by special licence, must be performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.

In Scotland the regulations for a Regular Marriage are very much the same as in England. Banns are proclaimed in the parish church (Established) or the Episcopal church, and the certificate of such proclamation being produced is sufficient authority to a minister to celebrate the marriage. Application to a registrar can also be made, and a certificate of publication of notice of marriage is equivalent to a certificate of banns. The verbal or written expression, in the presence of two witnesses, of mutual consent to take each other for husband and wife also constitutes marriage, if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days immediately preceding.

A marriage between British subjects may legally be solemnised on an English man-of-war at a foreign station by a clergyman of the Established Church, though no banns be published, or any licence or certificate obtained. The Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, provides that all marriages abroad, where a British Embassy, Legation, or Consulate exists, between parties one of whom is a British subject, solemnised in the way prescribed by the Act, shall be valid. The Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906, provides (1) as regards marriages of British subjects with foreigners abroad, that a British subject may obtain a certificate that the legal requirements of the foreign country have been complied with, on application, if resident in the United Kingdom, to the registrar, or, if resident abroad, to the marriage officer; (2) as regards marriages of foreigners with British subjects in the United Kingdom—except Jewish marriages—that where arrangements have been made with any foreign country for the issue of such certificates by its proper officers, Orders in Council may be made (a) requiring a foreigner about to marry a British subject to give due notice to the person by or in the presence of whom the marriage is to be solemnised; and (b) forbidding such person to allow the solemnisation until the necessary certificate has been obtained. Knowingly not to comply with these last two regulations is a criminal offence.

The following table shows the number of marriages and the number of persons married per thousand of the population at all ages. The rates vary considerably for the three parts of the Kingdom. In 1909 they were: England and Wales, 14·6 per 1,000; Scotland, 12·3; Ireland (1911), 10·7.

Statistics United Kingdom,
1890-1910.

Year.	Marriages.		Year.	Marriages.	
	Number Registered.	No. per 1,000.		Number Registered.	No. per 1,000.
1890	271,487	14·5	1902	316,612	15·1
1892	277,335	14·5	1903	316,446	14·9
1894	275,655	14·2	1904	313,088	14·6
1896	296,089	15·0	1905	315,090	14·6
1897	303,086	15·2	1906	325,823	14·9
1898	310,071	15·4	1907	313,413	15·0
1899	317,623	15·6	1908	319,257	14·3
1900	311,254	15·1	1909	313,286	14·1
1901	313,351	15·1	1910	320,699	14·3

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Avoirdupois Weight.

- 16 drams (437⁵/₁₆ grains) = 1 ounce.
- 16 ounces (7,000 grains) = 1 pound.
- 14 pounds = 1 stone.
- 8 stone (112 pounds) = 1 hundredweight.
- 20 hundredweight (2,240 pounds) = 1 ton.

Metric Weight.

- 1 decigramme (¹/₁₀ gramme) = 1⁵/₁₆ grains.
- 1 gramme = 15¹/₁₆ grains.
- 1 dekagramme (10 grammes) = 0³/₁₆ ounce.
- 1 hectogramme (100 grammes) = 3⁵/₁₆ ounces.
- 1 kilogramme (1,000 grammes) = 2²/₁₆ pounds.
- 1 myriagramme (10,000 grammes) = 22¹/₁₆ pounds.
- 1 quintal (100,000 grammes) = 220¹/₁₆ pounds.
- 1 millier or tonneau (1,000,000 grammes) = 2,204¹/₁₆ pounds.

Measures of Capacity.

- 4 gills = 1 pint.
- 2 pints = 1 quart.
- 4 quarts = 1 gallon.
- 2 gallons = 1 peck.
- 4 pecks = 1 bushel.
- 8 bushels = 1 quarter.
- 36 bushels = 1 chaldron.
- Millilitre (¹/₁₀₀₀ litre) = 0²/₁₆ fluid dram.
- Centilitre (¹/₁₀₀ litre) = 0³/₁₆ fluid ounce.
- Decilitre (¹/₁₀ litre) = 0⁸/₁₆ gill.
- Litre = 0⁸/₁₆ quart.
- Decalitre (10 litres) = 2¹/₁₆ gallons.
- Hectolitre (100 litres) = 21¹/₁₆ gallons.
- Kilolitre (1,000 litres) = 219¹/₁₆ gallons.

Apothecaries' Weight.

- 20 grains = 1 scruple.
 - 3 scruples (60 grains) = 1 drachm.
 - 8 drachms (480 grains) = 1 (Apothecaries') ounce.
- The Apothecaries' ounce and pound are almost exclusively limited to medical prescriptions, and are falling into disuse, modern practitioners preferring a simple statement of ounces and grains.

Apothecaries' Liquid Measure.

- 60 minims = 1 drachm (or "teaspoonful.")
- 2 drachms = 1 dessert-spoonful.
- 4 drachms = 1 table-spoonful.
- 8 drachms = 1 ounce.
- 20 ounces = 1 pint.

Troy Weight.

The ounce, like the Apothecaries' ounce, weighs 480 grains. It is used only for weighing gold and silver and precious stones.

Measures of Length.

- 1 fathom = 6 feet.
- 1 surveyor's chain = 22 yards.
- 1 cable = 200 yards (100 fathoms).
- 1 statute mile = 1,760 yards.
- 1 nautical * or geographical mile = 6,080 feet.
- 38 statute miles = 33 nautical miles.
- 1 league = 3 miles.

* This name, when abbreviated to "naut," is sometimes erroneously written "knot" even by seamen. A knot is properly a measure of distance and time, and is the unit of "nauts" travelled in one hour.

- 1 millimetre (¹/₁₀₀₀ metre) = 0⁰/₃₉₄ inch.
- 1 centimetre (¹/₁₀₀ metre) = 0³/₉₃₇ inch.
- 1 decimetre (¹/₁₀ metre) = 3⁹/₃₇ inches.
- 1 metre = 39³/₃₇ inches.
- 1 dekametre (10 metres) = 393⁷/₁₀ inches.
- 1 hectometre (100 metres) = 328 feet 1 inch.
- 1 kilometre (1,000 metres) = 0⁶/₂₁₃₇ mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
- 1 myriametre (10,000 metres) = 6²/₁₃₇ miles.

Surface Measure.

- 144 square inches = 1 square foot.
- 9 square feet = 1 square yard.
- 30¹/₄ square yards = 1 rod, pole, or perch.
- 1 square chain = 16 rods.
- 40 rods = 1 rood.
- 4 roods = 10 chains = 4,840 yards = 1 acre.
- 640 acres = 1 square mile.
- 1 centare (1 square metre) = 1,550 square inches.
- 1 are (100 square metres) = 119⁶/₁₀ square yards.
- 1 hectare (10,000 square metres) = 2⁴/₁₇ acres.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

- 3 new pennies
 - 5 new halfpennies
 - 10 new farthings
- } weigh 1 ounce.
- There are 48 pennies, 80 halfpennies, or 160 farthings to the pound avoirdupois.
- Five shillings' worth of Imperial silver coinage, as it comes from the mint, weighs 1²/₁₆ grains less than an ounce. A sovereign's worth of silver, of any or every denomination, constitutes therefore a safe balance for the penny post.

The halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

1 pint of water weighs 20 ounces.

1 gallon of water weighs 10 pounds.

An inch of rain = 101 tons to the acre.

The Metric System. The compulsory adoption throughout the British Empire of the Metric Weights and Measures is advocated by the **Decimal Association**. At present the use of the metric system is legalised for all purposes. A Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill was passed by the House of Lords, May 17th, 1904, and a similar Bill was rejected by the House of Commons in March 1907 by the narrow majority of 32 votes. **Secretary of the Decimal Association, G. E. M. Johnson. Offices, Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.—** The **British Weights and Measures Association** was established in 1904 for the purpose of opposing the introduction of the metre or any of its derivatives into the British Empire, and for so adjusting and simplifying British Imperial Weights and Measures as to obtain all the advantages the metric system gives and some others not given by it. **Secretary, Geo. Moores, F.S.S. Offices: (International) 98, Cannon Street, London, E.C.; (for United Kingdom) 14, Cross Street, Manchester.**

The Ordnance Survey is a department under the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. The Survey was transferred from Army Funds to Civil Votes by the Survey Act 1870. The survey has always been organised upon a military basis, and carried out under military superintendence by officers selected from the Royal Engineers. Maps can be purchased from accredited agents in the chief towns of the United Kingdom, and through any bookseller. The offices of the **Director-General of the Ordnance Survey** are at Southampton, and there are several divisional offices.



RESULTS, 1911.

Premiums (Fire, Accident & Marine)	£2,346,959
Interest on Investments	94,862
Income	<u>£2,441,821</u>
Dividend Paid	£114,410
Added to Reserves	£312,651
Reserve Funds	£2,773,724
Capital Subscribed	<u>2,641,250</u>
TOTAL SECURITY	<u>£5,414,974</u>

FIRE.

LOSS OF PROFITS.

BURGLARY. **ACCIDENTS.** **MOTOR CARS.**
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. **LIVE STOCK.**
MARINE.



No. 10.
The
EFFICIENT
VISIBLE
TYPEWRITER.

The Perfect Writing MACHINE

The Most Up-to-the-Minute Typewriter Made.

It is an admitted fact that the reason the REMINGTON has the largest sale is due entirely to its being consistently in advance in construction and improvement.

The durability of the REMINGTON is so recognised that it needs no emphasis here. If you will only *test* the REMINGTON *against* any other Typewriter before you buy you will always have REMINGTONS in your Office. Comparison always convinces every one of the extraordinary superiority of the greatest Typewriter,

THE
REMINGTON

Remington Typewriter Company, Ltd.,
100, Gracechurch Street, London, and Everywhere.

The Up-to-date Office.

It is fully recognised nowadays that machine work must be done by machines, and in the routine work of the modern office this principle is generally observed. Brains must always command their price and cannot be ousted by machinery, but the employment of manual labour for mechanical work is too expensive and inefficient a method for these competitive days. When this is freely admitted, however, it must be said that much depends upon a proper selection of the right appliances for the particular work that has to be done. The article below has been written with a view to assisting our readers in this important matter. The writer has a wide practical knowledge of the subject, and the articles recommended may be relied upon as being the best of their kind.—Editor, HAZELL'S ANNUAL.

The Typewriting Machine.

In these days the typewritten letter is indispensable, and whether the business be large or small, the same remark applies. The man in a small way of business has in some respects an even greater need for the typewriter than the large business house; the reason being that the small man must avoid giving others an impression of his unimportance. The hand-written letter has come to be regarded as an indication either of old-fashioned methods or business obscurity, and no enterprising house can afford to be associated with the one or the other implication. The typewriting machine, therefore, must be a part of every modern office equipment. A great deal might be written on the selection of such a machine, but a few hints will suffice. In the first place, let us say that there are a number of excellent machines on the market, and little to choose between them in the matter of all-round merit. The choice must be largely regulated by the needs of the office in which the writing machine will be employed. At the same time there are several makes of typewriting machine which fulfil to a high degree of efficiency the ideal of all-round excellence, and from these, where possible, the business man should make his choice. It must be remembered that the fundamental qualities every typewriting machine should possess are durability, ease of operation, visibility of writing, and economy in service. The bargain typewriter, bought at a knock-down price, often proves a very poor bargain indeed. It is not the first cost of the typewriting machine which counts so much as the cost of the upkeep, to say nothing of the loss of time, trouble, and even more material things occasioned by the defective machine. Too many business men are apt to think that a writing machine of any kind or price is good enough. Never a greater mistake. The typewriter, as an important detail in the office work, should be selected with care and discrimination. The efficient machine, that will do good work year in and year out without constant calls on the repairer's services, is worth a little thought. For this reason the writer counsels the purchase of a new machine, or if a rebuilt machine is bought it should come from some thoroughly reputable establishment.

Of the first-class writing machines on the market, three may be singled out for special

mention. These are the Remington, the Yost, and the L. C. Smith typewriters. The new No. 10 Remington embodies visible writing and a large number of up-to-date improvements, and the new models of the Yost have met with conspicuous and deserved success. The beautiful work done by the Yost has always been one of its chief claims to the user's consideration, and in the new visible writing model this quality is just as pre-eminent.

The L. C. Smith is a new machine in the sense that it has not been long on the market; but, as a matter of fact, it represents the practical results of typewriter experience extending over a quarter of a century. The L. C. Smith, which has made a great name for itself in a very short period, is all bearing throughout, and this unique construction renders it remarkable for its easy swift action and noiseless operation.

All the typewriters named above sell at about the price which has come to be regarded as the standard figure, viz. about £23. Typewriting machines can be bought at a lower figure than this, but, in the purchase of typewriters, the first cost is not the main consideration. The high-class reliable machine is, in the end, the cheapest and by far the most satisfactory.

Another typewriter which sells at a lower price than the machines named above, but which has gained wide popularity by its merits, is the Empire. The Empire Typewriter is built in the British dominions, and has therefore a claim on the consideration of the buyer for patriotic reasons. Quite apart from this, however, the latest model of the Empire embodies a complete range of modern practical labour-saving devices which, in conjunction with the saving in price, present a very favourable proposition to the typewriter buyer.

The most exigent typewriter user can make a thoroughly satisfactory selection from the above-named machines. They stand in the very front rank for their qualities of reliability and dependability, and the question of choice is one to be determined by circumstances and requirements.

Billing Machines.

The evolution of the typewriter is found in the billing machine, the one being a complement of the other. Just as the typewriter revolutionised office correspondence, the billing machine is revolutionising the work of the

counting-house. In the earlier days of the typewriter it was found that this machine had its limitations in writing tabular or columnar work. In this field the pen-writer was still able to bolder his own, because the writing of figures on the typewriter was necessarily a tedious task. The invention of the tabulator changed all this. No particular purpose would be served by a technical description of this attachment to the typewriting machine, and it is sufficient to say that the tabulator renders it possible for an operator to type invoices, stock-lists, balance-sheets, and all other forms of tabular matter at a speed far surpassing that of the most expert pen-writer, with, of course, the additional gain in legibility and neatness. Nor is this all. The development of the billing machine was swift, and many other labour-saving devices have supplemented the tabulator. Many business concerns have found it possible by use of the biller to combine in one writing, operations which were formerly the work of several departments. For example: a billing machine will write the customer's invoice, with one or more duplicate copies if necessary, will write despatch-note, carter's slip, and finally itemise a day-book record, all at one and the same operation. By perfectly simple adjustments it is possible to make as many as a dozen copies of one document at one writing, and at the same time either to insert or omit from certain copies details which it is desirable or undesirable to record thereon. The use of a billing machine not only saves time, as well as rendering invoices and statements in a neat and business-like manner, but also diminishes the chances of error. By the old methods it was necessary to check the figures and extensions of each separate record, but the billing typewriter, which makes all copies at one and the same operation, obviates this labour. It is only needful to employ one checking, since every copy must represent an exact facsimile of the original. All the leading typewriter companies sell billing machines, and the remarks on the selection of a typewriter apply to the choice of a biller. It should be remembered that, whilst the billing machine in many establishments is used exclusively for this class of work, it is also capable of writing correspondence with as much facility as the ordinary typewriter.

The latest machine for billing work is, in fact, capable of performing three separate and important functions, as it writes, adds, and subtracts. The Remington Typewriter Co. have recently put this machine on the market under the title of The Remington Adding and Subtracting Typewriter. Already the machine has been put to service in many large concerns, and, we are informed, with the utmost success.

Vertical Filing and Card Indexing.

There must be many of us who remember the old unsatisfactory methods of keeping office correspondence, documents, and general records. As a rule there was very little method about the business. Systems usually depended on the inventive genius of the office staff, and the general result was anything but satisfactory. The work of turning up a particular letter or document often occupied the entire energies of the staff, each department being searched in turn till the missing paper was found—or the search abandoned as a hope-

less task. In those days papers were kept as often as not in some sort of vague alphabetical order, but the placing of a paper depended upon the reading of the office boy or his colleagues, and his interpretation was frequently quite at variance with that of the searcher. The era of the roll-top desk followed; but the roll-top desk, despite its unbounded convenience, affords, amid its multitudinous pigeon-holes and receptacles, glorious opportunities for the overlooking and neglect of vital documents.

Out of chaos came the Flat Filing System—not a conspicuous improvement, but, still, something better. This was succeeded by the Vertical Filing System, the most practicable method of dealing with correspondence, business documents, etc. The elasticity of this method is one of its great recommendations. The folders may be arranged between alphabetical guides or between numerical guides. In the latter case a separate card index is necessary. The most up-to-date and effective system of Vertical Filing is that in which the folders are arranged numerically as well as alphabetically. The gain in simplicity and accessibility to all kinds of offices' records effected by this system has been proved so conclusively that the wonder is any business house can tolerate the old condition of things. To-day when a busy man wants to find a record of some transaction, he presses an electric button summoning a boy. The boy is told what is wanted, and before many seconds have passed returns with a folder of papers, carefully arranged, containing a full and complete record of every phase and detail of the transaction in question. The mass of papers that formerly littered the bed of the business man's desk is now conspicuously absent, and in place of this are seen a neat desk blotter, a handsome ink-set, a tickler file, a pad of paper, and a calendar with a leaf for every day. A wire basket or two take up the surplus and the day's accumulation, and another basket takes care of the mail to be sent to the post-office. To-day, every day's business is finished that day. The business of last week or last month, that was to be taken up and disposed of to-day, is mechanically called to the busy man's attention by means of his Tickler. This little device has probably saved more pounds, more temper, and aided more in the proper transaction of business, than any other one thing that has grown out of modern office evolution. The busy man of to-day has but to go about his daily task taking up each day's business each day, never giving a single thought to anything but the present. The little tickler automatically calls to his attention every day the work of that day, and then, with the aid of his filing system, he is equipped to accomplish business that in the olden days would have been an impossibility.

No reference to filing cabinets, or for that matter to office appliances generally, would be complete without mention of the products manufactured by the well-known firm of Roneo, Ltd. This firm has on the market a range of steel filing cabinets which have proved themselves to be a great protection against fire. The drawers of these cabinets are mounted on suspension slides with roller bearings, and the heavier the drawers are loaded the easier they run.

Duplicating Machines.

There are few offices wherein the duplicating machine is not useful, if not essential. The reproduction of a number of facsimile copies from one typewritten or hand-written original, more particularly when such documents or letters are required for swift despatch, offers obvious advantages. The progress in the mechanism of duplicating devices has been as noteworthy as the development of the typewriter. The most general form of a hand-duplicator is that where the original matter is typewritten on a wax stencil sheet, or hand-written by means of a stylus pen, the stencil being afterwards locked in a printing frame and copies taken as required by the inked roller impressing the characters formed by the perforations on to the blank page. This style of duplicator may be adapted to a rotary printing drum, and in the latter case, of course, copies can be made at a very rapid rate. It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that the hand duplicator yields most satisfactory results in conjunction with the typewriter, although it will reproduce handwriting quite as readily. A typewritten stencil, however, presents the ideal method of using this device.

The experiments and skill of experts in this class of machinery have produced within recent years remarkable devices, which counterfeited the actual work of the typewriter with such fidelity that it is impossible, or almost impossible, to detect the difference. This has been achieved by the invention of a machine which impresses solid typewriter type through a typewriter ribbon. Such machines are largely used by business men who have occasion to despatch quantities of form letters at frequent intervals. In order that the illusion may be perfect, the name and address of each recipient of such a letter are filled in on an ordinary typewriter machine by means of a special ribbon. This ribbon gives an exact match of the body of the letter, with the result that the whole communication looks like a personal letter individually typed and addressed. Letters of this kind claim attention where the ordinary circular only reaches the waste-paper basket.

No reference to duplicating machines would be complete without mention of the famous Roneo Duplicator and the Roneotype. The Roneo Duplicator, which works in conjunction with the handwritten or typewritten stencil and the rotary printing drum, has established itself as the world's standard duplicator, and the sales of this appliance are far in advance of those of any similar machine. Over 80,000 of these machines have been sold to Government offices, schools, banks, and commercial houses throughout the world, and this fact is an eloquent testimony of the merits of the appliance. The Roneo Duplicator owes its popularity to its simplicity of construction, ease and convenience of operation, and cleanliness in working.

The Roneotype has in its special field achieved an equally pronounced success. This ultra-modern appliance, which was introduced to the public only a few years ago, is a rotary typewriter and office printing press. It is a British invention, and manufactured at the Roneo Works, Romford, Essex. The Roneotype letters produced on the Roneotype are actual typewritten letters printed from type-

writer type through a typewriter ribbon, which is inked direct from an inking roller at every revolution of the machine. The Roneotype is so simple in construction that an ordinary office boy or girl, after the necessary instruction, can produce eighty perfectly typewritten letters a minute by simply turning the handle. The machine has many unique advantages, and, quite apart from the production of typewritten letters, its possibilities as an office printing press are practically unlimited. In many offices quite four-fifths of the general printing such as bill-heads, statement forms, letter-heads, factory forms, envelopes, post-cards, labels, etc., can be printed on the Roneotype. Naturally the saving effected by the machine soon repays its original cost.

Rapid Letter Copying Machines.

The copying of correspondence is a vital necessity in every office. At the present time there are three methods of letter copying in vogue, viz :

- (1) Letter-book method.
- (2) Carbon paper.
- (3) Rapid-roller process.

There is no space available for a discussion of the comparative advantages of these systems, but there is no reasonable doubt that the roller process, as perfected by the Roneo Company, provides the best method. The Roneo Rapid Copier has had a long trial in actual service, and has emerged triumphantly from the test. The Roneo Rapid Letter Copier consists of a simple machine built so as to carry a roll of specially prepared paper. This apparatus dispenses with the use of water, and smudged or badly copied letters are thereby rendered impossible. The Roneo Letter Copier possesses, among other advantages, the capability of taking as many as twenty copies from one original. It has an automatic knife which cuts off, can take as many as sixty copies in two minutes, and the machine is so constructed that each copy is a perfect reproduction of the original. The copier may be used in conjunction with the loose-leaf system or with the Roneo Letter Book as preferred.

Adding and Calculating Machines.

Once upon a time, and not very long ago either, the adding machine was regarded as little more than the phantasy of a crank inventor. Nowadays there are thousands of such machines in daily use, and some firms would find it almost impossible to get through the day's routine without their valuable assistance. The adding or listing machine of to-day is a wonderful instrument. It has been designed, not merely to add any figures from farthings to millions, and to print and to prove its own totals, but also to protect the careless operator against the consequences of his own carelessness. Its wide scope of utility and its marvellous mechanism can only be adequately appreciated by a personal inspection of the machine in question. The last remark also applies to many of the calculating machines which make a bid for public favour. The calculating machine differs from the adding or listing machine inasmuch as the latter does not record its work, but registers it, leaving the transfer to the book-keeper. Both types of machine have

their well-defined fields of usefulness. The modern first-class calculating machine is capable of every phase of arithmetical computation—addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division. The speed with which these machines can supply the result of the work, difficult and complicated, as well as the simpler sums, must be seen to be realised.

The Loose-Leaf System.

The loose-leaf system, which on its introduction met with so much prejudice, is now firmly established as one of the greatest modern time- and labour-savers.

During the few years that the improved loose-leaf sales-book and the loose-leaf ledger, as well as the loose-leaf volumes for every kind of record, have been on the market in this country they have wrought material changes in the methods of accounting in every line of business. They have made it possible for the counting-house to eliminate many large, unwieldy, and costly books, and to accomplish greater things with a minimised expenditure of time and money. They have enabled the manufacturer to ascertain and record the exact cost of production. The big retail store and the country shopkeeper alike have found the loose-leaf system advantageous, if not indispensable, as sales records. The loose-leaf sales-book, the loose-leaf ledger, and loose-leaf volumes generally, have the supreme advantage that their bulk may be always adapted to their contents. Thus storage room and shelf space are greatly economised. Another equally great advantage of this system is that the typewriter can be employed to type sales' records, etc.; and as typewriting occupies hardly more than a third the space of the average pen-writing, a further economy of space is effected. Loose-leaf volumes for mercantile uses have now been brought to such a high pitch of perfection that no serious objection can be urged against their use. In outward appearance, in security from possible tampering with, or alteration of written records, they vie with the ordinary bound book. In every respect they present superior advantages so patent that they have established a leading place among modern office appliances.

The "Dade" Perpetual Ledger is one which merits the business man's attention. In the "Dade" are embodied the following advantages. (1) Every sheet is locked into the binder by means of the locking-post going through the centre of the unslotted hole in the sheet. (2) Each account in the ledger has a permanent folio and is subject to unlimited expansion, each account commencing with one sheet, and a second or more sheets being added as they are required. (3) All dead matter can be deleted from the Current Ledger and be stored for easy reference in the Transfer Binder.

The Dictating Machine.

One of the most remarkable of modern time-saving devices is the Dictating Machine. This is an apparatus which is a modification of the Gramophone, but vastly improved. The business man talks his correspondence, instructions, etc., into the machine, and the typist transcribes the matter direct on to the typewriter. The time and inconvenience saved

are naturally most important factors, and it is not to be wondered at that this machine should have made such headway. The latest and most efficient of these wonderful devices is the Roneophone. The Roneophone includes improvements which cannot be found on other dictating machines, and every busy reader of these lines who has suffered from the burdens of correspondence ought to make a point of investigating the merits of this machine.

Office Furniture.

Every modern office should of course be provided with a range of office furniture. Nowadays, the manufacture of this furniture engages many thousands of skilled workmen, whose efforts have enabled acres of valuable office space to be economised, to say nothing of time saved and additional comfort gained. Typewriter drop cabinets, principals' and managers' desks, typists' chairs, filing cabinets, etc., are made with special attention to the needs of the busy worker, who must make the most of the fleeting hours.

The *demier cri* in office furniture is undoubtedly represented by the products of Messrs. Roneo, Ltd. This firm also manufactures a range of steel office furniture, the advantages of which have been much appreciated.

General Devices.

In the modern office unprofitable labour is cut down to a minimum. Telephones connect one department with another, allowing almost instant communication, whereas a few years ago hours were lost every week by the necessity for constant journeys from the staff rooms to the manager's offices. This principle has been observed in all sections of office routine.

Machines have been constructed to open the morning's mail, to fold letters outward, to seal the envelopes containing those letters, and even to affix the stamps thereon. Automatic numbering and dating machines simplify the clerical work of classification, rapid addressing machines take the place of the old tedious envelope writing, and automatic time registers enable a business man to calculate exactly the cost of the labour expended on a particular job. As time progresses the time-saving methods of yesterday are discarded for the swifter devices of to-day. Even in the minor affairs of the office the skilled inventor has shown how time can be saved and efficiency enhanced. Take, for instance, such a device as the Roneo Pencil Sharpener. Everybody knows how bothersome and unsatisfactory it is to sharpen office pencils in the way of our forefathers. The Roneo Pencil Sharpener saves all this trouble. This wonderfully efficient instrument is a practical machine in every sense of the word and not a toy. It has, in addition, two dominating advantages. It is the only pencil sharpener on the market that stops cutting when the pencil is sharpened. Also it is so constructed that the cutting edge remains keen for a very long time. The truth is that, in this highly competitive age, the saving of time, even minutes of time, has become a necessity for the building of a successful business. An hour saved in the transaction of office routine work may mean just the difference between the flourishing and the mediocre firm.

The Trouble attached to making a change

often hinders the adoption of a better article. But the trouble is apt to be exaggerated.

You may have been rubbing along with a typewriter which turns out indifferent work, when just a few minutes' consideration of a "YÖST" would put you in touch with a much superior machine.

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YÖST Visible Typewriter

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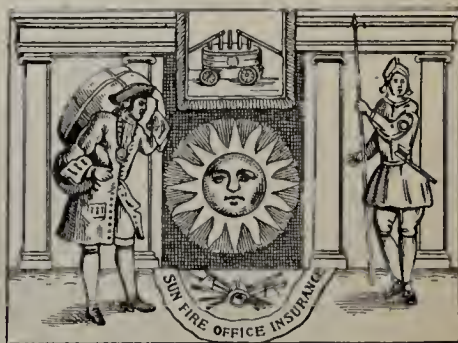
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50	4	11	7

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Assuring £100
at Death.
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AGE.	£	s.	d.
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30	1	17	3
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CLAIMS PAID	£8,780,000
INVESTED FUNDS	£4,800,000
ANNUAL INCOME	£1,560,000
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HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY, Estd. 1696.
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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,950,000
CAPITAL PAID UP... .. .	£295,000
LIFE FUNDS	£4,795,172
SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS { "West of England"	£583,167
{ "Hand-in-Hand"	£3,756,684
{ "Union Life Fund"	£4,092,334
OTHER ASSETS	£9,935,643
TOTAL December 31st, 1911	£23,163,000
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	£7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—24, 25 & 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
DIRECTORS.

W. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.
ROBERT BARCLAY, ESQ.
H. TABOR BROOKS, ESQ. (Robert Brooks & Co.)
W. MIDDLETON CAMPBELL, ESQ. (Curtis, Campbell & Co.).
LT.-COL. C. W. CAMPBELL.
SIR JEREMIAH COLMAN, BART. (J. & J. Colman, Ltd.).
THE RIGHT HON. LORD COURTNEY OF PENWITH.
WILLIAM C. DAVES, ESQ. (J. B. Westray & Co.).
FREDERICK W. HARRIS, ESQ. (Harris & Dixon, Ltd.).
CHARLES R. GURNEY HOARE, ESQ.

SIR EDWARD S. HOPE, K.C.B.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, ESQ.
F. LARKWORTHY, ESQ. JOHN H. LEY, ESQ.
CAPT. A. FULLER MAITLAND.
J. CARR SAUNDERS, ESQ.
RT. HON. SIR ANDREW R. SCOBLE, K.C., K.C.S.I.
CHARLES D. SELIGMAN, ESQ. (Seligman Bros.).
ALEXANDER BILLING SIM, ESQ. (Churchill & Sim).
W. J. THOMPSON, ESQ. (W. J. & H. Thompson).
JOHN TROTTER, ESQ.

The following classes of Insurance effected:

FIRE. LIFE AND ANNUITIES. MARINE. LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION AND SINKING FUND. ACCIDENT, INCLUDING—Personal Accident, Third Party, Burglary, Plate Glass, Fidelity Guarantee, Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation. The Company will act as **TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS** under Wills.

Prospectuses and all information needful for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies throughout the World.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

Directors—

THOMAS CHARLES DEWEY, Esq., *Chairman.*

SIR WILLIAM LANCASTER, *Deputy-Chairman.*

JOHN IRVINE BOSWELL, Esq., M.D.

SURG. LT.-COL. H. R. ODO CROSS.

PHILIP SPENCER GREGORY, Esq.

WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE, Esq., M.P.

SIR JOHN HENRY LUSCOMBE,

WILLIAM THOMAS PUGH, Esq.

FREDK. SCHOOLING, Esq.

THOMAS WHARRIE, Esq.

Joint Secretaries—D. W. STABLE, Esq., and J. SMART, Esq.

Actuary—J. BURN, Esq.

Assistant Actuary—E. A. RUSHER, Esq.

Assistant Managers—

F. HAYCRAFT, Esq., H. BLENNERHASSETT, Esq., and W. E. MARTIN, Esq.

General Manager—A. C. THOMPSON, Esq.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds - - £84,000,000.

Claims Paid - - £100,000,000.

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon Application.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1866.

INDUSTRIAL AND ORDINARY BRANCHES.

LIFE. ENDOWMENTS. HOUSE PURCHASE.

Allied with National Amalgamated Approved Society for National Health Insurance.

Total Funds exceed - - - - £3,100,000

Claims Paid ,, - - - - £8,500,000

J. A. JEFFERSON, F.I.A., *Secretary.*

Chief Offices: BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM.

WESLEYAN AND GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Chief Offices: BIRMINGHAM.

London Branch Offices: 101, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

Accumulated Funds Exceed - - £1,800,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED - - - - £6,000,000

ANNUAL VALUATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

Copies of the Annual and Valuation Reports, Prospectuses, with Revised Rates of Premiums, etc., on application.

R. ALDINGTON HUNT, General Manager and Actuary.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

London & Lancashire Life & General Assurance Association, Limited.

Head Office: 66 & 67, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Total Funds and Assets exceed **£2,900,000.**

The Association transacts the following classes of Business:

LIFE FIRE ACCIDENT BURGLARY

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

THIRD PARTY AND DRIVERS' RISKS. MOTOR CAR. FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

PLATE GLASS. BOILERS. GAS AND STEAM ENGINES. LIFTS, ETC.

LOSS OF PROFITS. LICENSE INSURANCE. EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE.

The most advanced Accident and Disease Insurance.

The "POLICY DE LUXE," in addition to full Accident Benefits, provides for payment of a capital sum up to

£2,000 in the event of Death from Certain Diseases.

A UNIQUE POLICY AT A MODERATE PREMIUM.—NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Prospectuses and every information may be had on application.

General Manager—W. JENEAS MACKAY.

ATLAS ASSURANCE

COMPANY

LIMITED

FIRE

LIFE

ACCIDENT

BURGLARY



ESTABLISHED IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

Head Office: 92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

Funds and Subscribed Capital exceed **£5,500,000**

NATIONAL GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Chief Office: KING'S HOUSE, KING ST., LONDON, E.C.

West End Branch: 29, PALL MALL, S.W.

NON-TARIFF IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

ACCIDENT. FIRE. BURGLARY.

THE OCEAN

ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS:

E. ROGER OWEN, ESQ., *Chairman*, Northcourt, Bickley Park, Kent.
 THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF GALLOWAY, Cumloden, Newton Stewart, N.B.
 SIR FREDERICK HARRISON, Dorney House, Weybridge.
 RICHARD J. PAULL, ESQ., Birdhurst, Whyteleafe, Surrey.
 SIR CLARENCE SMITH, J.P., 19, Terlingham Gardens, Folkestone.
 J. S. SMITH-WINBY, ESQ., 62, Great Cumberland Place, W.
 ARTHUR K. THOMPSON, ESQ., Mapledean, Redhill.
 T. E. VICKERS, ESQ., C.B., of Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Limited.

T. M. E. ARMSTRONG, *Manager and Secretary*.

Assets - £2,500,000
Claims paid £10,000,000

Accident Insurance of all kinds.

Employers' Liability.

Fidelity Guarantees.

Licence Insurance.

Fire and Burglary.

Public Liability.

Motor Car.

Excess Bad Debt.

Boiler and Lift Insurance.

Executorships and Trusteeships.

Head Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON & MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE CO.,

Incorporated 1869 under Act of Parliament.

LTD.

ALLIED WITH NATIONAL AMALGAMATED APPROVED SOCIETY FOR NATIONAL (HEALTH) INSURANCE.

Chief Office: 50, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Year ending	Combined Premium Income.				Funds.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
MARCH 24th, 1902	...	189,574	5	2	235,436	3	2	
" " 1912	...	658,469	5	10	891,985	15	4	

Industrial and Ordinary Business transacted.

Life and Endowment Assurances and Annuities.

Claims paid exceed £2,750,000. Prompt Settlements.

Applications for Agencies invited.

W. DAWES (Managing Director).

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' AND GENERAL GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 61, Coleman Street, London, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1865.
WEST END OFFICE: 199, Piccadilly, W.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £400,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - £208,620.
PAID-UP CAPITAL - £85,000. INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed £275,000.

Guarantees for Fidelity. Accident Insurance of every kind. Accidents and all Sickness.
Workmen's Compensation (including Liability in respect of Domestic Servants, Clerks,
and Shop Assistants). Landlords' and Property Owners' Indemnities.
Drivers' Indemnity, Lift Insurance, Motor Car, Burglary, Plate Glass, FIRE.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, etc., may be obtained of the Agents or at the Head Office.

Telephones: London Wall, 5306 (two lines); Central, 9684; City, 6588. H. B. BRAIN, Secretary.

THE BRITISH LAW FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
5, LOTHBURY, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
(With Branches throughout the United Kingdom.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,050,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £150,000.

RESERVES, £269,000.

FIRE, LOSS OF PROFITS DUE TO FIRE, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS, BURGLARY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PROPERTY OWNERS' INDEMNITY, AND GLASS BREAKAGE.

Gentlemen in a position to introduce Business are invited to undertake Agencies.

No Foreign Business undertaken.

Gen. Manager: DAVID M. LINLEY.

Sec.: T. WILLIAMS.

PHENIX Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Offices:

19 & 70, LOMBARD
STREET, LONDON, E.C.



TOTAL FUNDS EXCEED
£15,000,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
£88,000,000

Chairman—Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, P.C., G.C.S.I.

FIRE - LIFE - ACCIDENT - MARINE

Loss of Profits following Fire, Workmen's Compensation, Fidelity Guarantee, Burglary, Trustee and Executor, etc.
Loans are granted on Reversions and Life Interests and on Freehold and Leasehold Properties.

General Manager: SIR GERALD H. RYAN.

ROYAL LONDON INSURANCE OFFICES.

ROYAL LONDON MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £3,250,000.

ROYAL LONDON AUXILIARY INSURANCE CO., Ltd.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £500,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £130,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL £90,000.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, FIRE, HOUSE PURCHASE, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, PLATE GLASS, Etc.

Prospectuses will be supplied on application. Applications for Appointments Invited.

Head Office: ROYAL LONDON HOUSE, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

(Allied with National Amalgamated Approved Society for National (Health) Insurance.)

Managing Directors: JOHN PRICE, Esq.; HORACE DUFFELL, Esq.

Secretary: ALFRED SKEGGS, Esq.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE

Head Offices: Norwich & London.

FIRE, ACCIDENT, MARINE.

Burglary. Employers' Liability. Fidelity. Hailstorm.
Live Stock. Loss of Profits following Fire. Motor Cars.
Plate Glass. Property Owners. Sickness. Third Party.

London Head Office (Temporary Premises): 126 Chancery Lane, W.C.





IMPERIAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1878.

Head Offices: 17, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS F. HALSEY, *Chairman.*

LOWEST RATES.

HORSES and CATTLE INSURED against DEATH from Accident or Disease.

STALLIONS INSURED against DEATH or DISABLEMENT.

MARES INSURED for FOALING, also LOSS of FOALS.

HUNTERS INSURED against DEATH or DISABLEMENT.

CLAIMS PAID, £500,000.

AGENTS REQUIRED.

::

B. S. ESSEX, *Manager.*

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated in Canada, 1851.

Paid-up Capital - £513,350. Total Claims Paid exceed - £11,400,000.

British and Foreign Offices: 14, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS	{	Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN H. KENNAWAY, BART., C.B.
		ALFRED COOPER, Esq. (GRAHAMS & Co., LONDON).
		SIR ERNEST CABLE (BIRD & Co., LONDON AND CALCUTTA).
		JOHN HOSKIN, Esq., K.C., LL.D.

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES effected at moderate rates.

Loss of Profit and Standing Charges through Fire also covered.

Applications invited for Agencies at Home and Foreign Towns.

W. A. MILES, *Fire Manager.*

H. M. BENTLEY, *Assist. Manager.*

R. H. R. BURDER, *Underwriter and Secretary.*

CITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

6, PAUL STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Direct attention to their famous

IDEAL POLICY

combining House Purchase with Life Assurance. Guaranteed Loan, Cash Surrender and Paid-up Values endorsed on every policy issued.

Prospectus post free.

Agents wanted.—Excellent Prospects.

M. GREGORY, *MANAGING DIRECTOR.*

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

Mutual Loan Fund Association

LIMITED (*Incorporated 1850*),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, etc., at moderate interest, Repayable by Instalments or as agreed. No preliminary Fees. Forms free.

5, LANCASTER PLACE, WATERLOO BRIDGE, STRAND, W.C. ;

31, Walbrook, Mansion House, E.C. ;

38, Ship Street, Brighton ; and 199, Queen's Road, Hastings.

ESTABLISHED OVER SIXTY YEARS.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

DIRECTORS.

Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman and Managing Director.*
WILLIAM GRAHAM BRADSHAW, Esq., London, *Deputy-Chairman.*

The Rt. Hon. LORD AIREDALE, Leeds.

Sir PERCY E. BATES, Bart., Liverpool.

ROBERT C. BEAZLEY, Esq., Liverpool.

Sir WILLIAM BENJAMIN BOWRING, Bart., Liverpool.

JOHN ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq., London.

FRANK DUDLEY DOCKER, Esq., C.B., Birmingham.

FREDERICK HYNDE FOX, Esq., Liverpool.

H. SIMPSON GEE, Esq., Leicester.

JOHN HOWARD GWYTHIER, Esq., London.

ARTHUR T. KEEN, Esq., Birmingham.

The Rt. Hon. LORD PIRRIE, K.P., London.

The Rt. Hon. LORD ROTHERHAM, Manchester.

THOMAS ROYDEN, Esq., Liverpool.

WILLIAM FITZTHOMAS WYLEY, Esq., Coventry.

Joint General Managers: J. M. MADDERS, S. B. MURRAY, F. HYDE.

Secretary: EDWARD J. MORRIS.

Head Office—5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"CIMIDHO, STOCK, LONDON."

Telephone—2481 London Wall.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	-	-	£3,989,237
RESERVE FUND	-	-	£3,390,313
DEPOSITS	-	-	£80,000,000

The Bank has Branches and Sub-Branches in London, the suburbs, and throughout the country. It also has Agents in all the principal Cities of the world. Every kind of Banking business is transacted at the Head Office and Branches. Bills, Annuities, Coupons and Dividends are collected in all parts of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and in Foreign Countries. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Funds are effected. For the convenience of Customers, moneys can be paid in at any of the Branches and advised the same day to their own account. Strong Rooms are provided for the security of Deeds and other property lodged by the Customers of the Bank. Every Officer of the Bank is pledged by a signed Declaration to secrecy as to the business affairs of the Bank and its Customers.

THE FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICE

FINCH LANE, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"CINNAFOREX, STOCK, LONDON."

Telephone—2481 London Wall.

Issues Currency Drafts on all Cities, Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable all over the world; also makes Mail and Telegraphic Transfers to all Cities. COLLECTS Foreign Bills. PURCHASES approved Foreign Bills. ESTABLISHES Commercial Credits on behalf of Customers available anywhere against the usual shipping documents. Drafts, etc., may be obtained direct from the Head Office or Branches, which are always ready to give quotations.

THE SHIPPING DEPARTMENT

Telegraphic Address—"CINNASHIP, STOCK, LONDON."

Telephone—2481 London Wall.

Is specially organised to look after Shipowners' Freight Remittances from, and Disbursements to, all parts of the World by mail or cable.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

Telegraphic Address—"CINNATRUST, STOCK, LONDON."

Telephone—2481 London Wall.

A separate Company has been formed by the Bank for undertaking the Executorship and Trusteeship of Wills and Marriage Settlements, and also as Trustees for Debenture Holders.

LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

LTD.

Capital, £14,000,000 in 700,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital, £3,500,000.

Reserve, £4,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

THE RT. HON. THE VISCOUNT GOSCHEN, *Chairman.*WALTER LEAF, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

HERBERT ROBINSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

THE HON. SIR ERIC BARRINGTON, K.C.B.

OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.

EDWARD CLIFTON BROWN, Esq.

JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.

COLIN ALGERNON CAMPBELL, Esq.

THE RT. HON. LORD RICHARD CAVENDISH, P.C.

ERNEST HALIBURTON CUNARD, Esq.

SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.

HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.

CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.

HENRY CHARLES HAMBRO, Esq.

CHARLES JOHN HEGAN, Esq.

ARTHUR HILL, Esq.

WILLIAM EGERTON HUBBARD, Esq.

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, BART.

THE RT. HON. ALFRED LYTTETLTON, K.C., M.P.

OSWALD CECIL MAGNIAC, Esq.

WILLIAM GAIR RATHBONE, Esq.

THE RT. HON. LORD SANDHURST, G.C.S.I.

CHARLES JAMES CATER SCOTT, Esq.

HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq.

SIR MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER.

VINCENT WODEHOUSE YORKE, Esq.

JOINT MANAGERS.

ALFRED MAYO HAWTHORN (*Head Office*).FRANK WILLIAM HOWETT (*Country*).

JOINT SECRETARIES.

AUSTIN ARROW KEMPE.

|

GEOFFREY PAGET.

HEAD OFFICE: 41, LOTHBURY, E.C.

A. M. HAWTHORN, *Manager.*G. W. T. HUNTER, *Manager, Colonies and Agencies Department.*LOMBARD STREET OFFICE, 21, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. F. J. BARTHORPE, *Manager.*WEST END OFFICE: 1, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W. A. HARDING, *Manager.*FOREIGN BRANCH: 82, CORNHILL, E.C. S. S. KAHN, *Manager.*

ALSO

104 METROPOLITAN and SUBURBAN BRANCHES, and 237 COUNTRY BRANCHES and AGENCIES.

Current Accounts are opened on the usual terms. Customers are given facilities for the transfer of money to or from any office of the Bank.

Deposit Accounts.—Sums of £10 and upwards are received on deposit at interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

Executor and Trustee business undertaken.

Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Shares effected. **Dividends, Annuities, etc.,** received.

Currency Drafts, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued, and **Telegraphic Transfers** made to all parts of the World.

Approved Foreign Drafts are purchased, and Collections undertaken.

Documentary Credits are established, and every facility given for dealing with Documents at home and abroad.

The Agency of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken, and every description of Banking business transacted.

THE OFFICERS OF THE BANK ARE BOUND TO SECRECY.

THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

(Established 1839),

Authorised Capital : £25,000,000.

Subscribed Capital : £22,934,100.

Paid-up Capital : £3,554,785 10s.

Reserve Fund : £1,150,000.

NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS—upwards of 10,000.

DIRECTORS.

Sir FELIX SCHUSTER, Bart., Governor.

JOHN TROTTER, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

ERNEST W. BARNARD, Esq.
THEODORE BASSETT, Esq.
LEO BONN, Esq.
PERCIVAL BOSANQUET, Esq.
CHARLES C. CAVE, Esq.
JOHN ALAN CLUTTON-BROCK, Esq.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
HORACE GEORGE DEVAS, Esq.
H. W. DRUMMOND, Esq.

WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
A. B. LESLIE-MELVILLE, Esq.
JOHN MEWS, Esq.
ROBERT FENTON MILES, Esq.
HENRY W. PRESCOTT, Esq.
KENNETH L. C. PRESCOTT, Esq.
BERTRAM ABEL SMITH, Esq.
EUSTACE ABEL SMITH, Esq.

GERALD DUDLEY SMITH, Esq.
HERBERT FRANCIS SMITH, Esq.
LINDSAY ERIC SMITH, Esq.
Rt. Hon. C. B. STUART WORTLEY,
K.C., M.P.
ARTHUR M. H. WALROND, Esq.
The Right Hon. SIR ALGERNON
WEST, G.C.B.
CHARLES H. R. WOLLASTON, Esq.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 2, Princes Street, E.C.

J. E. W. HOULDING, Manager.

P. J. WIFFEN, Metropolitan Branch Manager.

H. H. HART, Country and Foreign Manager.

L. E. THOMAS, Country Branch Manager.

H. R. HOARE, Secretary.

L. J. CORNISH, Assistant Secretary.

TRUSTEE DEPARTMENT: 2, Princes Street, E.C.

LOMBARD STREET OFFICE (Smith, Payne & Smiths): 1, Lombard St.
CORNHILL OFFICE (Prescott's Bank, Limited): 50, Cornhill, E.C.

METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

BAYSWATER: 67, Bishop's Road, W.
BEDFORD ROW: 24, Bedford Row, W.C.
BISHOPSGATE: 216, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BLOOMSBURY: 103, High Holborn, W.C.
BROMLEY: 33, High Street, Bromley, Kent.
CHANCERY LANE: 95, Chancery Lane, W.C.
CHARING CROSS: 66, Charing Cross, S.W.
CHISWICK: 56, High Road, Chiswick.
CRIPPLEGATE: 116, Fore Street, E.C.
CROYDON: High Street, Croydon.
EAST FINCHLEY: 4, Market Parade, East Finchley, N.
FENCHURCH STREET: 116, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
FINSBURY CIRCUS: Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.
GOSWELL ROAD: 9 and 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.
HAMPSHIRE AD: 55, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.
HOLBORN CIRCUS: Holborn Circus, E.C.
KENSINGTON: 138, Kensington High Street, W.
LONG ACRE: 1, Long Acre, W.C.

MOUNT STREET: 12, Mount Street, W.
MUSWELL HILL: 11, The Exchange, Muswell Hill, N.
NOTTING HILL GATE: 8, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W.
OXFORD STREET: 455, Oxford Street, W.
PADDDINGTON: 22, London Street, W.
PICCADILLY: 162, Piccadilly, W.
PURLEY: Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey.
REGENCY STREET: 14, Argyle Place, W.
ST. MARY AXE: 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
SLOANE STREET: 74, Sloane Street, S.W.
SOUTH CROYDON: 111, South End, Croydon.
SOUTH KENSINGTON: 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.
SOUTH NORWOOD: 76, High Street, South Norwood.
SOUTHWARK: 12, Southwark Street, S.E.
SWISS COTTAGE: 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N.W.
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD: 97, Tottenham Court Rd., W.
VICTORIA STREET: 117, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

Aylesbury, Barnsley, Bath, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Chesham, Derby, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Driffield, Exeter, Faversham, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Grimsby Docks, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Lincoln, Maidstone, Mansfield, Nottingham, Nuneaton, Oxford, Plymouth, Scarborough, Sheffield, Sleaford, Southampton, Thornbury, Tonbridge, Tring, Winchester, York, and numerous other Branches and Agencies throughout the Country.

TERMS.—Current Accounts.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London and Country Bankers. **Deposit Accounts.**—Deposits are received at Interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

GENERAL BUSINESS.—The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere. Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, etc., received for Customers without charge.

EXECUTORIAL AND TRUSTEESHIPS.—The Bank, having the necessary powers, are prepared to undertake the Office of Executors, Trustees and Custodian Trustees on terms, particulars of which can be obtained at the Head Office.

NOTE.—In pursuance of the Treasury Regulations it is hereby stated that no liability attaches to the Consolidated Fund of the British Government in respect of any act or omission of the Bank.

The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	£1,650,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

SIR MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER.

WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE GOSCHEN,
Esq.

(Chairman.)
SIR HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM,
K.C.I.E.

THE RT. HON. LORD GEORGE HAMIL-
TON, G.C.S.I.

THOMAS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.

WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL, Esq.

SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.

LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Joint Managers—T. H. WHITEHEAD and T. FRASER. Sub-Manager—W. E. PRESTON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

AMRITSAR	COLOMBO.	IPOH.	MANILA.	SEREMBAN.
BANGKOK.	DELHI.	KARACHI.	MEDAN.	SHANGHAI.
BATAVIA.	FOOCHOW.	KLANG.	NEW YORK.	SINGAPORE.
BOMBAY.	HAMBURG.	KOBE.	PENANG.	SOURABAYA.
CALCUTTA.	HANKOW.	KUALA LUMPUR.	PUKET.	THAIPING.
CANTON.	HONG KONG.	MADRAS.	RANGOON.	TIENTSIN.
CEBU.	ILOILO.	MALACCA.	SAIGON.	YOKOHAMA.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.

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Help for Aged Seamen.



THE Object of this Institution is to relieve the destitution so frequently associated with the last phase of the sailor's life, when, after the age of 60 years, he is considered past further service, and employment of any kind is most difficult to obtain. ¶ Hundreds are being sheltered and assisted by this Institution, and nearly every Post brings moving appeals from others.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION.

Established 1867.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Treasurer: COL. ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P.

Please Address: J. BAILEY WALKER, Secretary (Dept. C), 58, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(Moorfield's Eye Hospital),

CITY ROAD, E.C.

Founded 1804.

Is in very great need of help.

Every day this Hospital relieves over 100
In-Patients and about 400 Out-Patients.

ROBERT J. BLAND, *Secretary.*

Homeless Boys of London & the Provinces

APPEAL FOR HELP.

Arethusa and Chichester Training Ships

FOR POOR BOYS OF GOOD CHARACTER.

Patrons—THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

President—THE EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B.

Chairman and Treasurer—W. E. HUBBARD, Esq., 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C.

150 Boys sent each year into the Royal Navy.

6,000 have entered Merchant Service.

1,200 Boys and Girls now being Maintained.

DONATIONS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

The National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children.

(Incorp. 1904.)

London Office: 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. Bankers: The London and Westminster Bank,
Ltd., 214, High Holborn, W.C.

Joint Secretaries: H. BRISTOW WALLEN; HENRY G. COPELAND.

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QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL

Founded
1752.

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

Incorporated by
Royal Charter, 1885.

Patrons—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President: THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN. *Treasurer*: ALFRED C. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.

Chairman of Committee: SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P.

Provides—1. An Asylum for the delivery of Poor Married Women; and also for Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.*

2. Skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.*

3. Training for Medical Pupils, Midwives, and Monthly Nurses.

Since the foundation of the Hospital 130,000 poor women have been relieved. Last year 1,843 patients were received into the Hospital, and 2,296 were attended at their own homes.

Annual Expenditure of the Charity, £7,500. Reliable Income, £4,000 only.

Contributions will be gratefully received by ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary.*

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THE ROYAL MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANAGE,

— SNARESBROOK. —

Patron—H.M. THE KING.

Established 1827 for the Board, Maintenance, and Education of the Orphan Children of British Sailors (officers and men) from all parts of the world. Over three thousand one hundred have been received, and three hundred and eighteen children are at present in the schools, which are maintained entirely by voluntary subscriptions. Help is urgently needed.

**"There is probably no class more deserving
of our kindness and sympathy than sailors,"**

and the loss of life by SHIPWRECK, PRIVATION, and DISEASE brings the greatest distress upon thousands of their orphans annually.

The fullest information may be obtained on application to

F. W. RAWLINSON, Secretary.

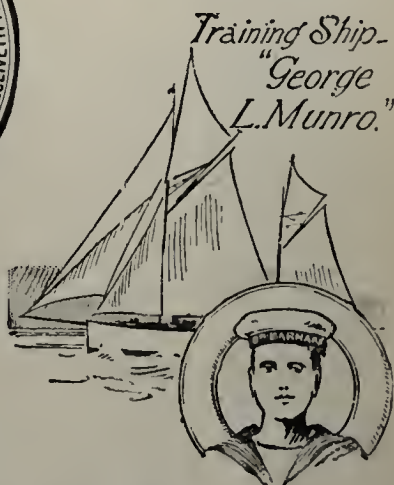
OFFICES: Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.



CHARTER :

**"No Destitute Child Ever
Refused Admission."**



**NO WAITING LIST.
NO VOTES REQUIRED.
NO RED TAPE.**

A FEW FIGURES.

- 76,804** Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.
- 2,211** were admitted last year.
- 9,000** Boys and Girls of all ages are always in the Homes.
- 1,000** of these are Infants.
- 1,000** are Crippled, Incurable, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, or physically afflicted.
- 5,000** are Boarded-out in Rural Districts in England and Canada.
- 820** Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.
- 300** Boys are in Training for the Navy and Mercantile Marine.
- 24,249** Young People have been emigrated to the Colonies.
- 1,008** were sent to Canada last year. 98 per cent. of the Emigrants do well.

*** Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and Parcels, should be sent to the Honorary Director,
WILLIAM BAKER, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
at Head Offices, 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.*

Homes for Little Boys

FARNINGHAM & SWANLEY, KENT

(INCORPORATED).

Patrons: Their Majesties the King and Queen, and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

President: The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.



These Homes were founded in 1864 to shelter Orphan and Fatherless Boys. Five hundred, most of them the sons of respectable widows, are now being maintained, educated, and trained for an industrial life, or for the Army, Navy, or Mercantile Marine Service.

Help is urgently needed, as these Homes are entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

Treasurer: E. S. HANBURY, Esq., J.P., D.L.

Chairman: J. DIX LEWIS, Esq., J.P.

Secretary: PERCY ROBERTS,

100, Temple Chambers,
Temple Avenue, E.C.

THE ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND,

LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

Founded at Southwark 1799. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1826.
Rebuilt at Leatherhead 1902.

Patrons:

His Most Gracious Majesty King George V.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Mother.

1799-1913.

114 years of national work
with the Blind of
the United
Kingdom.

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Con-
tributions
and Subscriptions
earnestly pleaded for.

Principal and Secretary:

The Rev. St. CLARE HILL, M.A.

Chief Offices: HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD.

Telephone:

No. 4 P.O. LEATHERHEAD.

Telegraphic Address:

"LUX, LEATHERHEAD.."

THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

Established 1856.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1867.

President—THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives Immediate Assistance to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters, IN ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

At each Fortnightly Meeting of the Committee some Hundreds of Pounds are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help.

The Society has aided over 31,000 cases of Clerical Distress.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,

and Gifts of Clothing of every description, will be most gratefully received by—MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, Secretary, 38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND.

This Society makes Grants of £50 a year to Curates who have been more than 15 years in Holy Orders, and are still in full active work. The number of Assistant Curates is now 7,000, and of this number a large proportion have been ordained more than 15 years.

It is the only Society in England that directly increases the stipends of Curates of long standing. The "Queen Victoria Clergy Fund" does not assist the unbeneficed clergy. Curates of 25 years' standing get from 30 to 40 per cent. less stipend than those newly ordained.

The Church is multiplying Curates three times as rapidly as she is multiplying benefices.

Upwards of £9,000 was voted last year in grants. Of those receiving Grants, 53 have been upwards of 30 years, and 20 upwards of 40 years in Holy Orders; the average is 20 years.

The average stipend of recipients does not exceed £3 per week.

CHURCH COLLECTIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, AND DONATIONS THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Cheques, P.O.O., and P. Orders, crossed "COUTTS & Co.," should be sent to A. G. B. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Office: 2, DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM (SLOUGH).

Patrons—His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

President: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

Instituted 1827. For the Maintenance and Education of Fatherless Children from all parts of the British Empire, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Boys and Girls are admitted by Election, Presentation, and in some cases by purchase, between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The Elections take place in January and July. Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Institution is unendowed, and the Committee earnestly appeal for New Annual Subscriptions and Donations, which are much needed. Annual Subscription:—For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. Life Subscription:—For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s. Life Presentation, £350.

Bankers: Messrs. WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

Offices: 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.

J. F. W. DEACON, Treasurer.

CHARLES T. HOSKINS, Secretary.

SPURGEON'S ORPHANAGE

CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

Seaside Home Branch - - CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.

President—Rev. THOMAS SPURGEON.

Vice-President—Rev. CHARLES SPURGEON.

Treasurer—WILLIAM HIGGS, Esq.

**A HOME AND SCHOOL for 500 Fatherless Children,
And a Memorial of the Beloved Founder, C. H. SPURGEON.**

No Votes required. The most needy and deserving cases are selected by the Committee of Management to enter the Orphanage.

**3,271 ORPHANS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED INTO THE
INSTITUTION TO THE END OF MARCH, 1912.**

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, F. G. LADDS, Spurgeon's Orphanage, Clapham Rd., London, S.W. To **Intending Benefactors**.—Our last Annual Report, containing a Legal Form of Bequest, will be gladly sent on application to the Secretary.

THE ARCHBISHOPS' WESTERN CANADA FUND.

The Archbishops' appeal to "the Church and people of England" for help to give the ministrations of the Church to the thousands of English settlers who are emigrating to the Prairie Provinces of Canada.

**HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED FOR THIS
GREAT WORK.**

Funds received and information given by **The Secretary, A.W.C.F., The Church House, Westminster, S.W.**

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Offices—CHURCH MISSIONARY HOUSE, SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Vice-Patron—HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

President—THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, BART., C.B.

Treasurer—COLONEL ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P.

Hon. Clerical Secretary—REV. CYRIL BARDSLEY, M.A.

The Society has 1,344 European and Colonial Missionaries labouring in the following countries: East and West Africa, Uganda, Egypt and the Sudan, Palestine, Turkish Arabia, Persia, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, Japan, North-West Canada, and British Columbia.

Last year there were 28,265 baptisms in connexion with the Society's Missions.

All Communications should be addressed to "The Secretaries." Contributions should be made payable to the "Church Missionary Society" and sent to the Lay Secretary, cheques and postal orders being crossed "Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd."

IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND.

Patron: HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Executive Committee:

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

Vice-President: THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.

Chairman: THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF ERNE, K.P.

Deputy-Chairman: COLONEL SIR R. U. PENROSE FITZGERALD, Bt.

Hon. Treasurer: H. H. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq.

Bankers: MESSRS. BARCLAY & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Manageress: Work Depot—Miss WILTSHIRE, 7A, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Secretary: CAPTAIN R. BARCLAY, 7A, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.

The COMMITTEE VERY EARNESTLY APPEAL for FUNDS for the maintenance of those ladies who were left provided for by charges on Irish landed property, who are incapacitated by age or infirmity from earning a living, and who, owing to the non-receipt of their incomes, are in absolute poverty. The WORK DEPOT assists Irish ladies to earn their living, and the Committee earnestly ask friends requiring hand-made lingerie, blouses, embroidery, marking, etc., to ASSIST THE CHARITY BY GIVING ORDERS.

Office and Work Depot: 7A, LOWER GROSVENOR PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

Will generous donors kindly mention HAZELL'S ANNUAL when writing

Church of England WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY.

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
Patron of Children's Union: H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Presidents: The Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

114 HOMES, INCLUDING
3 FARM HOMES
AND 5 CRIPPLES'
HOMES, AND
2 HOMES IN
CANADA.



OVER 4,400 CHILDREN
BEING CARED FOR,
AND OVER 17,300
HAVE BEEN PROVIDED
WITH HOMES SINCE
THE WORK WAS
STARTED IN 1881.

Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully received by the Secretary, Prebendary RUDOLF, Waifs and Strays Society, Kennington Road, London, S.E.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

Established 1812.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Patron—His Most Excellent Majesty King George V.

Treasurer—ROBERT W. DIBDIN, Esq.

This Institution was founded for the purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

There are now over 640 Pensioners upon the Funds, and the sum disbursed in Pensions and in Gifts to Unsuccessful Candidates amounted during the past year to £15,500.

The total number of Aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Three Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-eight**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £709,300.

Additional Annual and Life Subscriptions are much needed, and Legacies are also earnestly solicited.

Office—65, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, W.C. HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary.

ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN

maintains 3 Hospital Steamers and 5 Mission Ships, which are engaged in constant work afloat in the fishing fleet; also shore Institutes and Homes at all the chief fishing centres.

Has no endowments, but is entirely dependent upon Voluntary Contributions.

Help earnestly appealed for.

Treasurer—Sir WILLIAM GODSELL.

Secretary—FRANCIS H. WOOD, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

THE CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.

Offices: Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Is responsible
for
GRANTS
towards the
Stipends of

794	CURATES.
178	LAY AGENTS.
180	WOMEN WORKERS.
<u>1,152</u>	HOME MISSIONARIES.

Liabilities :

£72,359

Annually.

88 Approved Parishes are anxiously **WAITING FOR HELP.**

£5,000 Additional Income is Urgently Required to meet their needs.

THE CHURCH ARMY AND THE OUTCAST.

"ONE OF THE GREAT RECLAIMING AGENCIES OF THE AGE,"—*vide Home Office Blue Book.*

120 Homes and agencies in London and Provinces, from Edinburgh to Plymouth, and from Norwich to Dublin, for giving **A FRESH START IN LIFE** to every suitable case, male and female, entirely irrespective of Creed. **400,000** cases dealt with in the year. Over 50 per cent. of all received started afresh in life. Men's, Women's, and Youths' Labour Homes, Rescue Homes, Labour Farm Colonies, First Offenders' Homes, Discharged Prisoners' Homes, Classifying Homes. Contributions and old clothes of every description very urgently pleaded for. Cheques to be crossed **BARCLAYS**, a/c Church Army, payable to **Prebendary CARLILE**, Hon. Chief Sec., Church Army Headquarters, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.

THE TEMPORARY

[Established 1860.]

HOME FOR LOST & STARVING DOGS

BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.W., and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

PATRON: HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING.

President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

To clear the London Streets of Lost and Starving Dogs, and to provide them with Food and Shelter.

To Restore Lost Dogs to their owners, and when Dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal prices.

To destroy dangerous and worthless Dogs by a **Painless and Humane Method** in the Lethal Chamber.

Over **1,000,000** Dogs have been received and provided for since 1860.

Out-patients Department (Dogs and Cats only) at Battersea, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.

AT HACKBRIDGE DOGS CAN BE RECEIVED AS BOARDERS OR FOR QUARANTINE UNDER THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE REGULATIONS

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS thankfully received by

GUY H. GUILLUM SCOTT, Secretary.

The Imperial Protestant Federation

APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL HELP.

Cranmer House, 363, Clapham Road, LONDON, S.W.

THE CENTRAL CHURCH COMMITTEE FOR DEFENCE AND INSTRUCTION.

Presidents—THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.
Chairman of the Executive Committee—THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.
Treasurers—THE LORD ASHCOMBE. THE HON. W. F. D. SMITH.

The Committee, as the body specially charged with the duty of spreading a sound knowledge of the origin, history, and work of the Church, and of organising in defence of her secular interests, earnestly appeal for

SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, and OFFERTORIES
 to enable them adequately to comply with the demands made upon them throughout the country for Speakers, Organisers, Lecturers, Publications, Advice, and Information, etc., in connection with the Education and Dis-establishment controversies.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS

for these purposes are much needed, and CONTRIBUTIONS, of whatever amount, will be most thankfully received by the Bankers,

Messrs. HOARE & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.; or by
 T. MARTIN TILBY, *Secretary*.

Offices: Church House, Westminster, S.W.

The Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. (Founded 1814.)

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patron—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

President—THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD ROTHSCHILD.

Treasurer—THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOLLENDEN. *Chairman of Council*—STUART DE LA RUE, ESQ.

Vice-Chairman—THE HON. LIONEL ASHLEY.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£6,800
Income from Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£160

REQUIRED EACH YEAR - - - - - **£6,640**

New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.

£3,000 owing to Bankers.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

A few Facts concerning the Hospital.

1. His Majesty the King is Patron.
2. It was the first of its kind established in Europe.
3. It has uninterruptedly for ninety-eight years carried on its work in the midst of densely populated districts of the Metropolis.
4. Many thousands of useful lives have been prolonged which, without its aid, must have succumbed to the Pulmonary Diseases so prevalent in England.
5. Patients are received from all parts of the Country.
6. Last year 811 In-Patients were treated, and the attendances of Out-Patients numbered 26,234. Medical advice, medicine, etc., are gratuitously provided for all.
7. The strictest economy is practised in all matters connected with the Hospital.
8. Additional support is also needed for the maintenance of the Hospital's Beds at Nayland Sanatorium, Suffolk.

A. T. MAYS, *Secretary*.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

THAMES EMBANKMENT, S.E.,

Serves a very large POOR POPULATION on the South of the Thames.

Two extra wards (one for poor Lying-in Cases) have just been opened.

7,958 In-patients treated last year.

To maintain this work further Voluntary Contributions are needed.

Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, J. G. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., at the Hospital;
or to G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Applications for admission to St. Thomas's Home for Paying Patients are to be sent to the Steward. [185]

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

(INCORPORATED).

Patrons: { THEIR MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Presidents: THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.

Chairman: THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CROYDON.

Bankers: MESSRS. BARCLAY & CO., LIMITED, 95 Victoria Street, S.W.

Secretary: REV. GERALD A. THOMPSON.

Head Office:—4, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Telegrams: "TEMPERANCE, LONDON."

Telephone: 562, VICTORIA.

CONSTITUTION.—The Constitution of the Society is in accordance with recommendations contained in the Report of the Committees on Intemperance presented to the Convocations of Canterbury and York.

BASIS.—"Union and co-operation, on perfectly equal terms, between those who use and those who abstain from intoxicating drinks."

OBJECTS.—

- I.—The Promotion of Habits of Temperance.
- II.—The Reformation of the Intemperate.
- III.—The Removal of the Causes which lead to Intemperance.

DEPARTMENTS.

Publications Department issues Magazines and Publications bearing upon current Temperance Questions.

Police Court and Prison Gate Mission. Homes for Inebriate Women. Fees 7s. 6d. to £2 2s. per week.

Home for Inebriate Men. Fees 10s., 15s., 25s., and £2 2s. per week. Racecourse and Van Mission.

All these, in addition to the ordinary Educational and Parochial Work of the Branches, of which there are 6,500 Adult and Juvenile, need especial help.

Contributions for the General or Special Funds of the Society may be sent to the Secretary at the above address.

NOTICE.—Cheques should be made payable to "The C.E.T.S. or Order," and crossed BARCLAY & Co. Limited, "not negotiable"; and Postal and Post Office Orders (also crossed) made payable to The Rev. GERALD A. THOMPSON, Secretary.

"LIBERATOR" RELIEF FUND.

An echo of the distress caused by the Liberator Building Society Crash of 1892.

Seven hundred widows and spinsters and broken men, some of them Clergymen and Ministers of the Churches, poor and aged and infirm, still look to this fund for half-yearly grants.

Four thousand pounds per year needed to meet grants.

Cheques and P.O.'s to be sent to the

Rev. JOHN HARRISON,

**16, Farringdon Street,
London, E.C.**



THE RESCUE SOCIETY.

(Established 1853)

205, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, W.

Has Six Homes for Girls and Young Women.

RESCUE, PREVENTIVE AND MATERNITY CASES received from all parts of the Kingdom.

The Committee appeal to the benevolent public on behalf of the
FORSAKEN, SUFFERING, and OUTCAST WOMEN AND GIRLS.

About 21,000 have already been sheltered, fed, clothed, trained, and given a fresh start in life.

Contributions will be thankfully received, and may be sent to the Secretary—**C. STUART THORPE**, 205, Great Portland Street, W

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE)

(INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER)

(Founded 1851)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

President: Rt. Hon. The **EARL OF NORTHBROOK.**

A special Refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, *who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.*

A number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for life.

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